

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
MARCH 31, 2008

Session No. 1

10:30 to 12:00

PLENARY SESSION:

COUNCIL/GPO WELCOME AND UPDATE

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay. I think that we're going to get ready to get started. Good morning everyone. I'd like to call the council session to order.

Welcome to Kansas City. Hope you're all enjoying the hotel and the area, lots of interesting things. Kansas City is a great town.

As usual for these things, I want to begin with some announcements and then sort of get us to do some exercises to warm up us, get our brains going perhaps, at least our bodies going. Just to remind folks, today at lunch is the regional selective lunch. It has been expanded to two hours at the request of both selective and regionals. And I think that should give you a good chance to get together with your regional. Or if your regional is not here, find a group and get together with them. Check the message board outside, most lunch plans are announced on there.

I do have one announcement. That's the Maryland, Delaware, Washington D.C. folks will meet at the registration desk at noon, so...

Okay. Certificates, Continuing Ed certificates, are going to be available in the break room, and they are going to be available earlier than usual. Usually they come out a little bit later. So if you're --

THE AUDIENCE: Do they have apply for those?

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Yeah. But those are available.

Also, if during the course of the meeting, if you have a question and you're at the mic, please speak loudly and tell us your name and your affiliation, because these proceedings are being recorded. And I've

already violated that rule by not introducing myself.

My name's Geoff Swindells; I'm the chair of the Depository Library Council this year, and I'm at Northwestern University. What I'd like to do is go around the council table and just have council members introduce themselves, and then we'll proceed to do some calisthenics. We'll start with Katrina.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Katrina Stierholz, Federal Research Bank of St. Louis.

MS. KATHRYN LAWHUN: Kathy Lawhun, San Francisco Public Library.

MR. TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department of Energy/Office of Scientific and Technical Information.

MS. VICTORIA TROTTA: Victoria Trotta, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law Arizona State University.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: Peter Hemphill, Hemphill & Associates Consulting Firm.

MR. RICHARD G. DAVIS: I'm Ric Davis. I'm the Acting Superintendent of Documents and the Director of Library Services at the U.S. Government Printing Office.

MR. ROBERT C. TAPELLA: Bob Tapella; I'm the Public Printer.

MR. CHRIS GREER: I'm Chris Greer. I'm with the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the program of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development.

MR. MARK SANDLER: Mark Sandler, I'm the director of the Technical Library Initiatives with the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

MS. DENISE STEPHENS: Denise Stephens, Vice Provost for Information Services -- Officer at the University of Kansas.

MS. DENISE DAVIS: Denise Davis, I direct the Office of Research & Statistics for the American Library Association.

MR. KEN WIGGINS: Ken Wiggins, State Librarian, Connecticut.

GWEN SINCLAIR: Gwen Sinclair, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

MR. JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay. Great. We're now going to do some calisthenics.

First, we're going to get a sense of geography here. If you are from east of the Mississippi, would you stand. Wow, you've all crossed the river. If you are from west of the Mississippi,

could you stand. If you are from islands off the coast, from far away, could you stand. We should have a few. Gwen is the only one?

Okay. Library types, I'd like to get a sense of public libraries out there. How many of you are public libraries? I'd like to give a big round of applause for our public libraries.

Law libraries?

State libraries? Wow.

Any Federal libraries out there? There we go.

And I hate to ask this but, academic libraries, are there any here?

Okay. And we always do funding. How many people here are here with the full funding of their institution? Wow. There's a commitment.

How many people with partial funding from their institutions?

And now, these are the people that we really need to give a round of applause to. How many people are paying their own way?

And finally, how many folks are new attendees? How many folks this is their first library conference?

Okay. I think we look forward to a very good conference. I want to urge you to, if you have any questions that you don't want to ask in public, that you grab a member of council and talk to us about anything that concerns you, that upsets you, that you think is wonderful, that you'd like to alert us to and we can work with you and -- and help you. Advertise the things that are wonderful and perhaps help fix the things that aren't so wonderful.

And you'll see us walking around, we have these little blue things that say "Council Member." Plus you should all recognize us after a couple of days. And we do have coffee with council in the mornings but don't feel that's the only time you can get in touch with us. We're available whenever you see us, so take advantage of that.

Without further adieu, I would like to introduce the Public Printer of the United States, the honorable Robert C. Tapella.

MR. ROBERT C. TAPELLA: Well, following Geoff's rules, my name is Bob Tapella and I'm the Public Printer of the United States, for the transcribers. As I look around the table of council and out on audience, I see a lot of -- lot of old friends, a few new faces. I appreciate all of you coming to Kansas City today. I

don't know about you, but I think this hotel has been great so far. I arrived yesterday, their hospitality has been wonderful. And for those that are putting on this session or this meeting, I commend you, you've done a great job. I'm particularly impressed with the books. You guys did a great job.

And just so you know, the information got to council, what, was it three weeks ago?

THE AUDIENCE: Two.

MR. ROBERT C. TAPPELLA: Two weeks ago. So there's no excuse for them not being prepared. Although, I understand at least one member mentioned that they hadn't read anything yet and were going to be cramming last night. Almost as red as her suit.

You know when I met with council in October, I said that I wanted a healthy, productive partnership with the library community. I said that we'd get there by increasing effective communications, raising our level of services, and enabling more transparency in GPO's work with the community. In the past six months, I believe we've been doing just that and the book is just one more example of it.

I'm pleased to report the GPO has recorded net -- recorded net income for the fourth consecutive year. We increased overall revenues to levels that have not been experienced at GPO for more than a decade. Primarily, as a result of the production of electronic passports, as well as other in-plant operations, efforts to economize and increase efficiency also contributed measurably to the financial results. Earlier this month, I appeared before the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Sub-Committee. For fiscal year 2009, GPO is requesting a total of \$174,354,000 which will enable GPO to: One, meet projected requirements for GPO's congressional printing and binding operation, as well as information to semination during fiscal year 2009; recover the shortfall in the congressional printing and binding appropriations accumulated in fiscal year 2007 and projected for fiscal year 2008; provide investment funds for necessary information to semination projects in the Federal Depository Library program; complete the initial release of FDsys, GPO's Federal Digital System, and continue development of systems enhancements along with other improvements to GPO's information technology infrastructure; and finally, perform essential building maintenance and repairs to our aging factory.

Technology is at the center of GPO's operations today. GPO's Federal digital center, excuse me -- GPO's Federal Digital System, FDsys, is the

backbone. Of the total funding investments requested by GPO, nearly half are directly related to the establishment and operation of GPO's FDsys. This includes modernizing congressional publishing, replacing production workload systems, and digitizing the FDLR Legacy Collection.

The salaries and expenses appropriation for the Superintendent of Documents. The program increases for the S&E appropriation request for fiscal year 2009, are required to cover mandatory pay and price level increases, as well as projects that are all directly linked to FDsys.

I know Ric will be talking more specifically about our request and some of the programs in his talk. But what I told Congress, and what I believe based on what I've seen so far, these projects are all geared to ensure the broadest access possible to federal government information and the highest level of service to the American public.

The Building Project, something GPO has been talking about for a number of years. GPO needs a modern and efficient facility. I'd like it to have Green Building Certification. I begun working with our oversight committees on a new plan, a plan that would: One, require no direct appropriations; two, allow us to remain on our current site; three, maintain current employee head counts; four, provide additional space for legislative branch; and five, not face an untenable CBO score. I believe we could have legislation passed this year to make the new building a reality.

GPO is successful today. And I'd like to specifically address the success of our Security and Intelligent Documents business. It's profitable. Some are suggesting too profitable. I am not certain yet. Because of the unprecedented demand for passports last year and the prudent increases in passport inventory so far this year, GPO is experiencing accelerated revenue recognition, not necessarily excess profits.

GPO is unlike most other federal agencies in that all GPO activities are financed through a business-like revolving fund. The revolving fund functions as GPO's checking account with the United States Treasury. The fund is used to pay all of GPO's costs and the fund is reimbursed by our agency customers when they pay invoices. It is also reimbursed by our two appropriations; congressional printing and binding, and the S&E Appropriations.

The price we charge State Department for blank books is negotiated with the State Department.

It's based on our estimated production costs plus reserves for capital projects apportioned out over an estimated quantity of books produced. There are 66 different line items used to price United States passport, and we periodically review our pricing with the State Department. We bill the State Department for actual passports produced. Not all of the expenses included in the price we charge the State Department for passports are booked at the same time as the revenue. Because of our business-type accrual accounting system, the expenses are not recognized until the investment has been placed into service, there's a timing distance. Revenue first then expenses and not necessarily in the same year.

When I met with you in October, I asked for input on the qualities needed for the next two months. Then in December I met with representatives from ALA, SLA, -- (Inaudible), AALL, ARL, and the chair of Depository Library Council. We had a rather candid, and in some cases spirited, discussion to validate the findings. I truly appreciate the willingness of all of you who participated.

I have not yet identified the right candidate for SuDocs, and I won't rush the process. I promised that to you in October; I again promises that in December. I believe the program is in the capable hands of Ric Davis, serving in his role as acting SuDocs, and I hope you share my view.

FDSys. FDSys is the highest priority program at GPO and central to our transformation. Mike Walsh and I have worked very closely on FDSys for many years. We continuously monitor progress. Late last year we conducted a detailed program review, just like I've done with every other key initiative at the agency.

After the FDSys review, Mike recommended a radical change to our approach: To move away from the master integrator based solution that we embarked on in 2006. After careful consideration of the consequences of this change, I accepted his recommendation. Program changes were started earlier this year. Mike will further outline the background leading up to this recommendation in the afternoon session. The biggest change is the GPO is now taking full responsibility for all program management. Harris will do only the software development. This change shifts more responsibility and risk to GPO. But I'm confident with the team we have assembled this will produce FDSys on time and on budget.

Selene Dalecky, where are you? Stand up,

please. You all know Selene, right? I'm pleased to announce that Selene has been named the program manager of FDsys. It is critical -- it is critical to have a -- keep standing, face your adoring audience. It's critical to have a strong program manager assigned to this task now that we're taking on greater responsibility. Selene descends the agency of library program experience, her demonstrated strength and leadership in program management makes her the ideal person to manage this complex project to a successful launch. At the fall meeting we discussed changes in the CIO organization -- well, you're still sitting down? Back up, Selene. Selene will have the full support of Mike Walsh and all of the resources within IT to successfully launch FDsys. You'll hear more details from Selene regarding the FDsys program changes in plans during the afternoon session as well.

Okay. Now you can sit down.

GPO has been the topic of a couple of articles by the Washington Times this past week. And other media outlets have picked up on the stories, and I know it's been moving through the blogosphere. Much of the information presented in the articles was presented out of context and was grossly inaccurate. And quite frankly, this series of stories constituted irresponsible journalism, something that you would expect from the National Enquirer.

I'd like to address some of the specific questions the article may have raised for any of you here in the audience.

Question: Are passports really made overseas? Do we send blank passports overseas?

Answer: No. We manufacture the passport books at GPO in Washington D.C. and soon we will be producing them in Stennis, Mississippi as well. Some of the components are from overseas including the chip and the antenna. We would like to use all U.S. made components and we're working with our vendors to move in this direction. However, it's important to know that all of our vendors, whether in the United States or overseas, have met GPO's, the State Department's and the U.S. intelligence community's security standards.

Question: Did we really make a hundred million dollars in profit and are we gouging the State Department?

Answer: No. All of the money we've earned in the last year is already earmarked for current and future programs related to the E-Passport Program, such as the secure production facility in Stennis,

Mississippi. However, due to the way we're required to maintain our financial records, we may show income on the books without leaking into future budgeted projects. So if someone looked at our financial statement at a time when we have not spent the money, it may appear we have profit. You know, it's like when you get your paycheck each month. You may show the full amount in the bank on that first day, but you know it's already spent on the mortgage and credit cards and telephone bills and whatever else you have.

We established the price we charge with the State Department. Their full approval and their full participation in the pricing. The State Department wanted us to ensure that we could not only meet the increased demand for passports, but that we also have a backup passport production facility well outside of Washington D.C., so we incorporated the costs necessary for those investments in the price we charge for the passport.

Question: Was Stennis, Mississippi a good location for the secure production facility?

Answer: Yes. There are many reasons why Stennis was the best choice, including: Stennis offered an already established highly-secured government campus so our start-up time was significantly reduced and our initial expenses were low; second, as we all know, Mississippi was hit hard by Hurricane Katrina. The federal government has been committed to helping our fellow citizens in this area as much as possible. By locating our facility at Stennis we are able to contribute to the area's economic recovery; and finally, Stennis proved itself to be very hurricane safe. It was one of the locations where people evacuated to and there was almost no damage from Katrina to any of the facilities on the Stennis campus.

Question: Are GPO senior leaders doing extravagant traveling?

Answer: No. First of all, all of the GPO travel noted in the articles was for GPO business purposes. Because we are involved in producing passports that will be used worldwide, we have to coordinate with many other governments on technology and compatibility. Also, all GPO travel followed GSA travel requirements in regard to cost.

Question: Did GPO give out all of those bonuses?

Answer: Yes. GPO has been rolling out a bonus program that started first with senior managers, then moved to all managers. The plan has been to expand

this program to all employees next year pending negotiations with our unions. GPO modeled our program based on the government accountability offices guidelines. In reality, GPO senior manager bonuses are significantly lower than the average government agency bonus given to executives in executive branch agencies.

And now, my favorite. Did we really spend \$10,000 on a portrait of the Public Printer? No. We did, however, hire a photographer off the GSA schedule following standard procurement procedures. This photographer took many photos of several different events and these photos are being used for many different purposes. This included the official portrait of the Public Printer.

As you know, GPO is a multifaceted organization involved in many different types of work. We operate on a revolving fund rather than an annual appropriation. As such, it's hard for people outside GPO to understand what we do and how we do it, especially since much of our work is confidential. The Washington Times has done a real disservice to our employees by implying that we're not following government rules. And that we would do anything to risk the security of our nation's most important document, the United States passport. GPO has a proud history and GPO will continue to put forward the facts, and we'd appreciate your support.

This concludes my formal remarks, but I'd like to preface what's next. Right after I arrived at GPO, about five years -- a little over five years ago, I was asked to give a keynote address at the On-Demand Printing And Publishing Conference in New York City. My topic was the transformation of GPO that we were embarking upon and nearly half of my talk was about the proud history of GPO and what we do. Being a little bit of a showman, and quite frankly being nervous about facing several thousand people in the audience, I delivered my talk with a multimedia show going on behind me and around me. I don't know if my speech was a success but the audience was very impressed with the multimedia show.

What you're about to view is a video created by GPO after that speech. It's shown everyday in the GPO visitor center. It's significantly shorter than my speech, however, I think it only lasts seven minutes. I thought you might enjoy learning a little bit more about GPO's 147 years of service to this nation.

Now, I'm told I get to cue up the video.

Video: On March 4th, 1861, there were two

inaugurations in Washington D.C.: Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as the 16th President of the United States and the U.S. Government Printing Office opened for business. GPO set up shop in a printing plant originally built by Cornelius Wendell, a long time contract printer for Congress. Congress purchased the building at the corner of North Capital and 8th Streets for \$135,000. It was the largest printing plant in Washington and one of the largest in the United States.

The first head of GPO was John D. DeFreeze, an Illinois newspaper publisher, politician, and friend to President Lincoln.

As the nation plunged into Civil War, GPO grew rapidly to keep pace with printing needs, military and civilian alike. In 1864, GPO employees participated more directly in the war when Company F, of the Interior Department Regiment, composed of GPO printers and pressmen, marched into northwest Washington to help repel Confederate forces under General Jubal Early at the climax of his raid upon the Capital.

After the war, GPO continued to expand along with the nation. In 1866, GPO purchased a Bullet Press, an example of the cutting edge printing technology of its day. Installation of the Bullet was GPO's first step in a series of technological changes that vastly expanded the volume and the quality of its printing work.

In 1876, the head of GPO became, by law, the Public Printer. The law also specified that the Public Printer be a practical printer and versed in the art of book-binding.

Another major milestone in GPO history was the Printing Act of 1895, which made GPO responsible for the printing of all three branches of the federal government and for the dissemination of government publications for sale and for deposit in congressionally designated libraries nationwide.

And as the 20th century dawned, GPO began to take on its present day appearance with the construction of Building 1, which opened for business in 1903.

In 1904, machine typesetting revolutionized government printing with the arrival of Linotype and Monotype at GPO. These two amazing machines shifted the formula for typesetting from minutes per line to lines per minute. GPO typesetters became among the most skillful in the world.

A stunning revolution hit GPO in 1906 when President Theodore Roosevelt instructed Public Printer Charles Stillings to adopt simplified spelling for 300

common English words as recommended by a distinguished panel of language experts commissioned by Andrew Carnegie. The spelling of T-H-R-U for through, and F-I-X-T for fixed immediately drew the wrath and ridicule of citizens and newspapers across the country. And Congress terminated the experiment by the end of the year.

A more widely accepted change occurred in 1910 when horse-drawn items were replaced by horseless carriages for deliveries to Capital Hill.

In 1917, America entered the first World War. With important printing supplies falling victim to German U-boats and British blockades, GPO began making its own ink and marble paper and expanded its recycling of typed metal.

The first years of the 20th century were all about expansion of GPO. As the governments demand for printing grew, so did production and the number of GPO employees. This large dedicated workforce gained the ability to bargain as a result of the Kiess Act of 1924, the beginning of a unique and ongoing partnership with GPO management. Under Public Printer George Carter, an increased focus on employees and their need for additional space, brought about a new employee-managed cafeteria, recreational activities, including a duck pin bowling alley, a shuffleboard court, and modern auditorium named for President Warren G. Hardy known as the Printer President because of his background in newspaper work. An employee orchestra serenaded during lunch hours with popular hits of the day. And many sports teams and clubs flourished providing a break from the often arduous schedule of the big shop.

The Great Depression hit American and GPO hard. But an enormous volume of printing for FDR's New Deal soon had the presses humming.

The GPO's apprenticeship training program really came into it's own providing employment for printing apprentices, men and women alike.

In 1935, Congress authorized two new buildings. Building 3 replacing the original GPO building at Capital and 8th Streets. And Building 4, a paper warehouse adjacent to Union Station for deliveries of paper and other supplies by rail. When Building 3 opened in 1940, GPO assumed the physical appearance it retains today.

From 1941 to 1945, GPO joined the worldwide crusade against the Axis, driving its production of printing to new heights and keeping employee morale high with Saturday dances at Harding Hall and other

reactional activities.

In postwar era, GPO accelerated its use of commercial contracting. No single plant, even one as huge as GPO, could keep pace with the tremendous growth of government programs at the onset of the Cold War.

In 1967, GPO began the transition from Linotype to Linotron. It was GPO's first venture into computer typesetting. Although the change to photocomposition caused a labor strike in other printing enterprises, GPO management and employees worked together to ensure a smooth transition.

By 1983, the era of machine typesetting at GPO was at an end. The stage was set for a new era resulting in tremendous savings to GPO customers and dramatically cutting the cost of congressional printing.

Since the early 1990's, GPO's award winning website, one of the few government sites authorized by law, has been one of the government's largest and most heavily used. Serving all three branches of government and the public. It has also expanded Free Public Access through GPO's Federal Depository Library Program. GPO's Printing Procurement Program continues to be one of the government's longest running partnerships with the private sector, saving millions of taxpayer dollars per year and creating jobs and tax revenues in states and localities nationwide.

Today, the presses continue to run even as the U.S. Government Printing Office continues to transform itself with the latest developments in information technology as we move beyond ink and paper.

End of video.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay.

Following that, if you can beat that, I'd like to introduce Ric Davis, Director of Library Services and Content Management and the Acting Superintendent of Documents.

Ric.

MR. RICHARD G. DAVIS: Thank you all. Can you hear me? Thank you all and good morning.

For the transcribers, I am Ric Davis, I'm the Director of Library Services and Content Management and the Acting Superintendent of Documents. I think during the, now, 16 years that I've been at the GPO, I think this is the first time that I've -- I've actually brought a water bottle up here as I'm giving my speech, so we have a lot to talk about today.

First, I want to, again, extend a welcome to all of you and express that all of us are very happy that you were able to join us here today.

I heard a brief story a few days back that I want to share with you, and it's about the connection between GPO and Missouri. The U.S.S. Missouri was the last battleship built in the United States. It's probably more widely known, however, for being the site of Japanese unconditional surrender at the end of World War II. But did you know that GPO actually had a role in that surrender? At 9:00 a.m. on September 2nd, 1945, aboard the deck of the ship, the official instrument of surrender was signed, there were two copies. The Japanese version was bound in canvas while the Allied version was bound in leather, had gold lining, and had the seals of the United States and Japan on the cover. A craftsman from GPO actually created the binding for that Allied version. His handiwork, along with the surrender document, is actually available for viewing at the National Archives under record group 80-G. So there you have it, GPO's role in helping to end World War II. And I think also one of the first examples of version control.

Throughout this meeting, as always, I want to encourage you to approach me or any member of my staff to ask us any questions you may have. I always encourage everybody to use the Ask GPO Service to ask questions of us after you get back to your home or office. But I'd also like to give out my direct e-mail address which is RDavis@GPO.gov. If you're not getting the service you need, always feel free to contact me and I'll make sure you do.

I want to take a moment to recognize -- recognize our esteemed council members who are going to be ending their tenure this fall. Marian Parker, who couldn't be with us today; Peter Hemphill; Mark Sandler; and our chair, Geoff Swindells. Your service and dedication is enormously appreciated. We are currently reviewing applications for the incoming class, but I want all of you to know that you'll be -- you'll be greatly missed.

If you could all join me in a round of applause.

I also want to welcome some staff members who are part of GPO's new leadership development program to their first spring council meeting. And I'd like to ask them to stand up for a moment. Adrian Mandry, Mark Hoffman, and Richard Lee.

The leadership development program is a GPO program that recruits internal and external candidates for a two-year leadership development program which includes time in four different business tracks. So I'm

very happy that you're able to join us here for the conference.

Now, I'd like to update you on some of the activities going on in library services and content management, and as I mentioned, it's a lot. So this is a little longer than usual, but please sit back and be comfortable.

First up is authentication. This has been a very exciting time for GPO in regards to our authentication initiative. To help meet the challenge of the digital age, GPO has begun implementing digital signatures to certain electronic documents on GPO Access, that not only -- not only established GPO as a trusted information disseminator but provide assurance that the information has not been tampered with since GPO disseminated it. A digital signature viewed through the seal of authenticity verifies document integrity and authenticity on online federal documents at no cost to the end user.

Recently, GPO digitally signed the 2009 budget of the United States government. This is the first time that this has been done. Just last week, we worked with the office of the Federal Register and we moved the public and private laws out of beta and those have now also been digitally signed. We're making progress and we're moving ahead.

Next up for discussion are the Congressional Bills and we'll continue to move ahead. We also have some new authentication materials available at this meeting, including a general authentication flyer, as well as, a flyer that describes the newly signed budget and how you can use this technology.

The next item I want to talk about is our Integrated Library System. The overall goal of the implementation of our ILS is the addition of access to depositories and public bibliographic records of the federal government. The goal is to also streamline the workflow and the internal activities that support the FDLP and reduce redundancy and our reliance on legacy mainframe systems.

A lot of new and exciting things have been happening with ILS that you've been hearing about from GPO, and you're going to hear about here at this conference. I'd like to particularly recognize the efforts of Laurie Hall, Linda Resler, Patricia Dupontis, (Phonetic) Han Lu (Phonetic) and Violet Lee for leading this effort.

The library unit recently announced the completion of Phase II of the Federal Depository Library

Directory, and we've released the public interface. The release of this replaced many of the previous library directory tools, including the PDF version on GPO Access and the library directory files that were on our older Federal Bulletin Board technology.

The FDLP the FDLD can now be accessed by the GPO Access Home Page. The public interface enables the user to search and view directory information as well as to extract and export specific data files -- data files in various formats.

Phase I of this FDLD, as you know, provides libraries, or provided libraries with the administrative module accessed and Phase II was the public rollout. Another new enhancement that was announced in February was access to the catalog of government publications by Z39.50 for searching, retrieval, and downloading of bibliographic records available to Depository Libraries.

Additionally, even though there are a lot of us here, there are still work more people back at GPO working, which is good. And I got news this morning that the upgrade to the ALA software version 18 from 16.02 is now complete. Production in this is beginning today.

The coming months will -- will provide many new exciting initiatives and opportunities related to ILS including: CGP Web interface enhancements; configuration of the circulation module; and the creation of individual paper records were depository in design by a login through authenticated services.

At tomorrow's 10:30 a.m. ILS session, you're going to hear more updates on this and some of the things that we've done and how they work.

The next topic I want to talk about is digitization. This is being led by a cross-functional team between my unit, Library Services, and the Program Management Office under Mike Wash. It includes: Robin Haun-Mohamed who is here today; James Baldwin, who's back at the office; along with Matt Langraph and Kirk Canole who are from the EMO. I think Kirk is here in the audience.

In January 2008, a request for information for mass digitization opportunities was posted at the Federal Business Opportunities. GPO requested information specific to the digitization of publications within the scope of our information dissemination programs that exist in tangible format. We envision a cooperative, mutually beneficial relationship with either a public or private sector participant such that files created as a result of the conversion process

would be delivered to GPO. The files would have to be fully faithful, digital master copies that would also produce access perimeters to our Federal Digital System. In exchange, the public or private sector participant will be able to maintain their own collection of the files.

GPO is currently in the process of evaluating the responses that we received to this request for information, and we are planning as a next step to do a formal request for proposal. We see the entity that we contract with doing a lot of the scanning, but also as you know we have a digital scanning operation in-house at GPO that consists of about 20 people. That's a very dedicated staff that's going to be employed particularly looking at maps, oversized materials, fragile items, and, of course, doing quality control.

GPO is also working with the Library of Congress right now on two very important digitization projects. We're assisting LC in the digitization of a bound Congressional record from the 43rd Congress 105th. LC is digitizing this material to meet GPO's specifications for converting content for preservation masters. And we're also collaborating on the digitization of statutes at large for our volumes 82 to 103, which covers the period from 1951 up to 2002.

The next item I'd like to take a few minutes on is the topic of -- of shared regionals. As you all know, the concept of multiple libraries, sharing the responsibilities of a regional federal depository is not new. It's almost as old as the statute that created regional depositories in 1962. Within the statutory framework of Title 44, different models of sharing resources and responsibilities between regionals in the selectives that they have served have been implemented over the years with GPO approval. This includes different models of interstate sharing between regionals and selectives and between regional libraries in one state and selective libraries in another state where no regional exists.

For just about 15 years now, the depository library community has been discussing alternative models for carrying out the responsibilities of regionals. Technological innovations and the online environment make it possible to develop new models for sharing resources and responsibilities between regionals and the different states and the selectives they support. In this environment, where geographic boundaries are a blur to services, who better to determine how to deliver

government information and the needs of a region in the libraries that serve it. With guidelines in place, depositories should be allowed to explore and implement new and creative ways to cooperate and manage their depository collections and provide service to the public.

In May of 2007, GPO issued draft guidelines for establishing Shared Regional Depository Libraries for public comment. I think I said at the last conference it was -- it was a topical issue in which I've seen more responses than any other issue that GPO has ever brought forward. All of the comments were generally supportive of the idea, were thoroughly reviewed, we made revisions to the guidelines based on the good feedback that we received from all of you.

Suggestions were also incorporated based on GPO's own strategic vision and the Depository Library Council vision document. From that, the Kansas-Nebraska shared regional proposal was the first to move forward to GPO and to our oversight committee, the Joint Committee On Printing for approval over these guidelines. GPO transmitted this information and we received information back from JCP on what they want us to do next, and I'd like to read some excerpts from that:

(As read:) We thank you for requesting the approval of Joint Committee on Printing for the designation of the Regional Depository Libraries at the University of Kansas and the University of Nebraska as shared Federal Regional Depository Libraries. While Congress has given the Joint Committee broad authority over the operations of the Government Printing Office, which administers the FDLP, that authority has limits. For guidance, the Joint Committee consulted the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service Library of Congress. CRS concluded that neither the language nor legislative history of 44 U.S. code supports GPO's interpretation of the statute. After careful review, the Joint Committee finds the CRS analysis persuasive and the Public Printer may not authorize Shared Regional Depository Libraries under 44 U.S. code, the JCP cannot approve such action.

Although, the Joint Committee cannot approve this request, we are nonetheless very concerned that this request to share resources and responsibilities signals the growing challenges confronting Regional Depository Libraries and maintaining and supporting effective public access to the Federal Depository Library program.

Accordingly, the GPO -- I'm sorry, the JCP is directing the Government Printing Office, in consultation with all concerned elements from the depository library community, particularly the regionals, to undertake a thorough examination of the current state of the Regional Depository Libraries nationwide.

The purpose of this will be to evaluate the extent to which public access by the FDLP may be impaired by current or projected organizational, financial, technological, or other conditions affecting regionals."

This letter further directed GPO to provide JCP with these findings by early summer, so we have a very tight deadline. It also request that we provide any legislative recommendations that need to be modified in relation to Title 44, particularly related to regionals.

In light of these recent developments, GPO has made a conscience decision to keep the guidelines that we put up in effect from the FDLP desktop. The guidelines are not exclusively for interstate shared proposals, but for intrastate arrangements as well. And actually, they have broader application than for those seeking shared regional designations. The guidelines also provide best practices to follow for establishing any type of shared arrangement and this includes selective housing agreements.

Cindy Etkin has taken a leadership role in developing the initiatives associated with the study that we're going to be doing. We are going to be starting that kickoff process here at this conference. We're going to be drafting the document in close consultation with regionals and the library community, and for me, transparency is the key. We are going to keep people involved as we move forward on this.

Next, I'd like to talk about our FDLP marketing plan. In the coming weeks, the library unit will be disseminating a new FDLP marketing plan, first to council and then to the broader library community for comment. This was created by Kelly Seibert (Phonetic), who is a program planner within library services.

GPO's main goal in this initiative is to assist libraries in marketing their unique, valuable, and under-utilized services to the widest possible audience and to help develop tools necessary for better marketing.

Also, according to both the GPO -- GPO's unstrategic vision and also the Depository Library Council's vision, we touched upon years ago the need for

better defining how we do marketing. I'd like to read a quote from the council document, in particular, which said, "We need to find ways to expand awareness of both the Federal Depository Library Program and government information, generally, by an excellent public relations and marketing," and that's something we need to tackle.

As part of this new marketing plan, we're unveiling the new marketing slogan for the services provided by depositories. An extensive marketing campaign will be launched by GPO to help support this. The new slogan that we're proposing is, "Easy As FDL," with the corresponding tag-line "Federal Depository Libraries. Free information. Dedicated service. Limitless resources." So we look forward to your feedback on that.

Look for announcements on this from both FDLPL and also from our FDLP desktop. I want to mention, in particular FDLPL, as a number of people have mentioned to me in the past that they're not subscribed to that. The URL for that is, listserv -- L-I-S-T-S-E-R-V -- .access.gpo.gov. And if you're not subscribed, I highly encourage you to as that is one of our primary communication tools for getting information out to the library community in addition to the information we make available on the FDLP desktop.

The next topic I want to talk about is our FDL Handbook. Library services has recently consolidated and updated its various FDLP instructions and manuals into a single online publication. It's known as the Federal Depository Library Handbook and it was released in January. Within this handbook you will find legal requirements, program requirements, and guidance for depository operations. Each chapter includes best practices, tips and resources for library administrators. We're planning to update this on a quarterly basis, but as we're doing so comments are always welcome. The next chapter that's going to be included in the handbook, and you'll hear more about this during the conference, is the chapter on public access assessments that Kathy Brazee will talk about during her presentation.

The next item of interest, I think, is the Biennial Survey. I want to personally thank all of you, who have responded to the survey. I know it's a monumental task; it's very time consuming, but it is extremely, extremely valuable. This effort was lead by: Ted Priebe, in our Planning Branch; Nancy Barchay(Phonetic); Karen Sieger; and other library planning staff. They developed it in consultation with

the Depository Library Council and included some core questions that we've had in the past, as well as, some new information requirements that we have in the electronic information environment.

I want to provide you with a few highlights from that survey but also make a note that the responses to the questions, selected findings, and an entire report are available for your reading off of the FDLDP desktop.

What we found was that 94 percent of respondents have a written collection development policy, and approximately 75 percent have binding or replacement access, public services, and Internet use policies. However, only 8 percent of depositories reported that they're making that information publicly available. This is something we highly encourage you to do. 24 percent of depositories have some materials in remote storage indicating that shelf space, as we know, is a problem. Additionally, 12 percent indicated that at least one selective housing agreement is in place and in some cases up to four, and this percentage does include our regional depositories as well. The only one in four respondents experienced construction, remodeling, or relocation activities. Just want to remind you, please notify GPO of any of those, in terms of any potential disruption of services.

Some very unique methods for promoting the depository collection and services were reported. In terms of narrative responses, I counted over 600 suggestions from all of you for describing how depositories would like GPO to assist them in marketing and promotion, and hence, why we've taken on this task of developing this plan that we're going to work with you to implement.

Twelve percent of respondents indicated that there are current or future plans to digitize within scope materials. And 16 percent of depositories reported that they downloaded, stored, or made online publications accessible by local servers in 2007, although most of the downloads were between one and twenty-five files.

Individual library responses, again, are available from the desktop. I encourage all of you to go there and take a look at that in your time.

And speaking of the desktop. GPO's Web content management staff, which includes: Karen Sieger, John Dowgiallo, Michelle Worthington, Joe Viscosci, Katie Davis, and John Braddock are continuing to develop a new desktop. All of the exciting technologies that

you see associated with that desktop is being developed by that group of people, that is the size of the staff. They are -- they are assisted along the way with content development by staff throughout library services, the program management office, and other business units of GPO.

You're going to hear more details about the desktop during this conference during Karen's presentation, but I want to point out that registration is now open to the public. Registering allows you to receive customized alerts through FDLP Express. You can order promotional materials that will be provided to you. You can add our -- add library events to the community calendar and you can register and unregister for conferences such as this. To learn about this, we're having a session tomorrow at 1:30 p.m. in this room.

I'd now like to speak briefly on Web-harvesting, and it's going to be a bit brief because we're having an entire session on that this afternoon. The goal of the Web publication harvesting effort at GPO is to discover and capture dually identified online publications within scope of GPO's information dissemination programs.

During 2006, GPO conducted a six-month pilot study with the Environmental Protection Agency, this was a collaborative project implemented by GPO, EPA, and two vendors. The goal of the pilot was to learn about available methodologies and technologies for automated Web discovery assessment and harvesting. GPO has undertaken projects associated with this to identify time commitments and resource needs to process the files acquired during the pilot. The initial project was completed in December after we processed a sample of publications both monographs and serials from the results and made them available through the GCP and also through GPO Access.

I want to encourage you to attend the session that's being held this afternoon to find out more details. The session is going to update you on the efforts that we've been making and also talk about ways that we think you might be able to help us with this project if you're interested in volunteering.

A related activity associated with that, that's been done under particularly Lori's leadership, is automated net and data extraction. GPO has entered into an interagency agreement with the Defense Technical Information Center in collaboration with Old Dominion University in Virginia to create catalog records using

automated metadata extraction software. We expect to leverage the knowledge acquired through this project to do a couple of things of interest: First, to evaluate alternative methods of creating metadata for U.S. government documents; secondly, to investigate cost and staffing implications for using automated tools versus manual metadata creation; and finally, to develop detailed requirements that will be implemented with the future -- with the Federal Digital System for specifications for the long-term use of automated metadata extraction technology.

We're in the home stretch, here.

The next item I think that would be of interest to you, is what's going on with PACER. As you may know, in September 2007 the Judicial Conference approved the pilot project to provide Federal Depository Libraries access to PACER, Public Access to Court Electronic Records, through a pilot project with the administrative office of the U.S. Courts. The PACER system can provide remote access to case and docket information from the Federal Courts via the Internet. Records include information from the Appellate, District, and Bankruptcy Courts.

The 17 PACER Pilot Depository Libraries are currently working with us at promoting the service to the public and their primary clientele. I'd like to thank those that are participating with us as part of this effort.

The first bimonthly report which covers December 2007 through January 2008 reveal that there were over 150 PACER users, 67 of whom had not previously used the service. So this is good news.

The next item I'd like to mention, if you haven't seen this through the list of announcements is, that we do have new specifications we've released for FDL's, for public access workstations. These recommended specifications are intended to assist depository coordinators in making informed decisions that will best achieve the goal of providing public access to federal government information in electronic forms.

Additionally, a brief item of note to tell you about regarding UPS small package pickup and return label -- labels. As you may know, our depository distribution division, led by Janet McCastle, has begun using UPS as the small package pickup contractor. We're hoping that this helps with fewer misdirected packages. If you have any questions concerning that, again, please contact us through ask -- Ask GPO.

As Bob mentioned in his speech, a couple of items I want to add to related to our budget. Specifically, for the FDLP requests that we made for the S&E Appropriation. We've asked for additional financing associated with FDLP programming outreach, additional data storage as we continue to maintain permanent public access to all of its content available through GPO Access. We want to do some modernization of our item selection systems and some other mainframe based applications that are not going to be replaced by the Federal Digital System. We still have to, not only keep them up and running, but make them better. We want to continue with the automated metadata extraction processes associated with cataloging and we've asked for more funding for that. And again, FDLP Legacy Collection Digitization, we do see a role for a partner in this process but we also see a role for GPO and we've asked for funding in that regard.

To wrap things up, I want to talk about one of my favorite topics which is outreach. And outreach for us means travel by GPO staff, public access assessments, partnerships, online training, and then of course, upcoming meetings.

First, in regard to traveling, many GPO staff members have visited you in locations that include Arizona, West Virginia, New York, Alabama, Pennsylvania and others. If any of you would like to request GPO participation at your library for special events, anniversaries, or just to come hear us talk, please go to the desktop and request our assistance we will do everything we can to come and visit you.

Public access assessments. Again, under the leadership of Kathy Brazee, we're making good strides with this program. We hired an additional assessments person, who is coming onboard at the end of April. Kathy has helped revitalize this program by putting out a document related to access communications collections for comment, a number of you have commented on. And the final version is going out. And she's also going to talk about a checklist that we're going to be putting out to assist with the assessments. You'll be hearing more about that during the conference.

Partnerships. GPO has a long history of developing partnerships, dates back to 1997. With an increasing amount of federal information available electronically, partnerships help to insure permanent public access to electronic content and also provides services to assist depositories and others in locating electronic materials. I want to thank our partnership

leader, who I think is in the audience, Suzanne Ebanues from library planning.

Since the beginning of fiscal year 2008, we have formed two new partnerships that I think are very important. The first is with the Naval Postgraduate School which allows Depository Libraries to gain access to Homeland Security digital library documents. This is a database that contains policy documents, presidential directives, and national strategy documents. Press release on this is forthcoming.

The second partnership was when GPO joined with the University of Illinois in Chicago and other participating libraries to promote government information online, Ask The Librarian. And I want to publicly thank John Shuler for his efforts on that.

Since February the 11th, when GO was launched with GPO we forwarded over 100 such questions related to areas of government that are outside the expertise that we can answer at GPO, this has been incredibly helpful for us. Please also be sure to attend the "Collaboration with GPO Council" session that will be held at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday.

Last but not at least, OPAL. I want to take an opportunity to remind everyone that online FDLP training is available through OPAL, A-P -- O-P-A-L, Online Programming for All Libraries, which is an interactive Web-based meeting and conferencing service. The educational sessions may be live or prerecorded. The live events are held in the OPAL Room for GPO, and the OPAL auditorium and it allows participants to interact using voiceover IP, text chatting, and synchronized browsing.

We've already done several presentations that are archived for you to go take a look at with GPO and the library community related to the catalog of government publications, browse topics, authentication, and the library directory.

Something I think that's really neat, is that the GPO has now opened up the OPAL room for members of the depository library community if you'd like to come in and also present your own educational training sessions, we'll work with you to do that as well. To learn more about OPAL, to obtain URL's, please take a look at the information in your -- in your handouts and also, come visit the FDLP desktop.

In terms of upcoming meetings we're going to have 2008 annual interagency depository seminar at GPO starting the 28th of July. The fall conference meeting is going to be at the hotel that we were at last fall,

the Arlington Doubletree. We got a lot of good feedback from all of you and were able to get that hotel again.

And for spring 2009, we're going to be out in Tampa, Florida. These events are free. These events are free and registration and hotel information will be available through the FDLP desktop.

Something that we've added to the desktop is sort of an events countdown calendar, which is kind of neat because it also keeps all of us at GPO on our toes to let us know that these conferences are always kind of just around the corner.

I want to conclude by commending Lance Cummins, and I can't believe that Lance is in the room, he's always at the desk. There he is. I want to -- I want to thank Lance and his staff at Education and Outreach, particularly, Marian MacGilvray, Nick Ellis, Yvonne Ellis, Bridgett Govan, and Michelle Hawkins. There is no way we could have this meeting without their work. If we could give them a round of applause.

I always like to wrap by saying that this is -- you're not here only for education, but as I mentioned to new attendees this morning, please use it as an opportunity to network, to network with GPO and network with each other.

I want to just tell you one quick and final story that I think you'll all be pleased with. I was very pleased when I heard it. A couple of weekends ago my son had some friends over, and my son is in his early teenage years, so you never know what you're going to hear or what you're going to expect. And his friends asked him what his dad did for a living. And I was -- I was in the kitchen and I was very, very terrified. The thoughts that ran through mind were: He attends meetings all day long, or -- or was he going to say that he works on integrity of federal documents and chain of custody to ensure authentication. But no, he didn't say any of those, he said, "He keeps America informed." And one of his friends said, "Wow." And do you know what? That's the way that I feel everyday. And I -- I know you do too, and I want to thank all of you for your work and partnering with us.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Well, thanks Ric and Bob. And that wraps up this morning's session. And remember, lunch with your regional, find your regional. Actually, could all regionals stand up?

Gee, we have more regionals than selected. There your regionals are. So meet with your regional and have lunch and prepare for this afternoon.

(The proceedings concluded.)

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

MARCH 31, 2008

Session No. 2

2:00 to 3:00

PLENARY SESSION:

FDSys UPDATE

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay. Welcome to the Afternoon Query Session on the Federal Digital System. No longer future, but here now, digital system.

I have one announcement, some sad news, as you know, Dan Barkley, his father passed away late last week and is unable to be with us. But there is a sympathy card for him out at the desk. And So if you would like to convey your condolences to Dan and his family please feel free to do so.

Okay. I won't go into a long introduction, very short introduction. This is always, probably, my favorite part of the conferences, to find out what's up with our amazing Federal Digital System. And to lead us down that path, or at least start us on that path, I'd like to introduce Mike Wash, Chief Information Officer at GPO, Mike.

MR. MIKE WASH: Thank you. I'm Mike Wash. I hope you all have been able to travel in safely and didn't come through any major delays coming to Kansas City. This is the first time I've been to Kansas City; it's been nice. I ran into a -- a fairly significant delay last night. It was kind of interesting; I think probably others have experienced this. I was on United

flying out of Baltimore and going to Chicago, which was a mistake, I think. But I experienced an on-time departure and two hours late arriving in Chicago. And you know, it's the classic, they push away from the -- the whatever --

THE SPEAKER: Gate.

MR. MIKE WASH: -- that thing is called. And we sat there and they pushed the plane back and then -- then the pilot immediately said, "Two hours until wheels up." Everybody started groaning and it was a totally full flight.

But then the funniest thing was -- there was several funny things, but one of the -- one of the funny things was it was like we were just a nuisance in the airport, because the guy didn't know where to put the plane. So then they -- they pushed us back and we're sitting there. And then after about a half of an hour, he had to start the engines and move along because he was in the way of planes that were actually trying to leave. He had to do that twice before we actually were able to leave.

During the two hours, sitting on the ground, it got dark out and -- and I thought, well I have plenty of things to read. This is the second funny thing that happened. So I decided to turn on my reading light, reading light's broken. But then, you know, the help, you know, entertained the crowd. They decided to start running some short subjects on the TV, right. So I went, you know, inside of the -- the seat pocket in front of me, all there was was the air sickness bag. There was no head phones so it was a -- it was a long two hours. It was pretty funny.

But we made to it Chicago and, as usual, everything else was delayed, so I didn't miss my flight to Kansas City. So interesting times.

FDsys. Bob Tapella indicated that we made some changes in FDsys. Starting late last year, during some -- some reviews of the program, and I think what you will hear today is it's been a change, but it's a change the we believe is -- is certainly the right thing to do to maintain progress on the program. So what I'm going to do is talk a little bit about what changed and why. And then I'm going to hand it off to Selene and she will be able to give you a status of where we are with our first release of the system.

So from a -- a timeline perspective, if you recall, it was August of 2006 when we awarded to Harris Corporation what we had called the Master Integrator. Master Integrator in a contract like this is really

the -- the turnkey solution, if you will. We had developed over the course of several years, the specifications and the requirements for FDSys with a lot of help from you folks in the -- the community. In defining what FDSys really needed to do as we transitioned into a digital type of system for -- for GPO.

Harris was at the program management activities for maintaining the program. They had the system development and engineering activities, software developers. They would build the system and test it, and then hand it off to GPO for operations. What we had found, as we were experiencing at the time with Harris over the past year and a half, was that we were realizing that some of our program management skills were superior to those that -- of Harris. And it was mostly a result of, I think, our skill in program management, which I think is a great testimony to our team. But it was also the -- the domain experience that we built within GPO of understanding exactly what we needed to do within the system. And it was difficult for Harris really to -- to catch up with all of that, and that's what was a lot of the concern.

But in February of -- actually February 12th, we had a meeting with Harris to outline the options. And the option that we presented to them was one where we would change the roles and responsibilities of Harris and GPO. Where the master integrator concept would be a change to one where we would redefine the roles of what Harris would do and what GPO would do. And at that time, they agreed to that. And at that time, we really started on a different path of creating a new type of program team.

So why did we change? Some of this I -- I covered, but, you know, as we were going from our internal pilot, which is, you know, what we have for demonstration actually here in one of the -- the coffee room or the break room. I don't know what the name of that room is. When we were developing that, we found that the -- the progress that we were making wasn't meeting our expectations and the root cause, from our analysis, really was the systems engineering and the program management piece of Harris, not the developers. The developers that actually do the coding and put pieces together were great. So that was what we felt to be deficient in the master integrator role. And the solution that we proposed was that we would take on the program management piece.

We did a lot as Bob had indicated looking at

the risk. Because when you -- you get right down to it, GPO is assuming the risk anyway. It was our program, we were responsible, and we were responsible for making sure that the system would be delivered to do what it was expected to do in a time frame that's reasonable and on budget. And what we were seeing in the path that we were on was that we felt there was high-risk in getting a delivery and high-risk at meeting the cost. So the change was made. So we still have the risk, but more of the program management risk certainly now resides on GPO. But in the -- in the net, we believe that the risk is lower for us and for the system overall.

So what we have is, from a program management perspective, we have a Program Management Office, as you all know, where the Program Management Office has been responsible for gathering requirements and collecting those requirements and putting it into a form that an -- an engineering group and a development group could create the system. What's changed is that we now have overall program management responsibility where we're responsible for establishing the program schedule, monitoring the cost, even down to the contractor level. We're responsible for test activities for configuration management. Things associated with the -- with classic type of system integration.

To help with that, and the second bullet here, we've been since February open six weeks really going and contracting for subject matter expertise. It's another thing that we found in -- in evaluating the situation with Harris as the master integrator, that some of the areas and the tool sets that had been selected -- fast search tools, documenting for content management -- the expertise within those tool sets at Harris wasn't as high a level as we really expected.

So with GPO taking over the program management responsibility and, therefore, the systems engineering pieces, we have since gone out and started hiring subject matter experts on contract to fill those gaps. So even though GPO is taking on more and more of this program role, we're not doing it alone. Instead, we're going out and finding subject matter experts to help fill those gaps to create, really, a new structure of the program team.

Harris is going to provide the software development. And in the software development world, those are the folks that do the coding, actually create the software that gets pieced together along with the tools that are selected to create the functionality that gets delivered. They will do testing of their code and

then we will be responsible for making sure that the overall system tests out to meet the requirements that have been created.

And since mid-February, the team in a restructured form is proceeding to deliver on the goals for FDsys heading to our first release. So it's -- it's a significant change for GPO, but we believe that it's the right change at this point in time with the -- with the program.

We're bringing on higher skilled individuals from a -- a contractor perspective to meet the technical challenges of the system. The program office at GPO is stepping up to -- to lead the overall integration activities from a program level. And we're going to rely on Harris from a development perspective, who is a world-class software developer, to develop the code and -- and build it together to create FDsys. And we feel that we are really on a good track now, making some really good progress.

So with that, I will turn it over to Selene, who can give you some of the status associated with where we are with our first release.

MS. SELENE DALECKY: We've -- we've been following the program so far, and as you know, that last summer we released -- released 1B, which was our proof of concept to test the user functionality and the core functionality of the FDsys, which includes things like, package management, some of the workflows and some of the authentication of -- of user roles and groups.

We do have the release 1B prototype up and running in the break room. So if you want to come by and see it and give any comments on that, we still appreciate that. And we're still using the proof of the concept to help us formulate some of the design of -- in the -- the screens and some of the functionality research in the next release.

The next release is going to be our first public operational release, that's release 1C. And we actually have divided it into three phases. The first phase is targeted for late 2008. And we'll establish a system foundation and the capability for digital preservation and replace the existing GPO Access functionality.

The -- the second phase is going to be approximately six months after the first phase, and it's going to include the additional search features and submission of congressional orders and content.

The third phase is going to be a year aft -- a year later and will enable federal agencies, as well,

to submit their orders and content electronically to GPO.

Releases two and three will complete the functionality for the entire FDsys. There will be additional enhancements to search, additional enhancements to submission, but we're also going to be able to move the -- the move out stream in the content development process through style tools and through introducing automated web-harvesting processing. This is also the point where preservation processes will kick in on the archival packages that we've already started creating with the first phase.

GPO did recently update two key -- key documents to the system for the system. The System Requirements Document, which is now version 3.2 and the Systems Releases and Capabilities, which is now version 5.0. Both of those are available on the FDsys website and the -- the URL will be at the end of this presentation if you would like to go and read those documents.

In describing the first public release, which is release 1C. System functional -- system functionality has been defined by features and features have been grouped into feature-sets. This approach is new to this revision and should -- this is for the systems capabilities releases and the RD. This grouping of features should provide a more complete overview of the expected functionality in release 1B to C.

The requirements document offers a detailed look at all of the requirements developed for FDsys and those are categorized by the feature-sets.

So for this presentation, I wanted to touch on the key functionality and features for release 1C, so we're all three phases of the first public release.

Release 1C is going to build upon the lessons learned from release 1B. It includes the -- the key -- key functionality for release 1C is going to be sealing the system infrastructure and storage to support high performance systems and to -- to support rapidly expanding data collections through higher -- processes or through upgraded content processes. And it also includes a significant effort needed to develop workflows for effective content management and for verifying the security structure for identity and authority of abusers and for the permission of different roles and responsibilities as the content moves through the -- the content management system.

This also includes establishing an infrastructure to -- to support the offsite backup and

the failover systems in case there is some type of event or an emergency at the primary location, which is going to be located at GPO.

Another primary purpose of release 1C is to establish the functionality needed to fulfill the high-level design concept of FDsys as a preservation depository, which is used to enable the current and permanent access to content. It is listed in the use of the information packages and rigorously protected archival storage.

This is, of course, GPO's adaptation of the OAIS model. And the FDsys -- FDsys design is intended to provide the technological environment for a trusted digital depository. These are the -- the foundational components of FDsys that we've been working on for several years now, and it -- it's something that we need to get right because we need to be able to -- to have the packaging structure in -- in a place where we feel confident that we can store these packages, store our content with metadata, and then be able to do preservation processes on the -- processes on it in the future. So laying the -- the foundations with our infrastructure, our package management, and our preservation repository is a very key part of -- of this first public release.

Of course, another big part of it is going to be something that is much more visible to users which is our -- our access side. The search feature is going to include the core functionality that enables public users to search for and find the federal information within the system.

Users in release 1C will have the capability to select content collections, search from simple and advance search screens within specific collections or across the entire FDsys website. Our goal is to make FDsys as modern and as intuitive as other informational sites people regularly use. And -- and we want people to be able to find information quickly without having to learn any specific navigational or -- or search query languages that are specific to a specific site like we have now with GPO Access.

Additionally, once FDsys is live, authorized GPO users will be able to monitor and refine the search functionality and the system will provide capabilities for Internet search engines to index publicly available content.

So if we breakdown the major capabilities for release 1C by the three phrases, this is what you're going to expect to see or part of what will be released

later this year. Within this first release there is some fundamental capabilities that all the other releases will build on. A key capability, of course, is the management of content metadata in the packages -- in the package structure. Let's see here. The -- the connections between FDSys and ILS is also going to start here in this -- in the first phase of release 1C. So the exchange of descriptive metadata between FDSys and ILS will enhance search and retrieval functionality of both -- of both systems.

The full ILS and FDSys integration enables the two-way flow of metadata between the two systems. And when new bibliographic records are created, updated, or deleted in ILS, the descriptive metadata is updated in the corresponding FDSys information package. So if metadata records begun in FDSys during document engines will then trigger the cataloging activity in the ILS.

And finally, the first phase of R1C will begin the replacement of the waste based GPO Access system that's been in use since 1994. FDSys will ingest the content currently available to GPO Access as well as ingest the day forward content for these collections. This -- this does include continuing to provide the capability for users to print and download content. We will still have the files segmentation of the individual federal documents based upon the business needs. And the current plan is to migrate all GPO content to FDSys with this first phase while providing full functionality, which is defined by having advanced search, advanced metadata fielded search, or -- as well as, browse ability for the top 25 collections on GPO Access.

The plan has been to add additional functionality to the remaining collections over a period of about five months. GPO Access will be maintained during this time, so we'll have the two systems running parallel until such -- such time as we have the full functionality for all of the existing GPO Access collections within FDSys. And then we'll run parallel just through a final test period and then we'll make the final transition and we will have a new system of -- for the public search and waste will, hopefully at that point, no longer exist.

The system will also interface with GPO automated PDF finding systems for the application of digital signatures on the PDF files. So continuing the -- to build upon the work with the signing of the public laws and the congressional bills that is -- that is going on today, we'll maintain that functionality

relating to the future with FDSys.

For the second phase, which is mid-2009, the -- the replacement of the GPO Access functionality will be complete, and we'll start adding in additional features for search and access. The con -- content submission part of FDSys will begin to develop in this phase when FDSys will provide congressional content originators with interface to electronically submit congressional bills, letterheads, envelopes, and other printable materials at GPO, along with the content metadata related to these publications.

And FDSys will begin employing persistent names in order for the content managed by FDSys to be easily found and shared by a wide range of external users.

And then with the completion of release 1C, the content submission capability will be made available to federal agency customers and content originators. And we'll also have additional submission functionality enabled such as, duplicate detection and automated scope determination. Additional access enhancements continue throughout the three phases.

In phase three, FDSys will provide a way for users to easily navigate between related publications such as: The Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations or between the public laws and the U.S. Code.

FDSys will also provide RFS and event in -- an e-mail notifications for new content that is added to the system. So this will be the start of when we can star -- we can start looking to -- to add some -- some customization to -- to the -- the search and access capabilities in FDSys.

And by the end of the release, FDSys will provide the search API that will support external search in a quest for FDSys content. GPO will continue to work with the library community to gather additional requirements and evaluate different -- different technology solutions to support this.

The ability of API with FDSys expands possible uses and tools and would allow users to tailor the system to meet their needs. Some possible uses for API's are allowing libraries to get or contribute content to build local -- local content collections and to create value-added content.

Okay. So we do continue to target a late 2008 release even though we have had this change in the program structure, with the program management coming to GPO, we've continued to do the work that we need in

order to get to this release. So we will be continuing to refine the requirements, continuing to work on the design.

So the next big milestone for this particular release is our Detailed Design Review which is scheduled for mid-June. This review is held to determine whether the -- the detail side of the system satisfies the system baseline, that any -- and -- any unacceptable risks have been sufficiently mitigated; that -- that we've satisfied all the criteria from both the design side and from the project -- program management side to -- to go onto the next phase which is development.

As Mike mentioned in his presentation, we are in the process of bringing in subject matter experts to assist us in developing and managing a high-fidelity release schedule. And we'll also be working with experts on interface development and usability, and user testing and training to -- to facilitate research and analysis on user experience, to assist with interface design, and to help us set up a test -- testing and training program that we'll use in conjunction with the launch of release 1C.

More information will be available as we move through the Detailed Design Phase. And we will be working with the library services and content management business unit to engage the community for feedback on initial designs and to work on beta testing opportunities during the design process and during system development.

So now I'm going to pass this off to Carrie Gibbs who can give you a little bit more information on communication activities to date and then where we will be going over the next nine or ten months.

MS. CARRIE GIBBS: So I'm going to talk a little bit about what our communication outreach has been since the last fall conference and where we're headed up until the next fall conference.

Much of our outreach since the fall counsel meeting is centered around approved concept restriction and beta testing. The proof of concept development was given to more than 20 groups and stakeholders, including Congress, federal agencies, and library partners in various regions across the U.S.

In November, we hosted an Agency Demo-Day to showcase the Proof-of-Concept. The Demo was attended by more than 30 federal agencies and the reaction was extremely positive. Agencies are very excited about this system and the impact that it will have on the

information semination. They specifically asked about the ability to add summaries to the content that they submit, which will assist in the search functionality of the system.

In March, 2007, we also hosted the Proof-of-Concept Demonstration on the GPO website for the public to view and provide their feedback. If you don't have the opportunity to view the Proof-of-Concept Demo, we do have it available in the meeting room or the break room here. So we encourage you to stop by our table and ask us any questions that you have. We're going to have the -- the demo available, it will be available at the table during the afternoon break today; morning, lunch, and afternoon break tomorrow; and then the morning break on Wednesday.

So through the past six months we continue to strengthen our involvement with industry groups and information dissemination, digital archiving, and presentation. FDsys team members participated in events held by ALA, Sydney, the National Digital Strategy Advisory Board, and the Interagency Council on Printing and Electronic Publishing.

After the Fall 2007 Council Meeting, council recommended that GPO continue to provide performance context development including the detailed milestones in a timeline with functionality and content goals for planned releases. As previously mentioned, in December we published a revised version of the system releases and capability document, which provides a high-level overview of the system capabilities as they will be implemented in the releases of --

FDsys requirements document was also revised in January. And that offers a detailed look at all of the requirements categorized by feature-sets. They are available on the website, which is on this screen the www.gpo.gov/FDsys. And we also have a limited number of copies available at the vendor table as well to take home, to read on the plane on the way home. We'll also post updates to FDsys blog and plan to begin using the blog as more of an interaction tool to exchange ideas with our stakeholders. The blog address is up there, as well at FDsys.blog.com.

Looking forward through the summer and into the next Depository Library Council Meeting, there are various outreach events planned. We will plan and Kate Lawhun will be making an interactive presentation on their paper titled, A Holistic Approach for Establishing Content Authenticity and Maintaining Content Integrity in a Large OAI Repository, at the

Archiving 2008 Conference.

GPO will also attend the International Federation of Libraries Infusion Annual Conference. And Mike Wash will be participating in a panel discussion on the challenges of digital preservation at the Society for American Archivist's Annual Meeting in August.

Throughout the next several months leading up to the first public release of FDsys, we will continue to hold focus groups and working groups. These groups will assist with user interface development and testing, as well as establishing and verifying requirements for future releases of FDsys. We encourage you to get involved. And if you're interested in participating in any FDsys activities, you can e-mail us at the pmo@gpo.gov or stop by our table in the vendor area.

Again, we will be available during today's break, all the breaks tomorrow, and then the Wednesday morning break, so I just want to reiterate after Wednesday morning we won't be here. I know at the last conference some people came by at lunch on the last day and missed us. So I just want to make sure that was clear. Our contact information by e-mail is, pmo@gpo.gov, and then the FDsys website is gpo.gov/FDsys -- forward slash I think it is, probably a forward slash. And that's it.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Do we have questions from council?

THE AUDIENCE: The mic is not on.

MR. CHRIS GREER: There we go. All right.

So this change in integrator function is a pretty significant change in this project, that is a difficult part of a project like this is not writing the software, it's making it work together to do the things you want it to do. So I assume that there's been substantial change in the staffing in order to handle this and I -- I wonder about the process of software acceptance. How are you doing that review? Is it worth having an independent evaluator for software acceptance? And what's your recourse after acceptance when you try to put this in -- in real operation?

MR. MIKE WASH: We have -- it's Mike Wash.

We have a couple of several different layers of software acceptance on the development side which is the Harris responsibility. They are responsible for developing their own test plans for the individual design modules as they go through it and even what we call design validation testing, which is DVT, which is where you put the system together and they're

responsible for testing and evaluating that it meets the requirements that are specified. GPO now has responsibility for overall systems testing, user acceptance testing, and beta testing. So that's the second layer of testing, if you will, to make sure that the system is performing acceptably so that the IT and S staff and information technology and systems staff, within GPO has a test organization. And our quality group that will be responsible for writing the overall systems test cases that the program management office will be writing the user acceptance test and beta test phases.

And then -- the final layer, if you will, of test is our Independent Verification Validation, IVV, which is a part of this program and has been since we started the integration development of the first release. They will not necessarily do 100 percent test of the features, but they will be auditing the results of the test to make sure that -- that all of the -- the aspects of the tests are done correctly and have high integrity.

I think with those layers between the development side, the system's side where PMO, or the GPO takes responsibility, user acceptance, beta test, and then our Independent Verification Validation, I think that we have pretty good test coverage relative to recourse. The overall system responsibility, even as we go into a launch phase, is GPO, so we will be managing configuration management and change management within the system. Actually we're -- we're picking that up right now. That was one of the responsibilities of Harris that we have assumed so that we have complete visibility to the change and requirements. As a problem, for example, emerges in tests, it's the change management processor, the configuration management process, that is responsible for actioning out so those changes can be repaired and fixed. And that's true in live production systems, forward it's a continuing process of configuration management. That, too, is being put in place.

MR. CHRIS GREER: A separate -- separate question -- Chris Greer again. This had to do with the API. It strikes me that that piece of the system is probably the most important piece overall. That's going to determine the overall success of the venture and a success of the partners in the venture, which is probably of a great interest to this council.

You talked about an API layer that has search capability, but I would imagine that your various

partners, the agency partners for example, wanting to mesh their deposition systems with your acquisition systems, as an example. There are various FDLP libraries wanting to build, match up analysis capabilities that will use tools way beyond search, things like that.

So -- a little more about the API layer goals would be helpful and the role of the -- the partners, both the agencies and the FDLP's, in that process.

MS. CARRIE GIBB: Lisa, do you want to take that?

Lisa is our -- our lead planner for the access portion of the -- the FDsys and so she's been very involved in this particular area.

MS. LISA LAPLANT: Lisa LaPlant with the Program -- Program Management Office.

As far as the API's, it's something that we have slated for the -- the third phase because we really wanted to make sure that we have the foundation of the system in place. We wanted to have all of our tools -- integrated on the access side before we started building out the API's and -- the connection in the system. So it's something that we still want to continue to work with the community on to really flush out our goals, both on the public access side and also on the side where the agencies and our partners are able to submit content system and interact with the system. So that's something that we know that we want to continue to work with you all you on.

We started discussions last, I want to say it was last summer, with some folks in the -- in the library community and just want to continue those as we continue to -- continue planning more for R1C4.

MR. CHRIS GREER: So I would ask that the way you design tools in the systems is impacted by the nature of the API goal. And the earlier you set that goal, the easier it is to meet that final structure. So I would encourage some careful discussion, if not about that now, and I'd be glad to talk about this with you further.

MS. LISA LAPLANT: That -- that would be great. Thank you.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: This is -- this is Peter Hemphill of Hemphill and Associates. Lisa, don't go anywhere.

To what degree of those outreach efforts by GPO to various agencies should we -- methods of communications. Have you been able to gauge a level of

commitment by the agencies to be able to participate and be willing to send information to GPO?

MR. KIRK KNOLL: Hello, I'm Kirk Knoll, Program Management Office. I -- I handle the submission side of FDSys, and we currently have a number of things. But one thing we have been working very closely with our agencies on is a interagency counsel for digital content submission. And it's a working group that we've had for about a year and a half now. And we've gone through the system, the system requirements, we sat down with them to ask what they need from the system, most importantly, what we want to do with the system. I hope that everyone is very excited about it. This is something that they've been asking for for a long time from GPO. So generally speaking, yes, they're very excited to take part in the FDSys and use it to their advantage.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: What about the other agencies that may not have participated with that and, more importantly, communication?

MR. KIRK KNOLL: Through the communications that we've done through Terry -- Carrie Davis and some of the communications that she's done, she's been with outreach, traveling across the country and speaking with our agencies and she can speak further on that. She's received positive feedback from those agencies as well. Carrie?

MS. CARRIE DAVIS: Is this on? Can you hear me?

MR. KIRK KNOLL: Yeah.

MS. CARRIE DAVIS: Sorry. Yes. I have traveled extensively across the U.S. and met with agencies all over and they're extremely excited about FDSys. They're a bit disappointed that it's going to take probably another year to get up and started. So they really are excited and want to be able to use it.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: Are you able to provide any advance materials so that they can begin to prepare for a second GPO information?

MS. CARRIE DAVIS: At this point, we basically decided that the overall information hasn't gotten a lot of feedback in the initial stages, which has been just telling them about FDSys and trying to get some beta testing and feedback from --

THE AUDIENCE: And -- in -- and -- and earlier on the release of the congressional submission, so we are working with the -- the clerk of the House Office and the secretary to the Senate's Office to submit some of their materials including femoral stuff like, stationary and requests for stationary and

envelopes, but also the bills and so a lot of the -- and it's a very, very close partnership between personnel and his area and -- and those particular congressional offices.

So -- so -- a lot of the feedback and a lot of the -- the work that's going on with that group is -- is also going to be lessons learned so that as we interface with broader and broader concepts, origination groups we can use that -- those types of interactions to further those -- the relationships with the agencies.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: Okay. On the different -- on a different note. I was looking at the slides seeing the Detailed Design Reviews, just again, can you go into a little more detail about that or start -- schedule of the Detail Design Review, you know, kicking off.

MS. SELENE DALECKY: We're actually in -- the -- the stage leading up to Detail Design Review. But the Detail Design Review will be our -- our gate, essentially, to move out of the analysis and design and into development. So we have a preliminary design already and now, we're -- we're good to the point where we have the architecture and the supporting materials necessary to -- to allow to us to move into the -- the development phase, which is phase five, if you follow the phases and gates.

So it's -- if you look at the schedule that we were originally going by, that was the Harris construction project schedule. We're still very close to where we need to be in order to have a -- a 2008 release. One of the things that we did have to do in order to -- to make sure that we were -- we were going to be able to hit our -- our mark is change some of the -- the releases of the functionality.

So we've done phase approaches 1C so that we don't try to fit too much into a public release. I'm sure you know that there is a very fine line between having a release that has enough in it to -- to just making it operational and public versus holding back until you can put more and more and more into a system and then do a bigger system release.

So what we've decided is, it's better to do several incremental smaller releases throughout -- or phases throughout 1C, allowing us to get the production system out earlier, so that we can start actually using it, and we can start replacing some of these older systems.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: You know that's commendable, but the only concern I would have is that

the overall functional amount of functionality got slipped in the design frame.

MR. RICHARD DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. Just a housekeeping item reminder that we've got a court reporter, so if everyone could state their name and their institution before speaking.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Other questions? Gwen.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Gwen Sinclair, University of Hawaii. I'm wondering if the change necessitated with the role of Harris was partly a function of the RFP process. I recall there was a huge RFP document that was created, and I'm wondering if, you know, if there are any lessons to be learned from that process that could be applicable to other RFP to the GPO is going to issue, for example, for the digitization project?

MR. MICHAEL WASH: It's a great question. I think -- I think if we were to do it all over again, honestly, the RFP process that we went through worked really well. And actually, the -- the process that we used on FDSys to create the package for the RFP has been cited by other agencies of best practice.

What I think prompted a lot of the change really was, as I was pointing out, the -- the domain expertise required for this type of system was really better suited for our internal program office and as a result bringing that program responsibility into GPO is going to be the best solution for us longer term.

And we've also been watching other programs within the Federal Government that started out with a prime integrator, master integrator approach and we've noticed that other agencies are starting to take a very similar type of look at whether a large master integrator type of approach is the right solution or not.

But, going back to the RFP, I think the more the -- the government can do to clearly specify what it is that they want to accomplish, the higher the quality of responses. You know, when we -- when we made the selection for Harris for the master integrator we fully intended that it was going to be the right solution. It's been, I think, the careful monitoring of the GPO staff of the progress on this program that led us to conclude that the change was really going to be more preferable long-term. So I hope that addressed your question. Did it?

MR. JOHN SHULER: As part of this planning process, can one imagine a scenario in the next nine

months, a meeting such as this, that you will be able to describe, if not in detail, some substance of how this is going to effect the day-to-day lives of a depository coordinator?

In other words, if they walked into their library one day and found the system up, how would their lives change? And what would they do in order to prepare for that change? I think I grasp where this vehicle is coming from and how it's approaching us, but it strikes me with the changes going on in the library level the directors and the coordinators need to know what is approaching them soon.

MS. SELENE DALECKY: I think a -- a few conferences ago, back when we were just starting up the program and we were looking at the end to end, you know, all of the releases of the FDsys. What, you know, exactly what you're saying, would be the day-to-day impact to -- to the library community and to the directors and to the librarians. We did something called Day-In-The-Life and I think that -- that's a very good point as -- as we learn more and more about exactly what the system is going to do and when we intend for it to happen by release. And even at this point putting together those releases with dates. I think that an update to that would be -- would be really beneficial at this point. That is something we can put together.

One thing that we have been doing is that Carrie has been putting on demonstrations and -- and keeping our -- our communications materials up to date and -- and putting together some presentations, some multimedia presentations and make those available on our website. And I think that something through the OPAL service as well. That might be something that we can -- we can put out and make available so that we don't have to wait until the next conference to start that -- start that dissemination. So I'll go ahead and make a note on that. I think that might be something that we were going to do anyway. I think sooner rather than later is a better approach.

MR. TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne. I just want to express regret at the loss of the master integrator because that term it just invokes such great images for me -- (laughter) -- and the old Buck Rogers cereals and I really think it showed the future digital system. Now this is a just a Federal Digital System that a master integrator should know?

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: One more? Sure. One more for council.

MR. CHRIS GREER: Chris Greer. You've told

us that these changes don't affect the timeline significantly, or I hope that it will not. When is this due to project the costs?

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: No one is taking that.

MR. MIKE WASH: This is Mike Wash. A couple things. We don't believe that it will impact our schedule for a couple of reasons. Let me address that before I get to cost. As Bob indicated in his discussion earlier, it was late last year when we were going through some significant program reviews and started to formulate a recommendation for how we should proceed.

It was at that time we actually started doing some parallel design activities. Realizing that there was a possibility that we would be making some changes. And it was a fallback, safety-net type of approach and it turned out to be the right thing to do. And the -- the parallel design approach, which was a GPO driven initiative, it allowed us to -- to quickly get up to speed on if we were to change tracks, how to proceed. So I think that activity, which lasted a couple of months, paid great benefits to us as we start to move forward.

On the subject of cost, we actually believe we're going to be in a favorable position on that as well. Without getting into all of the details of -- of the differences between the approach that we were on from the design and development perspective versus where we are today. What was -- what was happening in the activities with the -- the late great master integrator was that more and more custom code was part of their solution, which was different than the approach that we had really set off to take, which was mostly off the shelf components that would be configured and integrated together. Whenever you start doing more custom code the cost grows dramatically, and it was one of the warning flags that was waving, you know, pretty rapidly late last year as we were looking at the estimated costs and time.

And our parallel design activity that started late last year, we -- we went back more to what we intended to do and that was more of an off-the-shelf type of solution, which we believe is going to deliver all of the functionality we need and the flexibility. And the net of that is, from a -- a pure government perspective of cost, when you take the approach back to a -- a off-the-shelf solution module, more responsibility being delivered by the government from

the IT organization within GPO from the configuration management can test, et cetera. And additional contracts as required for the expertise, we believe that it's actually going to cost less.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay. I'd like to open it up to questions from the floor. Initially, I want us to start out talking about FDsys. But if we end up not having that many questions I'll also open it up for questions about anything from this morning's session.

MS. MARY ALICE BAISH: Hello. Can you hear me? Mary Alice Baish with the American Association of Law Libraries. So I really commend you, Carrie. I know you've been doing a lot of -- a lot of outreach and others. And you both -- several people mentioned working with the Secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the house and outreach to federal agencies. The one branch you haven't mentioned, of course, is the Judiciary. And so I'm just wondering what your plans are, if any, to begin to communicate with them. And we're AALL, and I think everybody in this room is delighted with the Beta test PACER pilot project and that is one way to provide access to the court documents. But the administrative office also publishes a number of other materials that I don't believe has ever been available through GPO Access. And might this be an opportunity for you to also outreach with them? Thank you.

MS. CARRIE GIBBS: We will begin throughout the next few months to make a lot more outreach and definitely put that in our plans.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: There must be more questions out there? Oh.

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Valerie Glenn, University of Alabama. I'm sorry, I was expecting more of a line.

Could you just describe a little -- in a little more detail the subject experts that you're contracting? I know that you -- I think that you mentioned something about search. But what other, like, types -- what other subjects they're experts in?

MS. SELENE DALECKY: So as Mike said, we have purchased several commercial products and we want to be able to use those to the -- to their greatest extent and, of course, use these custom coding that were necessary to pull everything together. So for this initial -- the completion of the detailed design and the beginning of the implementation, we'll be bringing in documented experts, several documented experts, several

facts search experts. We're also working with a -- a company called Meyer Organization. It's a nonprofit organization that works with the federal entities or support with project engineering, so they'll be helping us with our -- our scheduling with some of the -- the creation of our testing plans and our training plans.

We are also bringing in, actually, the -- so the disaster recovery site that the project that was -- that was owned by the library services area. We're working with some of the experts that helped them to do the disaster recovery site with our parking development research. And we're also bringing in a user ability expert to help with us GUI design and with feedback gathering, and actually the GUI -- GUI creation imitation.

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Other questions about FDSys, before we go?

MS. KATHY BLOOMBERG: Kathy Bloomberg, Illinois State Library. I may not be quite getting this, but this is sort a follow up to John Shuler's question. Are you going to be announcing FDSys to the public? And if so do you think they really care? It sounds so acronym, bureaucratic, the whole bit, and I'm just trying fit this in and figure out what people are going to be hearing about and what they're going to think. Thank you.

MS. SELENE DALECKY: We tried really hard to find something that was better than FDSys and all we could do was change the letters that it stood for. So what we're hoping is that people who are used to coming to GPO for their federal government's, really won't think about going anywhere else than GPO for their federal governments -- for their federal documents. What they'll -- what they'll find is the content that they need when they need it without having to do any kind of elaborate searching, or understand how the government is structured in order to find the document. Though, I mean, if we do our jobs correctly -- oh, and also, they don't necessarily even have to come to FDSys, they can also find them in their Google searches or their Yahoo searches. So I think if we do our job correctly, it won't be as noticeable that FDSys exists, it will just be something people can use to find what they need to find.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Geoff Swindell's, Northwest University. That does raise the question, though, of how one, perhaps, doesn't advertise the Federal Digital System by advertising its

new capabilities and that's going to be a challenge.

MS. SELENE DALECKY: Right. And that is going to be Carrie's job, so...

MS. BARBIE SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia. And I guess I'm not quite sure what my question is, but... So what -- what the new plan is more like the off-the-shelf and Harris is going to write the code that will make everything talk to one another, is my sort of very nontechnical understanding. And I guess, having been in an institution that tried to write it all itself and failed miserably. And that's going back to what you're talking about. I think that's probably, you know, just from my nonunderstanding, but I guess the part about it -- I guess my question would be, the open access part, how does that sort of play into this with using some commercial and some sort of custom coded that -- you know, think that we'll be able to with the IPI's I guess, access and be able to enhance ourselves or sort of?

MS. SELENE DALECKY: Yes. That's the plan. And also, you know, we're going to -- we're acting upon our original idea, which was that the CoP -- more of the CoP implementation. We're also overlaying that -- that packaging structure so that -- even though we'll have the system itself, the content management process will -- will be more standard from -- from the commercial product. All of our packages will be independent and we'll still be able to follow OAIS model.

MS. BERNADINE: Bernadine and and. Congress is also being -- the congressional debates, the hearings, are being covered with video, you know, like the movies. Will the system be capable of handling multiformat publications? For example, I'm on the Board of Voter Watch, which is a group that's taking video of the congressional debate and matching them up with the printed record, the electronic printed record and finding discrepancies and members who supposedly spoke their words on the floor but weren't -- didn't speak the words on the floor. They're not -- no longer apparently using Black Dog to indicate when people aren't there. You may recall a Joint Committee on Printing passed the regulation when Congress is like dying in a plane crash up in Alaska and supposedly on the floor of The House debating with another member.

But I'm concerned about how you're going to integrate because the future is not just the printed electronic version of things, but it's actually seeing human beings, so...

MS. SELENE DALECKY: Yes. That is something we've always kept in mind. If you -- if you look at the requirements that we've developed we've -- we've -- we've created requirements around file types that are known now that are applicable to media types in the videos and the larger files and also, you know, trying to think ahead to -- to what might even be coming soon in the future. That's one of the most important parts of -- of this first release and that's getting the foundation down.

So that we have a scaleable system that will be able to -- to handle these types of files that we've -- we've at least identified functionality that we will need to bring in, and that we haven't done anything that preclude that from being able to enable that functionality. We can start bringing in these different types of files, so that is something that -- that we know is coming. We have a site now, that the Spring Board Site just started putting there -- or excuse me, the video of their hearings on -- on the site that GPO hosts for them. So it's something that we know is coming faster than we probably had initially expected a couple of years ago, so we certainly are aware of that.

MS. BERNADINE: It's actually here; we're doing it. And I -- we were hoping that GPO would end up doing it for the Library of Congress or doing in it cooperation with the Library of Congress. So I do hope that will be a viable part of your planing. You know, we've been hearing about what you're going to do since Reno, and I'm getting old, I don't know how many years ago that was. That seems like we hear some of the same -- sorry, I think you've made some progress but I think you can understand how frustrating it is when we still don't even have any software for GPO Access and we're out there trying to get public libraries and others out there to use GPO Access. They don't want to use it because the software is really -- there to help us, so I really hope to God by the end of this year that you -- you do have something new for GPO Access. Thanks.

MR. RICHARD DAVIS: Ric Davis. Testing. Ric Davis, GPO. I wanted to follow-up on the storage question, as well. Something that Chris and I were talking about during break, one of the issues that I brought up in terms of our budgetary cycle was the request for more funding for storage. We don't have a storage issue today at GPO but I think even with the marketing stuff that I'm talking about releasing, we're talking about, you know, video intensive and audio

intensive files. And I think you are going to see a lot more of that with FDsys. So storage is something that we have to budget for and plan for.

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Valerie Glenn, University of Alabama. You said one of the functionality's in release 1C Phase I is going to be the exchange of descriptive metadata between FDsys and the ILS. Could you expand upon that, please?

MS. SELENE DALECKY: Sure. Actually I think that I'd like to get Gil Baldwin up to talk about that. He hasn't talked yet and -- and he really wants to.

MR. GIL BALDWIN: This is Gil Baldwin, GPO. And the integration of FDsys and the integrated library systems has been one of the features that we've planned right from the beginning. Now, full integration we define as a two-way exchange of data in the release 1B demonstration that's available now, you will see there's a one-way exchange. So when we get to the first public release we're going to have two-way exchange. So at that point actions that happened in the ILS, with Lori's cataloging staff, will create metadata that will be transferred and begin to appear in FDsys. Descriptive metadata and activities that takes place first in the FDsys will inform things that then happen in the ILS. So we'll have a two-way exchange going on?

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Well, but if -- I was just wondering if -- Valerie Glenn, University of Alabama -- if like a record was updated in FDsys after there have been the catalog record created, if, I don't know if an agency author were to go in and make changes then that would --

MR. GIL BALDWIN: Yeah. We -- we have a workload figured out that accounts for changes that take place after the initial record creation. So if there is new information that comes forward or somehow incredibly enough a correction might happen that those get reflected in both systems and there -- the information is kept in the system.

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Is that documentation in the FDsys website? The workload?

MR. GIL BALDWIN: It's reflected in the requirements document and it's also described, at least at a high level, in the system releases and capabilities. So if you look in that one and in the descriptive metadata, I can show you later exactly where it is, but it's a pretty high level but it is covered.

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Okay. Thank you.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina from St. Louis Fed. I remember in the past that you guys

were not planning on capturing data unless it was in a publication; is that still correct? I mean, we're talking about different formats of things. Is it true that you're not planning on capturing any kind of databases?

MS. SELENE DALECKY: I -- I want throw this to Ric because I think there was some -- some recent policies discussions around that, about what actually constitutes a -- a federal document for FDsys -- excuse me, for -- for FDLP.

MR. RICHARD DAVIS: I think that -- Ric Davis, GPO. I think that in terms of the policy discussions that we've had thus far is that we need to -- first and foremost that we build on our foundation. And our foundation is Title 44 of the U.S. Code in terms of definition of a publication. With that said, we do recognize that more and more publications as units, discrete units of content, exist within databases and therefore they need to be captured.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Is that a yes?

MR. RICHARD DAVIS: I already sat down.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Other questions? Any questions about this morning's session, things that came up this morning?

MS. BARBIE SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia. I was just wondering if anybody could explain about the building thing that Mr. Tapella referred to?

MR. RICHARD DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I'll take a shot. As you probably remember, under Public Printer Bruce James' tenure as well, there was a lot of discussion about the building of GPO no longer meeting the needs of the agency and that problem remains today. When GPO looked at possibilities for a different site for our building, there was a lot of discussion about where it would be in the D.C. area, whether it would actually be in the D.C. area.

And GPO, right now, is one of the largest industrial employers still remaining in the District of Columbia, and moving out of the area poses a lot of political challenges for the agency.

So one of the things that we're looking at is starting up another GPO, if you will, directly behind the building location that we have right now and that was part of -- part of the Public Printer to tell his testimony before the recent House Operations Committee. So we are still working with the Stahlback Company, that looked at this initially a couple of years ago. They are looking at a footprint of how that could be done

behind the building, and then looking at, you know, what to do with the current building. I probably can't offer anymore detail than that. That's the extent of my knowledge.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Other questions council?

MR. CHRIS GREER: One of the things that I wanted to hear a little bit more about was the business of attracting a digitization partner for the digitization project. Such a partner probably envisions the ability to provide value-added functionality match-ups and combinations of information of the FDLP and GPO data and build upon that. But in my mind, that's some also -- what many of the FDLP partnership representatives here in the room are probably going to want to do as well. So I wonder how you manage -- imagine structuring an agreement with such a partner that protects the ability of the FDLP groups to provide their value-added services on their own as well. And how you -- you enable the partner to provide services that they can sell or compensate their costs without infringing on the rights of the -- FDSys that provide their own functions?

MR. RICHARD DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I'm going to take an initial stab at that. Robin hasn't spoken yet. I'm going to have her come up here and tag-team.

I think that's a very important and critical question and it weighs heavily on our ability to do any type of contract. When we put out the RFI, Request For -- Request For Information, as a first phase of that process, we stated that we were looking for feedback from the public and private sector for a mutually beneficial relationship. And how that's defined is very critical because, as you know, since the advent of the GPO Access, we must make this content available free of charge to the American public. And any type of agreement that would be proposed to GPO that we would potentially enter into would have to -- have to further that part of the mission that we already have in place. That said, what I think I'm envisioning, in terms of the digitization of this content, is to get it digitized and get the content out there in the most widely access -- accessible and usable formats as possible. And much like we do right now, we have, you know, what might be called value-added providers or others who come in and, you know, scrape our site and the scrape other sites in government and then they repackage. They repurpose the information and they resell it.

But it would be very critical from my perspective that: Number one, we make the content available to the broadest possible audience in the most usable formats possible; but secondly, that we look to make the content available in such formats that interested library partners, or others, who do want to match it up have the capability of doing that.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-Mohamed of GPO. Actually, Curt wanted to take this but Ric told me to do so. There's -- there is the challenge. We had some interesting responses to the RFI because we didn't want to say at no expense to the government. And so we used our interesting choice of words which some people read and understood, but most came back and said that we'll do it for you for 30 cents per page, 40 cents a page, et cetera. We firmly believe, as Ric said, that this must be done in a way that keeps it in the public domain at no charge. Absolutely. That is -- that is the corner stone of everything that we do. On the other hand, if -- if a group comes in and does the work, they don't have to go to our site and pull it again, they've got that work and they could do their value-added services on top of that.

But again we -- we can't give them the proximity of five years and then give it to the rest of the world, our whole commitment is public access to these resources. So as we work on our RFP we're trying to ensure we're -- that we're -- that we're building on something that protects that interest.

MR. CHRIS GREER: Chris Greer. I just wanted to follow-up on that. It's not the access to the GPO documents that I'm worried about, you can't give away that right, so we're fine there. It's copyrighting a match-up technique or patenting a combination strategy or algorithm or concept that then becomes exclusive, particularly if you do it as a category of activities.

If I'm Googled, the reason that I want to respond to your RFI and your RFP is because I can imagine building a service that combines GPO data with a variety of other data sources to provide a -- a delivery vehicle that's attractive, that brings people there. And then I copyright that approach or I patent the algorithm and don't allow anybody else to use that approach. That's the concern.

MR. RICHARD DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. And, you know, in terms of what GPO has been providing for the last 15 years, there are private sector companies that have been doing exactly that. I mean they buy data from GPO, and then they take it and they repackage it

and repurpose it and resell it.

But again, in terms of our broad mission and mandate, our goal is to make the information broadly accessible, look to make it available in SML formats that can be repackaged and repurposed but strictly without any copyright protections on what we make available. But, you know, business activities out there, business interests, are looking for ways to take government data all of the time and repackage it, repurpose it, resell it, we just have to make sure that we don't do that ourselves.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: I think that is going to have to be the last.

MR. MICHAEL WASH: One thing we haven't said much of today is authentication. And one of the things that's critical in FDSys in the -- the activities that are ongoing is to make sure that there's authentication of the content. So one of the things that we want to make sure of is, if there are value-added folks out there doing match-ups of other interesting things that if they are using GPO content, there will at least be a trail, so that people can be assured that it's the authentic content. We can't lose sight of that. It's one of the things that we wanted to do, absolutely be assured of, is that the content that's within FDSys is the original authentic content. And if it's used, you know, there is going to be traceability back to that.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay. Thank you very much. You have a short break.

(Break taken.)

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

MARCH 31, 2008

Session No. 3
3:30 to 5:00

PLENARY SESSION:

Web Harvesting

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay. I think that we're going to get going here. My apologies for the short break.

One note: People have asked where the FDsys PowerPoints are. They're not in your packets, you can stop looking. But they will be available with the proceedings up on the desktop by tomorrow.

Okay. Just in case you're checking where you are, this is the Plenary Session on Web Harvesting. And -- okay. And to start us off, I'd like to introduce Robin Haun-Mohamed, the director of collection management and preservation at GPO.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: I'm on the screen now.

Hi. I am Robin Haun-Mohamed, and I love that title. I can't tell you what it really means, but it means I get to stand up and talk about web harvesting here. And my colleagues, Laurie and Suzanne -- Suzanne -- Suzanne is here to keep us honest because she is the powerhouse behind moving web harvesting from a concept and lots of files into a workflow process, and I want to say thank you for doing that.

I'm going to go ahead and start. And I'm a terrible PowerPoint driver, so when I'm talking and it's

not matching, wave your hand at me because I also forget to change the screen. All right, we're starting off.

Web harvesting at GPO. We've been doing these for several years now and a little bit of background about why we started it. In the early days, when they were putting up publications, and it usually matched a tangible publication that was sent out, the agencies decided to move them, rename them, reuse the URLs, change the domain, so we decided it was important to go and grab that material and place it in a safe spot.

The harvesting methods that we used at GPO are manual and semi-manual harvesting methods. Manual is, essentially -- such as go identify the material and grab it down. Semi-manual, we utilize software, commercial software, that was rather inexpensive in the early -- excuse me, in the late 1990s, and it did a pretty good job, called Teleport Pro, but it has its limitations. We continue to use that software in another integration at this point.

Automated harvesting tools were identified as a need because of the proliferation of electronic-only documents on the web. And the time-intensive process of harvesting these materials one by one by one, or even using the Teleport Pro, those are, as you heard in our session on the Federal judicial system, part of Release 2. And the requirements still have been in -- in the discussions since the initial discussion of the what is then known as the future digital system now is known as Federal Digital System.

I wanted to go briefly over assumptions, because there are some limitations as to what GPO can do for web harvesting, and also the way that GPO does web harvesting compared to some other agencies.

So Assumption No. 1, GPO continues to participate in web harvesting efforts to obtain in-scope material for the Federal Deposit Library Program and the Cataloging and Indexing Program, known as C&I Program, as required under Title 44.

GPO is bound by Congressional appropriations for the Salaries & Expenses funding requirements for the FDLP and the C&I Program. So as we talk about the materials today that we have identified as in-scope, remember that there's material in there also that is out of scope. That is, material that's not Federally-funded or is not within the requirements for distribution to our depository libraries or inclusion to Cataloging and Indexing Program.

So if people say, Just put it all up,

there's a limitation. We cannot expend -- and funds to put up non in-scope material.

All the materials identifying conclusion for the FDLR must be brought under bibliographic control as directed by the Cataloging and Indexing Program. That's another response that we've heard. Don't worry about cataloging; just make it available.

Well, no. I'm sorry. That's yet another limitation. Our program says we will do certain things to ensure that the materials are publicly available. We just can't simply put it up and not -- do get a part.

There's been a lot of discussion about GPO and working with our partner libraries to make these materials more readily available.

This next bullet is extremely important. GPO does not have the authority to either give funding or gifts or receive them. So all partnerships represent a contribution of equal exchange between all parties. And one of the things that Laurie is going to be talking about a bit further on is some ways that we believe that libraries can help us with the web harvesting files that we've collected that are -- an equal exchange or contribution on all parties.

The automated web harvest initiatives will become systematic as part of Release 2, and you heard about the timeline for what that was. Materials harvested under the EPA Pilot Project are being made available as staff time and processing permit. And completion of the processing of this material will necessarily require an automated metadata extraction process or some other process that does not yet exist.

Release 2 of the Federal Digital System has requirements in it, and we're learning an awful lot still from that 2006 Pilot with the EPA material, but it takes a tremendous amount of time. And we released a paper that has been posted on the desktop in the harvesting area that explains a little bit more about those time requirements.

Our manual harvesting efforts consist of capture of known digital publications for manual identification and the saving of all associated publication files. Here's where we differ with other agencies: We are talking about publications. And, I think, Katrina, you had asked the question about databases. The requirements for the acquisition databases have, in part, been folded in with the Federal Digital System, but we believe that the most effective way of dealing with databases is to do partnerships with the folks dealing with it. Things such as the national

map cannot simply be captioned and put as a continuing changing piece. So harvesting of things like the national map are almost impossible. We've had discussions with the folks about the national map. But right now, databases are a terrific challenge.

We monitor agency Web sites for new or updated publications. There's folks in Laurie's area -- and she'll probably talk about them a bit more -- that are responsible for certain areas of cataloging. There is also some specialists for acquisitions, and they go back at periodic intervals to go and identify the materials.

Our manual harvesting efforts also include the notifications that we hear from our partner libraries, either through the notifications and the LostDocs process or through the SCGL process about materials that we may not have already acquired. And the focus for manual harvesting is on PDF. They are pursuing the development of more effective workflow processes and Laurie's going to go over a couple of those for you.

Our semi-manual harvesting efforts, this software tool to schedule the content, caption, and re-harvesting of known content and known Web sites, it also allows us to go from those known pieces to different levels and defined additional materials. We use to it harvest our serial issues because we can schedule it to do the re-harvest every interval and we use it to acquire publications in non-PDF format. HTML is much easier to utilize -- to capture with the tools such as the Teleport Pro.

A bit about our automated web harvesting products for those to maybe preview who've never heard of this before. We did this 2006 with the approval and participation of the EPA folks. We had two vendors that called the EPA websites, and each vendor chose a different -- a different way to get to the -- what we wanted, which were in-scope materials. They were both given rules used to determine in-scope for the Federal Depository Library Program and the Cataloging Indexing Program. And one vendor went for total inclusion and the other went for provision. We didn't ask them to do that, but that is the way that it worked out. So the challenge, of course, is we've got over 200,000 files. And remember that we're talking about files, not publications. That's a lot of what we found out.

We haven't deduped them because the challenge is identifying what publication. We have bits and pieces of databases. We found that 14 to 16 percent

of the results that they said were in-scope were not, and at least 25 percent of the results were only partially harvested.

The types of files acquired shortly after the call, they did a random sample of 1,000 publications, and 62 percent were database results. So that question does become so important. 23 percent monographs, 9 percent Web pages, and 3 percent were serial issues.

Now, the processing issues associated with making these materials publicly -- publicly available through GPO Access, our Cataloging and Indexing Program, under bibliographic control. As I mentioned in our assumptions, we have to focus on government information products or publications as identified under Title 44. And 25 percent of the files that we thought the number was short, we had a smaller number originally. We really think it's higher, about 25 percent are out of scope and 14 to 16 percent of the files were incomplete.

So our staffing limitations weigh heavily in trying to make these resources available. I sound like I'm making a lot of excuses. I'm not trying to. What I'm trying to do is explain all of the problems associated with Web harvest -- automated Web harvesting processes.

So we took an additional sample of 300 publications and it was a sample, but it was not. We made sure that we had 300. In other words, we sorted through enough files to get 300 publications, and Suzanne did the bulk of that work. We wanted to -- to have a better estimate of the amount of time and the staffing implications to process the results.

And we wanted to test two mechanisms for making this publications successful. Council wanted us to try a couple different ways, so we did put forth three bibliographic records and the Catalog to Government Publications, the CGP, and then we did Prell [phonetic] Tables on GPO Access. And then we put out several questions and asked for comments from the depository community. Initially, we only got about four comments. And then someone in -- from the community went up and said, "This is your chance," and we got ten times that amount, so thank you, for the folks that wanted and made it known that it was important to give us feedback, because it is.

Here's the results of our sample 300. We found that Already Cataloged as an electronic title, about 18.5 percent were already cataloged. Previously distributed in a tangible format, only 3 percent. Two

percent not in-scope. And remember I said that we identified publications, not just files and, therefore, 62 percent were new publications.

Processing times for the sample. Now, this -- this 300-title sample we did, we believe that the processing times will improve, but you can see here that it's a pretty intensive process. Identification of a Complete Publication from the materials on two hard drives which are then -- some of them are loaded to internal drives so people could get to them, 2 minutes. Scope Determination and Search For Duplicates, 17 minutes. Creation of the Brief Bibliographic Records, 30 minutes. That's where we think the time amount will actually go down as our folks do it more and more.

Creation of the CONSER Standard Record, 2 hours, 30 minutes. Because we're CONSER members, we decided that we could not skimp on that. We had to do the full participation for the serials.

Add PURL to Publications Distributed in Tangible Format, not quite 5 minutes. And then Creation of Browse Table for the -- for the entire browse table, 4 hours.

This is Laurie. She's going to talk about that for just one minute. Let me show just one other figure. If you -- if you didn't take a look at the paper that was posted, looks like December 1.

We posted in January, didn't we? Good.
Thanks.

We have some -- and I'm just going to read these off, and if you want to see these figures again, like I said, it's off our web harvesting page. We figured that for monographs, we had an estimated number of 74,000 monographs. The average time for the identification of complete publication would be 2,400 hours; for scope determination for those 74,000, 21,000 hours; creation of three bib records, 25,000 hours. Add the PURL, 240 hours. That's a total of about 49,000 hours to process this material.

So when folks say, Just make it available, you can see that we've got some really strong challenges. But we are moving forward systematically, to try and identify not only ways that we can use our staff and the resources that we have, but to also try and move forward the idea of automated processes. Not just for the gathering, and harvesting and archiving, but also the metadata requirements and the back-end processing to insure long-term public access to these materials.

And my colleague is going to talk next,

Laurie. Thank you.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Um, I just wanted to go over a little bit more about this because when I first saw this statistic that said Creation of the CONSER Standard Record, took 2 hours and 30 minutes, I'm wondering if my staff was sleeping.

Because the CONSER standard record is a shorter version, in that process, they're also creating name and brief subject heading, a wide variety of things. And I'll talk a little bit more about the serial process. There's a lot of linking fields that need to be done. Sometimes, there's more than one CONSER record that has to be created. It's kind of an interesting thing with the harvest and the serial problems. So I just wanted to, not give -- tell you about my heartburn and so you wouldn't feel the same.

Okay. This is a very high level of the EPA processing workflow that we're implementing right now. We used this workflow for the first 300-sample, and we're now starting to refine this workflow for another 500 that we're starting to process now; that's in the midst of the next group of 500.

What -- when I was sitting there looking at this, I kind of thought, maybe, I need to explain a little bit because maybe there's two pieces of this workflow that does not really fit the normal library acquisitions model acquiring books. In most institutions, you already know what you're going to get. Somebody, a professor, will recommend a title. You have acquisitions people who go out. You have standing orders. So the scope determination part is probably something that you don't really even do. Or you do it -- it doesn't take that long. Your acquisition specialists know what they're looking for or know what they're collecting.

With making scope determinations, it's kind of a laborious process for us, especially in this EPA project. You really have to really look down deep in that file of that document to try to figure out is it really in-scope. And a lot of the information -- bibliographic information, in these files is not real clear. So sometimes you also have to make a phone call even to find out if the project or the brief bib information that you have, maybe, says something about funding of a government hub.

So making a scope determination sometimes can take, you know, one level of staff and then an approval of another staff member to really determine if it really is something that's for the Cataloging and

Indexing Program or the Federal Depository Library Program, so it's not always easy.

And I think, as Robin pointed out before, and you'll see in a couple slides further, it's trying to determine from these files what really is considered a pub. And I'll show you a few results within the next couple of slides.

But, at a high level, it's basically identifying a complete pub. Making a scope determination, if it's in-scope or out of scope, then determining if it's a mono or a serial. And the mono goes one way and the serial goes another. Serials, a lot of times, you will -- the harvest provided one issue of a serial, so when you start searching the CGP, you see that we've already identified other issues. We've identified title -- three title changes after, and we have to create three records in between. And then the process of PURLing and archiving and creating a brief bib or updating or adapting an existing cataloging record.

Searching for the complete pub. As Robin said, the vendors organize their results differently. So we're picking things from each of the different vendors. And each file that was harvested has to be looked at. We can't automatically tell by the file name that it's an "okay," that we could just send it through the process. We actually have to open it and look at it to see if it's complete, and what is it. And um, if we -- we find -- what we think is a complete pub, here's some of the samples that Suzanne pulled up.

We've got one that -- this is what we got. So what is this? Is it really a pub? Is it database result? So hum, do we catalog this front page or do we have to go deeper? Then, here's some web pages that were -- a file of web pages. So sometimes we'll go -- we get cataloging the way -- we don't catalogue those. This Web page would go further looking for pubs within this Web page. Or we get a file like this. It's just -- it's probably one page of a document. So part of the task of trying to find the rest of the document is to start looking on the agency website trying to figure out where this piece -- what this belongs to and it's that and it can be a long process.

So then we do the scope determinations and -- and actually, we do this for most of the material that comes in because we do get some contractor reports that come in, either through LostDocs or from our manually-harvested activities, or just by looking at a website. Sometimes, we really have to take a really

good look at it to see if it is truly funded with U.S. funds.

So is -- is the publisher a government agency? Is there any copyright restrictions on the pub? You know, a wide variety of things. Making sure, too, that there is a Social Security numbers or internal information. Sometimes the files that we've retrieved through EPA may be internal use only, but you have to really look at the file through several pages backwards and forwards to see if it says anything. Sometimes it's not -- the same kind of problem that you have with regular tangible publications.

The next step that we took was to try to figure out if this was a duplicate. Had we already identified this publication in a tangible form? Had we identified this publication in an electronic form? Has it already been cataloged or processed? Do we search our OCLC, or CGP, or our internal legacy databases to see if it's a duplicate? If we have already cataloged it in an electronic format, we usually just add a note or update the bibliographic record. And if we can't find any indication that we have ever cataloged it before, then it's considered new.

Going down the path, so monographs are easy. I love monographs. You create a brief bib record, and I'm training my acquisition staff to do that brief bib record in the ILS. And as Robin pointed out, that's where it's a little timely right now. But we figure once they have a little bit more experience, it will get a little bit faster.

Serials go a different path. They go in looking for the previous issue, the current issue. They're linking records that need to be created. You know, updating the CONSER standard record, creating the CONSER standard record. And that usually goes to the cataloging, or brand, first. First we created the OCLC and then we imported into ALF.

Special materials. How many remember the entry in the old paper monthly catalog for a list of special materials? Well, the list of special materials, for those of you that didn't raise your hand, or didn't want to be noticed, that you didn't remember or don't want to remember -- (Laughter.) -- it's those news releases and transmittals forms, announcements, press releases that, by the time they used to get to you in a box, were way out of date. We don't get a whole lot of those things anymore, thank God. They're now usually at agency websites as databases, which is good. But in this EPA sample, we found a lot of this stuff. A lot.

So now we're trying to figure out what to do with this stuff. Because I don't really want to send it through to a huge CONSER standard record. You know, it's a lot of work for a piece of material that really, in my opinion, is not -- transitory. Transitory -- that is a nicer word than what I was going to say. (Laughter.)

So now that we're not putting them in the monthly catalog anymore, because the paper is dead, we're trying to come up with a new method to include those in the CGP, either as an integrating resource -- a wide variety of things. What Suzanne and I have started working with my cataloging staff is to go through the old cataloging guidelines that are still posted -- which by the way, are going to be updated this year -- and looking at how the list of special materials, looking at the stuff in the EPA harvest, and we're going to be revising that list of special materials and kind of starting to figure out how we're going to catalog these materials in the ILS.

So that's one of our big projects. Here's some of the special materials. Okay. News and events. So it's a grant program. It probably does have some relevant information at one point. I don't know if it's an old -- it's from 2002. So the existence of this news release at one time was probably really relevant. It's probably on the agency website in their news archive. So what are we going to do with this? It's one of those special materials things. I don't want to create a full bibliographic record for this. I don't know that there's, you know, a lot of information here, so that's one of the examples of special materials. Okay.

So back to the monographs. We're going to go step by step. Suzanne did a very thorough job of putting this together, so hopefully, we're not boring you with this cataloging stuff. The brief bibs is very brief. Um, it's -- you know, the class, the item number, the title, subtitles, standard agency publication information, date information, any kind of series information that's identified. There is that note in there that says, "This was harvested as part of the EPA Pilot Project at GPO, a name authority and an online PURL to the online site."

Originally -- initially, these stay in the GUI. They're not out to the public until we do a quality control check and then we make them accessible once the content -- once it's been reviewed up the line. We create the archive document on our permanent server. We create the PURL, and the PURL then gets put in the bibliographic record. And, like I said, we do a quality

control check of the brief bib. We validate the SuDoc number and make sure it's not a duplicate and the item numbers are okay. We put that note then we unsuppress it and it's available in the CGP. That's where we've gone so far.

And the serials, I mentioned a little bit of this before, but I'll go over it again. We archived the issue and each file that we've looked at usually is one issue and one issue only. So we now we have to go out and look for all of the other issues. So we'll pick up a file from the harvest and it's the 1992 annual report of some office in EPA. So our next goal is to try to go back to the agency website and find all of the other issues. It's an annual report, so we need to go look for the other issues. We may have already picked up the other issues in our other work. We may have picked up a previous title or a current title.

So that's -- that's one of our next challenges with any kind of serial thing. We create the PURL to all of these to the site. Sometimes we have to contact the agency, because if we can't find the other issues, you know, maybe they can tell us where it is or if it's dead or alive. We found out a lot of things that we got through the harvest are now dead, serials that are dead. Sometimes it takes time to get a response. And an issue of serials and in monographs and monographic series, if we find series in the monographs that we're looking for, we'll have to create a new class and item number the series. If this is a new serial title, we have to do a creation of a class and item number as well, so that adds some extra time to that process as well.

So then we create the CONSER standard record. We do that in the CLC and then load it into ALF. And we have a little note in there that also indicates that is part of the EPA Pilot Project, and that it's successful in the CGP. And we do all of the linking records, if necessary. We've found with some of these serials that we've picked up a lot of issues, older issues. We -- in most cases we were touching two, three, four serial records from one file of one serial issue. So when you see that 2 hours and 30 minutes, it's not just creating one CONSER record. It's potentially creating one new one and linking four or five old ones, making modifications to existing records. So the serials are definitely a challenge. They always are. What can I say? (Laughter.)

Because we had so many of these EPA documents, we decided to come up with a different

approach and I think --

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Was this -- no. Previously last fall?

MS. LAURIE HALL: Last fall, we had a presentation at a conference at Old Dominion University and the Defense Technical Information Center and their automated metadata extraction project. And just this year, for those of you who were new, we entered a two-year interagency agreement with Old Dominion to use some of their automated metadata extraction technology that they developed for DTIC and NASA to try to come up with some mechanisms to get through some of this EPA harvested material.

We've sent them, up to this point, over 1,000 of these PDF EPA documents. They're currently doing software rules and templates to try to map the metadata, find categories in publications, and then create maps and templates for metadata. To me, it's very exciting. Some of the results are interesting, to say the least.

So that's ongoing and there's more information. We usually post stuff to the list serve if new things are coming out. That's kind of an interest. We hope to leverage that for some other samples of materials. We were planning on sending them another thousand documents from GPO Access files to also set up templates and automated metadata extraction for those publications.

We've decided that -- Robin, and I, Suzanne have decided -- I guess everybody else, too -- but the three of us have decided that we need some help on these projects, or this EPA material. So we've come up with two little projects or partnerships that were -- we're going to tell you a little bit about you now and give you some idea of what we're looking for.

That whole -- all of those categories of special materials, we would really like to do a little demonstration project with depository participation to assist us in creating some re-bibliographic records for that material. We're looking, maybe, for five depository librarians to help us come up with the basic criteria for the brief metadata, what would be useful. And then, maybe help us create some of these records and the CGPs to see how, you know, look at a workflow for dealing with all of that special material. So there'll be more about that when we get back on non-list serve messages.

We also thought that we really needed some help and assistance with partially harvested pubs, like

I said, that showed you a few. Sometimes we come up with when we open the file, it's one page of a document and we don't know where the rest of the document is because it's not in the file before or in the file after or any kind of file near it. It's sometimes not named the same, so you can't figure out what it's related to.

So we're asking anybody that's interested in helping us look at some of those files to help us try to find the other pieces to equal a complete document. I think that would be really helpful for us, because then, once they are a complete document and we can get them, you know, cataloged and accessible and to the entire pub, because a piece of the pub doesn't help us and doesn't help you. It's kind of not really useful.

And we'd like to do like 150 pubs, hopefully, out of those. I don't know how many files that will equal. We don't know. But hopefully, we can get enough files and put them together and they will equal 150 documents. And we think that's going to be about a three-month project. And there'll be more information on that as well. We hope maybe five depository librarians would step up to help us out.

We request a commitment from June to the beginning of September, and you must have some FTP capabilities so we can exchange the files, and bib records and information back and forth. And, like I said, for this project, too, these two little small demonstration projects, we'll be putting more information out on our FDLP list serve after council when we get back.

So that's the end of my part of my workflow, and I guess we're ready to take questions from or you -- yet. Ken was going to ask a question.

MR. KENDALL WIGGIN: I guess that I'll lead off. Ken Wiggin from Connecticut. I'm not even sure where to begin. I guess this is a pilot that, for all intents and purposes, didn't work. And I applaud your team for figuring out a way to handle the vast amount of information that -- in the sorry state that you got to that. I guess that I want to know where you plan to go now that you've found out that at least these two vendors didn't give you any results that were very useful.

It looks like you're trying to clean up the data you've gotten, but what is the lesson learned, other than, I think, that you should start with the data extraction -- or metadata extraction tool first and then go on harvesting. I'm just troubled by what this presentation is telling me.

MR. RICHARD G. DAVIS: This is Ric Davis from the Government Printing Office. I think, from my perspective -- and I'll let Robin and Laurie speak to this in more detail -- but, from my perspective, it didn't turn out the way we had hoped either.

You know, we define parameters and then we threw technology at it, and what -- what it showed, from my perspective, is that the technology didn't deliver the results that we had hoped for. You knew you weren't going to get a one-to-one correspondence, but what you don't want is to create more work for yourself in the process.

So I think where it did help us is that this was a beta test to further define that some of those requirements that Mike Wash and his team talked about for the Federal digital symptom, so that we don't procure a harvesting tool at GPO that doesn't meet our needs.

I think it's a combination of technology limitations, and I think it's a combination of needing stronger parameters and specifications, in terms of giving us back what we're seeking. But, likewise, something Robin touched on earlier that I think that is really critical is we can harvest all the material that we want, but where we do need that technology help is, likewise, on this back-end process because there are not enough, bodies I think, in the world, to throw at this. You've got to have technology solutions on the front and the back end.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: This is Robin Haun-Mohamed. I would like to reiterate what Ric said. Ken, to some amount, I disagree. I think it wasn't that it didn't work; it's that we didn't know enough to make our specifications very clear. Some of the material was returned with metadata with the harvested piece and some of the metadata was completely separate. So trying to match those has been a tremendous challenge, and I think Suzanne often says, "I'm going to the web and finding it, because finding it in our metadata files can be a challenge."

As much as I disparage, and many of you have seen me do this in public, "Oh, my God, how are we going to deal with this," we did learn an awful lot, and we know we need to apply it to our Federal Digital System, but we need to be more careful in creating our requirements. And for that reason, we've learned a lot.

It's also allowed us to pursue the discussion of automated metadata extraction and to, kind of, challenge the industry to say, Okay. You say that

you can do this now. This is what we found out. Come back and do it better.

But we have to work together to do that. So the one caution I have on all of this is, and I'm really appreciative of the Feds and folks that there was an initial push to go out and do another harvest, automated harvest right away. And I think it's very clear that what we're doing is creating huge, huge backlog of material that my never be gotten through, because of the -- the industry not quite being where it needs to be in order to allow this to go forward unfettered.

MR. KENDALL WIGGIN: That was --

MS. LAURIE HALL: This is Laurie Hall. I had a couple of -- follow Robin on a couple of things, but I thought that there was some really good things that have come out of us working on the project. We did get some really good stuff. There is a lot of stuff that we -- that were real documents that we didn't get. We picked up a lot of serial issues and early and later titles, and that's what we're supposed to do.

I think we picked up a lot of good stuff. I think we're -- we leveraged a lot of the learning experience to help our own internal workflow. We've spent a lot time looking at the workflow, validating our workflow. That can only be helpful. We -- we also taught our staff to do some new things. We -- you know, bringing up this ILS. We were teaching them to do brief bibs. So I think there are some really valuable lessons we've learned and some experiences that have helped and will help the rest of the workflow process in my organization. So I think there is always some good things to take away from it, even though there are a lot of challenges.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: This is Peter Hemphill of Hemphill and Associates. Given the results and having done a web harvest project before where I found the web harvesting to be most effective is on -- with well-defined content. Unfortunately, this doesn't seem to qualify. To what degree is there a return on investment here, where you're spending a lot time and you have to collect this, as opposed to maybe going out and taking what you've learned and working with the FDsys for an API and approaching the EPA with tools for them to be able to get this information to you? Is that a possibility as opposed to trying the Web harvest approach?

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Well, I'm sorry. You threw that last little bit in and it kind of took me for a turn. Because I think the return on investment is

probably pretty costly for what we've already gathered, but we can't just simply say, Oops, and put it aside.

As far as learning from the processes and sharing with the agencies and working with the agencies to better develop their identification tools to pull this material, I hope that's what -- that's what this is going to do for us is allow us a number of different mechanisms for those that are going to participate.

The -- the changing -- of the Web, I think, prohibits an absolute, you know, answer on that. The other is that, we -- while we want to deal with these things now and are proceeding with dealing with them. We are looking to the future and the development of templates and the automated metadata extractions that will, hopefully, deal with the bulk of the material. These, too, and that thousand files. We know that we can't do those manually.

MR. CHRIS GREER: Chris Greer from NITRP. It strikes me this was remarkably successful, in terms of positive yield. The -- the Web harvest, more than 80 percent are within scope; 26 percent are monographs or serials; 62 percent are new publications. So it sort of evokes the image of that movie, The Perfect Storm, where you see this little boat chugging up the mountainous way bravely, and you close your eyes because you don't want to see what's going to happen. So I think Peter's point is well taken. This suggests that there is a lot out there. I think that's what you found. But there's so much and a manual approach is so labor-intensive that this strategy can't work. And so a fundamentally different approach would seem to be -- I mean it's telling you two things at once. There's a lot out there that you can find that is very valuable, if you don't have this have already. But this technology, at this stage, is inadequate to attack that. So you have to take, for the time being, a fundamental different approach.

MR. MARK SANDLER: Mark Sandler from CSC. I guess, we -- we actually hear parallel discussions going on in academic research libraries. When we're talking about scholarly communication and people are looking at a myriad to a multiplicity of sort of diverse forms of communication now that may not have been so present ten or 20 years ago, when we thought about journals and monographs, and our libraries are well-staffed and well-supported. Well, actually not so well-staffed and well-supported, but if we say that fighting chance of keeping up with providing some organization for that kind of content and bibliographic control. But now,

we're looking at -- we're looking at data, and we're looking at logs, and wikis, and, oh, just a variety of modes in which scholars communicate. And the concern is that it's only going to become more and more. That, you know, we're not at the finished publication that journal article or the monograph. You know, that may have something to do with peer review and, you know, may have some sort of finishing touches within the academy.

But the real communication is happening further and further upstream. And the reason that I said this is that I suspect that is going to be true in the political arena and the policy arena, as well. So I guess that I feel like Robin is saying huge, huge backlog. You know that -- that somehow the size of that, it's something that we're going to find a way to grapple with. I know there're members of Congress that have second life space now to communicate with their constituencies and explain what they do. I guess, I think it -- you know, it actually was very successful to, you know, be able to sort of understand the scope of the problem and the kinds of time requirements that it would take to get on top of this.

But, you know, I still feel like, you know, it would be a mistake to just retreat to the things that you're sort of staffed and already set up to do that, you know, continuing -- continuing to explore the issue would seem important.

MR. TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department of Energy. I'm going to follow-up the comments. When Council discusses what may be Web harvesting, one of our priorities was because everyday the material is disappearing on the Web. I think that you found that in your sample that there were things that no longer were on the EPA website. And I'm just afraid that if you're not going to start harvesting immediately as much as you can, we're just going to lose a lot. I would rather harvest it now, and say the tool can't deal with it than not to be able to deal with it later.

MR. KENDALL WIGGINS: Ken Wiggins. I would agree, but I think there are harvesting tools out there and I'm a little disappointed that, years ago, GPO was very much working with others in the field to develop some tools that are out there being used from others, and kind of backed off from that, and then has a, kind of, different route. I think we have to learn quickly from this project how we better do this. I mean, it retrieved a lot of information that was all broken up. I think that is one of the issues. You've got pieces of things and we need to address that.

I'm not also not sure we can fully expect a system that doesn't have some human intervention. And you've got to figure out how you put that in place in an effective way. Some of these things do require some review at some point. I think that we have to factor that in and not assume that we can have a totally machine-granted way of harvesting. We've got to capture the material that is being done. But how do we then address and it -- and how do we get the impression? You can't rely on the depository libraries to volunteer, to get out of this situation, okay. But long-term, that's not going to be a solution, so...

And I also worry that, just as libraries have backlogs, backlogs in their collections, it may still be there, but if we are ever going to find it, we need to handle how big of a backlog are we going to call is acceptable? Just some concerns.

MR. JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago. To spin off of that, I actually find the last two or three slides that speak of involving depository librarians to be a sign of hope. Because I think you are pointing to exactly that capacity that was spoken around the table earlier which is the human angle on this. And being able to distribute the weight of this burden throughout all of the depository program. Not just the GPO and the central headquarters. And, depending upon how you distribute it, I think there could be a wellspring of talent that you could bring to bear on this problem.

It's not unlike the reference problem that is being posed by government information online, which is looking at a huge unmassed, undifferentiated series of pile of questions. How do you sort through those questions? The question points off where it happens to be a technique to sort through that problem of arranging X number of humans to solve and answer those questions immediately.

Strikes me that the talent in the depository libraries, correct me if I'm wrong, can be brought to bear on the same kind of problems involving this kind of meta-tagging and cataloging issues, something we are rightly proud of in our century of tradition. And it strikes me that if you can figure out a way to harness "humanware"[sic] as well as software, you may have a way to get out of this maze and still be able to attack the problem with the 200 -- 200,000, I should say.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-Mohamed. I do want to reiterate something that we said along the way and probably was not clear in a slide, and that is

we do continue to work with agencies on harvesting methods and best practices. We are part of the -- group dealing with Web harvesting, and did meet with several agencies in February, and are part of the group putting forth discussions and, hopefully, culmination of white paper to share across Federal agencies to assist in identifying the best methods.

We also have staff throughout GPO involved in international groups, George Barnum is not here, but he is working with the group on some international harvesting mechanisms. And we believe that working together to look at these issues and possible solutions is the most effective way of dealing with this.

So one of the things that -- that I want to do better, we did have some discussion before the Council meeting on Web harvesting issues with our Council liaisons, and we will continue that discussion to keep you more abreast of what we are doing at GPO, and not just sitting back and hoping that it all becomes better and goes away. But putting forth what -- again, the limitations, the functions that we have to abide by and then, hearing from Council, as Tim mentioned, the need to identify this material and go forward.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Maybe I'm an on this one. What I heard was that some 49,000 hours is what we need to do actually work your way through all of this. So 25 people taking roughly ten years to go through this. Now, EPA isn't holding still during those ten years, I hope, and there are a lot more agencies out there, which are larger than EPA. So at what point does this become completely unrealistic? Even if you could project all of the volunteer effort from the FDLPs before the EPA project alone. Isn't this bigger than -- than that? So -- so I'm going to say we're sending in the Coast Guard helicopter and plucking you on the boat.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: And I think that -- I'm the non-cataloger, okay? The cataloger is sitting here, and you can kick me any time. But I think that what we have to do is to look at what the options are for the future. Is the development of a bibliographic record per publication an approach that we can continue to take, or do we have to look to a broader solution? And we are participating in those discussions, also? Is maybe the record approach that archivists use a more usable method. And even in the archivists community, they're talking about modifying their approach, also, because of the amount of material.

And I'm going to step back. I see Ric standing up and Laura is sitting here.

MR. RICHARD G. DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government Printing Office. I want to tie this back to Tim's point as well, and that is we don't have the luxury of giving up and that's -- that's the first thing that we have to confront.

Something I mentioned earlier was that I think that a lot of work, as part of this pilot, went into defining requirements for the two vendors who ultimately bid on this. And I wanted to do comment on Ken's point also. Some of those early proponents that mentioned they could do some of this Web harvesting had decided not to bid when we put this forward for some reason.

But we look forward, as Robin mentioned, to work with our semi-partners with opportunities in the future. But I think as we go forward, what's really key is looking at the requirements again, making specifications better for those that will bid on harvesting. But we can't have all of this dumped in our lap and as you mentioned look to the library community to throw man-hours at it. We need the same automated solutions that we need to harvest to process. And, again, I think that we've got to have it on both ends to be successful, or I don't know how it could possibly all get done.

MS. LAURIE HALL: So Robin, you suggested earlier that you have to catalog it to comply with Title 44. Is that what I understood?

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Well, when folks said, Just make it available via browse tables, we said, Okay. We can do that.

And then we got to thinking what our requirements are, under cataloging and indexing program, don't allow us the option of not doing that. Or, what we're identifying as these publications. Part of the discussion that we're talking about is what changes need to be made to be internal but how can we change Title 44. But if our cataloging processes change to how we deal with it, we create a brief bib record now. What else can be done to accommodate to bring it under bibliographic control? Maybe that's not the same thing as a cataloging record anymore.

MR. TIM BYRNE: I think that you just need to make it better than the old catalog.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Thank you, Tim. I assume that you're volunteering.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University. I also want to urge us, I think, to go back to Mark's analogy of scholarly

communication. The way libraries are trying to deal with scholarly communication is not to sit back and see what rolls in the door, or doesn't, or the way faculty are working, but to be partners with them, be involved with them in understanding how communication is changing, et cetera.

And so one of the approaches I see mentioned is the working with agencies, directly working with agencies in, sort of, a multifaceted approach that is both setting standards for agency publication and organization, and local description and tools and back-end processes. And that's just a common -- I would like to open it up on the floor to make sure that we get folks in the audience. Any questions?

MS. RITA KOLLER: Rita Koller from Lake Forest College in Illinois. I have a question. What is -- this sounds to me like an archeological dig and dating. (Laughter.) My question is, what has the EPA done to assist you in all of this work?

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: You mean in organizing and making it available or --

MS. RITA KOLLER: Well, no. By assisting, maybe, with personnel, maybe funding?

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: You're so cute, Rita. (Laughter.) I'm sorry. They did a lot by allowing us to be honest to get into their Web sites and behind their -- their firewalls. But they have -- they had made no commitment and, as far as I know, no follow-up has been done for additional help in corralling all of this.

They are participants, however, in the Stendy [sic] group and they have some strong discussions on the RLI of dealing with this material, and so they -- they continued to play a role, I believe, in -- in this project. But just exactly. Not -- not the way that would be most beneficial to us at this point.

MS. KATHY HALE: Kathy Hale, State Library of Pennsylvania. Thank you for at least putting this forward for getting the automated metadata and some templates out there, because as you well know, this is not only a Federal problem, but a state problem. States have been working on this, at least that I've know of, since 1989. Gills have been trying to get a handle on this. So unless -- I know that there are people harvesting out there, but again, as you found with EPA, until we put some teeth into what we can make people do with, you must make it this way. You must make it with these conventions. You must make it with this naming convention of metatag, that we're going to be trading

water.

I have a slide that I use in one of my presentations that has the dolphin and the cow coming out of the water, that you get not only the dolphin, but the cow. That, when you're bringing stuff in, you bring everything in. So we'll try and help you with whatever we can, but thank you so much for even addressing the problem. (Applause.)

MR. RICH GAUSE: Rich Gause, UCF, University of Central Florida. She basically just said what I was going to say. This is our old problem fugitive documents, the need for teeth in Title 44. But does this give us evidence that to continue that fight for putting the teeth in the Title? Will this problem go away, essentially, if you get the agencies to actually do what she just said. Getting that to happen is an impossible task, but getting Title 44, getting teeth in Title 44 to try and enforce this.

MR. RICHARD G. DAVIS: This is Ric Davis from GPO. I think what it does is it allows us to take discussion out of the theoretic level. It provides substantive results that there are these documents that we label as fugitive, and we can present it rather than having a theoretical discussion at a policy level.

MS. JO ANNE BEEZLEY: Jo Anne Beezley of Pittsburgh State University. I was one of the ones that answered the survey. And my curiosity is we now have these records, but as a librarian at Pittsburgh, Kansas, how am I going to get my users to use them when GDP is not necessarily something my librarians are going to use. They want them in my catalog. And as long as they're just into FP and they're not in OCLC, and I use OCLC to bring my records over, how are we supposed to do this as a depository library with these things that are out there. I love those things and a lot of them were things that we want to figure out some way to get that record in our catalog and we will do it, but how are we supposed to do that?

MS. LAURIE HALL: You can talk to Linda in the front row. Laurie Hall, GPO. You can now get Z 39.50 access from your catalog directly into the CGP bullet of that particular record set out.

MS. JO ANNE BEEZLEY: Okay.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Talk to Linda in the first row. We're going to have a demonstration and talk tomorrow on Z 39.50.

MS. ARLENE WEIBLE: Arlene Weible from the Oregon State Library. And I definitely uphold Kathy's comments about this is happening at the state level. I

do this every day for Oregon state documents and there is nothing different about what you're doing that isn't happening at the state level when it comes to the fact there is no structure in Web documents. They are not publications in the sense that we have always described them. They are different creatures. And I think we really have to just come to terms with the fact that we're going to have to treat them differently. And how we do that and adapt what we've done in the past to what we're going to do in the future is really tricky. And I know that this is really going to be something we're going to be struggling with for at least the next ten years.

One of the things that we've talked about in our situation is, you know, what are the things that we're doing in our cataloging process that we -- do we really need to do them in this environment? And one of things that we come back to quite frequently is the classification that we're doing. We find our classification process actually very time-consuming.

So I don't know if -- are there things that you've talked about in terms of information that you're putting into the catalog records that you're talking about dropping out in order to make it more of a streamline process?

MS. LAURIE HALL: Laurie Hall. The brief bib is pretty brief.

MS. ARLENE WEIBLE: But you're still doing SuDoc numbers and item numbers?

MS. LAURIE HALL: Yes. Still doing SuDoc and we're still doing item numbers. Because I think if we took any of those out, we would probably have anarchy, right?

MS. ARLENE WEIBLE: Well, I don't know. I mean, I think that you need to ask that question.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Okay. We'll ask that question.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: We've had that argument.

MS. LAURIE HALL: We've had that discussion constantly with the number and the item number scheme is very restrictive and it just takes a lot of time.

So we -- I'm more than happy to take anybody's suggestions on other options, or lack of, not putting those in, or coming up with some other identification. Everybody knows my e-mail. It's easy. It's lhall@gpo.gov. So if people are willing to even discuss that, that's great.

MS. ROBIN HAUD-MOHAMED: Well, I think we

have to come back to, again, you know, are these tools we've used in a published publication environment. We don't have that same environment now. Do we really need those same tools? And, if they are taking up too much time in the processing. I mean, there is always going to be some kind of human intervention needed to do the value part. Is this in the scope of the collection? We actually spent a lot of time trying to figure that out. Is this -- you know, is this an opinion? Is it -- what are the things that make this part of what is qualified under Title 44? And I believe that there are things that automated systems can do to improve that. But I don't think it's the be-all, end-all because there is just some human judgment involved.

So -- so I think we have to look at there are -- there are things that are going to be time consuming in this process, but what are the things that we could let go of?

MS. MARY MARTIN: Mary Martin, Library of the Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California. I'm -- this project reminds me that perhaps Web harvesting is the answer, but what was the question? Because the idea of 49,000 documents in this sweep that you did, while it tells us there's a lot out there and there's a lot out there than someone could conceivably want, I think most depository librarians could -- I'm just speaking for myself -- you know, there is no way that we would be interested in providing access to all of that information in any way that's going to cost our library money. Maybe a small amount, but it would have to be focused. And I'm just wondering where -- are we doing any kind of screening up front for the kinds of documents that depository libraries actually provide access to, that people come to libraries to use, that people come to GPO Access to use.

Libraries usually provide some sort of mediation categorization, and I understand what you're doing is that and commended it. But it seems to me it's been -- it's been said up here 49,000 documents. Are we just -- is this just an exercise in futility? Or are we trying to prove that we can't do it? Can we provide some sort of quality control up front so that this might result in some -- some used documents being harvested that would be the most useful, rather than this -- this universe out there of all of these things that anyone could possibly want. I mean, can't Google do that for us, really? I don't know about better but somebody said better.

So maybe, what the library community can

provide is some sort of parameters for what we should be looking for. I mean, not just EPA documents, what kind of EPA documents are more likely to be used? And it seems to me that maybe we're just throwing a really wide net. We're throwing a very, very wide net out and dooming yourself before you start, because there's so much out there that there's no way you're going to corral it all; there's no way that anybody is going to want it all. And we're -- and we're just not putting any filtering mechanisms in place.

MS. ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Mary, thank you. I think that is part of the discussion we need to have yet. Remember that our Title 44 requirements say, Throw the wide net and get it all. But you're thinking in a more practical viewpoint. Perhaps, that is -- that is the way to put it forward. But we need to have that discussion again and I thank you for bringing that out.

MR. CHRIS GREER: Chris Greer from NITRP. That last question mentioned Google as another strategy. That strategy is post-document is to catalog and index by use, rather than by examination. So that kind of solution, a scaleable solution to a problem, is an innovative way of thinking about this. So maybe it's worth trying to think out of the box on some of this.

MS. JANE KELSEY: Jane Kelsey, Kansas State Historical Society and this is my first time to attend. And first off, to the staff, I have been through everything that you have done on a state level and it is absolutely joyful for me listen to you talk about it on a Federal level. And I understand your frustration, the occasional anger, and Oh, gee, this didn't work the way that we wanted it to work. Phooey -- you know or maybe worse words than that when nobody is listening.

But the reality is for you, it does say, Throw the wide net. And one thing that worries me -- I'm from a historical society -- when somebody comes in and says they want an old newspaper, in our mind-set, an old newspaper more than 25 years old; their mind-set is three days old.

And one of the things that I'm concerned about is, if we get too selective and say, We can't throw the wide net, what are we going to lose on the Federal level just as we are challenged with on the state level, that we are going to need in 25 years, or 50 years, or 100 years? And now, we're saying it's not important. And that's something that you really need to take into consideration. Thank you.

MS. SANDRA MCANINCH: Sandy McAninch, University of Kentucky. I was going to ask a different

question, but I'm going to comment as a regional depository. There are some regional depositories that I think that would like to provide access to a good portion of the wide net. So I would encourage us not to, you know, go too far afield of that, what I think is a wise piece of advice. You don't know what's going to be useful 50 years from now.

But my question was going to be: Are we not ever going to see the brief bibs from monographs in OCLC? That is currently the cost-effective way for us, as a regional, to harvest records and not do it ourselves. In other words, vendors.

MS. LAURIE HALL: I'm not promising anything right now.

MS. SANDRA MCANINCH: I think that is unfortunate.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Well, I understand that. But as -- from my perspective and what you've seen here, that is just an additional step in process.

So I have to think about that in terms of resources, and that. So I'm not saying that I'm not going to say no, but I need to think about that. And on our next batch of 500, Suzanne and I will talk about that, and I'll talk with Jennifer back at home base to just talk about that process and what other levels of you know, work that it will entail.

I don't want to say yes or no at this point until I look a little further to see just how much time that it's going to take. I mean, it doesn't seem like it would be, but, yeah. There is --

MS. SANDRA MCANINCH: And there is a minimal level that you could contribute. It doesn't have to be what your --

MS. LAURIE HALL: Right. But then we also get a lot of people saying, Why don't you add this? Why don't you add that?

So you know, I just want to make sure that, before I say yes, that I've talked to the folks that have to do it back at home state.

MS. SANDRA MCANINCH: I just want -- I just want to put out there that this is currently and current library configuration, a cost-effective way for libraries access to these materials.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: Just real quickly. This is Peter Hemphill. With regard to cataloging information, previous experience dictates to me that there are levels of information that you can -- you -- you catalog, some of which we had given up from the paper world because there were more efficient ways to do

them than in the electronic world, so you need to consider not just black and wide, but shades of gray in this case of what you catalog.

MR. PETER KRAUS: I'm Peter Kraus. I'm from J. Willard Marriott Library at the University of Utah and the Federal Documents Library there. Just sort of a point of reference, two years ago, the Utah State Legislature passed a bill which was signed into law by our governor that mandated that all state agencies provide their publications in an electronic format, in a preformatted way, to the state library. And that is, today the Utah State Depository. And we believe that we are the first state in the country to do this.

Obviously, you have to do it at a much larger level, but to my colleagues from state government, state historical agencies, I strongly suggest that you take a look at what we're doing. We're cataloging it. We're making it available. We're archiving it. And, actually, it was a great sort of effort or coordination between our state library and the state legislature.

So I would just like to throw that out there as a working model. Thank you.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Can I follow real quick to that. What kind of compliance are you getting? Because of in the State of Missouri actually passed something quite similar that and it did not have very good compliance.

MR. PETER KRAUS: You know, in our state, if the legislature says do something, you do it.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Wow.

MR. PETER KRAUS: I think the compliance is funding. The legislature provided us is much more powerful than the governor. I think that if an agency is told to do something, that there are consequences if you don't do it, in terms of dollars, um, they do it.

MR. JEFF BULLINGTON: Jeff Bullington, University of Kansas Libraries. After I stood up in line, other people in front of me in line said what I wanted to say a little bit better than me.

I think that we do need to continue casting a relatively wide net. I think the point -- the reasons why is, the changing ways that people are communicating with each other are they're bringing up all different kinds of issues that we never would have seen before, with regards to how information is packaged and distributed.

So this is our own form of research and discovery of understanding how those things are changing

and what's important about it. So we're going to make lots of mistakes, but that's the nature of science and discovery, so we have to keep doing it.

MS. BARBIE SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia. I was just going to say on those following Sandy's note about the brief records and the CGP. If -- I'm not sure I want them in the CLP, but I want to be able to get to them, and I want to be able identify them in the CGP and download them with something really simple and easy in a group. So, you know, as you're doing these things that are nonstandard cataloging, keep that kind of -- of possibility in mind for libraries like ours who might want them. But, um...

MS. LAURIE HALL: I forgot to mention one thing. Laurie Hall. We've been talking with OCLC about batch loading to -- from out at the OCLC. We've been talking for about four months, and we can't get an answer from OCLC about our status. So we've prepared the profile to batch load, but we still are waiting for some information from OCLC. So that might be an option for us to batch load those records in, which doesn't take too much of our time, but we're still waiting.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern. One comment there. There is a -- I think that we have some lessons to learn from our friends in the archival community. There is a difference between a broad net and everything. Archivists have to make decisions every day on retention. And I think some of those same approaches could be profitably followed. And I know that a number of people are looking at those kind of approaches, so... Although, I agree with the broad-net issues.

MR. KENDALL WIGGIN: I think it's casting a broad net, but one that has some definition so we don't grab onto things didn't want in the first place. And there are other ways people are capturing Web sites in that aspect. But to make sure that we get documents that -- and I hope that we just take the lessons learned a lot from this project. But how you do embed that move forward? I think that is something that we need to watch.

MR. BILL OLBRICH: Bill Olbrich, St. Louis Public Library. For years and years in the GPL community, we've had a choice of what series of items we will take and which series of items we will not take. We have also had years and years of the old monthly catalog filled with non-depository items, publications, that the GPL made us aware of so that if we really, really wanted them, we could go after them.

As far as trying to go batch load the OCLC, don't do that. Make the list available to the depository community. We will take the time, if we want, and we will see that they are cataloged. That's what we do. We can do that. If we knew what we were talking about. Give us the list. Let us decide. That's what we've done for 100 years. (Laughter.)

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Any more questions? Okay. That wraps up the session.

(Applause.)

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

APRIL 1, 2008

Session No. 1
8:30 to 10:00

PLENARY SESSION:

Broadening Horizons

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. GEOFF SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Good morning everyone. Fixing some technical difficulties before we get started here. Just a minute.

While we wait, I do have an announcement. In fairly dramatic development overnight, FDsys is now live and operational for the next five minutes (Laughter). And today is Fountain Day in Kansas City, the day they turn on all the fountains. Do you know there are more fountains in Kansas City than in Rome? That's what they tell us.

A couple of announcements. Today lunch is by Library Type. And I know that there are sign-up sheets out on the bulletin board for law librarians who are meeting at 12:15 at Milano. And so you should sign up now so those reservations can be made. Public libraries are meeting by the waterfall at noon. Okay. See what we can do.

MS. CYNTHIA ETKIN: Welcome to day two. And it's April Fool's Day, you know, so here we are.

There's going to be a little shift in what we're going to do today, because I was going to go first and lead off with some things, but because of the connections that we're making, we're going to do some little shifting around.

We're trying to get Brand Niemann from the Environmental Protection Agency Office of the Chief Information Office -- Officer on the phone. His presentation, that's all coming through fine. We're having a little difficulty with the sound.

So you all have my PowerPoint slides in your books so let me just jump to a little bit of that while we're waiting for the phone connection to come up. And I'm not going to even attempt to try to put them on here and try messing up what we've got set up here, so bear with me.

What we wanted to do here today was talk a little bit about Web 2, what it is, and the unique challenges that federal agencies have in trying to engage themselves in this kind of environment. There's a lot of responsibilities that federal agencies have with responsibility to national security for public safety and to ensure that the information that is disseminated is authentic. And it's providing challenges for agencies in the Web 2 environment where everything is interactive and -- oh, thank you. I, too, have my slides. Now, I've lost where I was.

So in the -- what Web 2 is for just putting us all on common ground here. If you want to say it in two words, it's the user -- well, that's three words -- user rules, that's two words. And Web 1 was the static and providing information to everybody. Web 2 is getting information, sharing, people communicating, collaborating and syndication of content and remixing. And we saw some examples of that yesterday if you were in Michael Sampson's session, who was taking RSF and putting it into their catalogs, all of this, and sharing information, sharing -- and user-generated content. So there are a lot of challenges for federal agencies in this environment, and how do you integrate this kind of user-generated content into the federal agency website and still ensure its authenticity and to -- keep going. Okay. I'll keep going. And to -- this is distracting.

And how do you -- how does an agency control things when they're out on another website that is not in their domain? How do you control things out on iTunes? How do you control things out on Slideshare? Some of those kind of things.

But agencies also have a review process that they go through when they disseminate information. I think that we all know that. And you know that GPO has a review process, and I was glad to know that we weren't the only ones. As Charles was flying from California last night, he got the message in Phoenix that his presentation had been approved. We're really good to go once we get the sound going here.

So how do you bring all of these agency policies and procedures into this kind of environment? Lots of challenges and lots of policy issues are being

raised. But that's not stopping the federal agencies. They're moving forward, they're using Blogs, they're using Wikis, they're using widgets, they're using iTunes◆, they're using Second Life◆ and we're addressing policy issues as they arise.

What we're going to show you today now is how the Environmental Protection Agency and how the Jet Propulsion Lab at NASA are using the Web 2 environment for what they're doing to help reach -- reach the public, reach more users and to incorporate that environment into -- the Web 2 environment into their environment. So we have with us, remotely, Brand Niemann from the Environmental Protection Agency Office of the Chief Information Officer -- too many O's in that -- and Charles White from the Jet Propulsion Lab at NASA. And did we call him?

Lance, where did you go?

MR. GEOFF SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Just a reminder, the card for Dan Barkley is still out on the table. Please sign that. This is for his father's death.

Remember, when you speak, to give us your name and tell us your institution or affiliation and that's mostly directed at council.

My name is Geoff Swindells, and a reminder to please fill out your evaluations. Now, they are online as well. There is an online evaluation, I believe, okay, for those of you who would prefer to do that.

(Off-record discussion.)

MR. BRAND NIEMANN: Good morning, this is Brand Niemann.

MS. CYNTHIA ETKIN: Yeah. (Applause.)

Thank you all for being so patient.

Okay. Brand, it's yours.

MR. BRAND NIEMANN: Thank you. Good morning from Washington D.C. I'm at EPA headquarters. I'm very pleased to participate. I know collaboration can be difficult, but hopefully it will be well worth it in the time we spend together. I'm pleased to say I've participated in previous depository library conferences. I notice that Selene Dalecky is on the program. I've worked with her in the past on digital talking books. I taught the class for a while at the Government Printing Office, and I'm very pleased to be able to participate again in your conference on the subject of Web 2.0.

I'll start moving the slides and I assume you'll be able to see them. Yeah.

This was the theme that Cindy gave us, and I

appreciate all the effort that Cindy and those there have gone to this morning to try to make this remote collaboration possible. So as we say, we don't have to move mass to move information. I've been able to stay here because of time travel budgets and time constrictions to participate with you. This is certainly I think the wave of the future where more and more will have virtual meetings and virtual collaborations.

I'm going to talk today about the challenges that we're facing with implementing Web 2.0. I'm pleased to say that I think our agency was the very first agency that I'm aware of that has produced a paper on Web 2.0, delivered it to senior management at EPA, has gotten their approval to move forward with certain government constraints and implementing Web 2.0. And I'll refer you to our Web 2.0 paper during my presentation.

In our Web 2.0 paper, we actually cover about a dozen technologies. I'm only going to be showing you two of those today, Blogs and Wikis, but there's certainly a number of other technologies and they're covered.

Here's what I wanted to. I want to illustrate how this presentation came about. It actually came about through a trail of e-mails between Cynthia and myself, which I've turned into a Blog, and I mean -- by Blog, I mean a Web Blog, because I thought it was a very interesting example of how collaboration occurs spontaneously and evolves creatively or rapidly.

I actually have turned your library conference schedule and agenda into a Wiki page that I want to show you. I don't know whether it will be a live demo or not but I have screen captures and the PowerPoint slides contain all the URLs. You will be able to look at nearly the 30 examples before and after Web 2.0 that I'm going to show you, one of which is your very own conference.

Now, I'm going to talk about a Blog that I'm working on that I maintain called "Role Reversal" before and after Web 2.0. This idea came to me from Wyatt Cash, the editor and chief of Government Computer News, who has asked me a number of times over the last six months or so how -- how we can help people understand Web 2.0 and how to implement it. That's where there is a number of examples. And hopefully there's time at the end for us to dialogue, and I've provided my contact information. Feel free to follow up with me so we can dialogue offline.

Here's a brief history of how this collaboration came about. Interestingly, Nancy -- I don't know if she's in the audience -- but I've known Nancy for a number of years, and she was instrumental in bringing Cindy and I together to respond to Cindy's request looking for federal agencies that could speak. And so Nancy deserves a lot of credit. And then I was just going through my e-mails about four days later, as you can see, and I think Nancy, and then Philip, said I would be happy to help in any way that I could and referred her to what I'm doing in terms of before and after examples.


Well -- so then what -- sort of a minute by minute exchange between Cindy and I. We hit it off and dialogued back and forth very quickly by e-mail. Now, unfortunately, e-mail is very point to point, and so none of you would be aware of the history of this collaboration has on -- I extracted it from the e-mail and put it into a Web Blog so that we can learn from this. And so we decided Web X would be the tool and we would work that out.

And I have to explain that Cindy's Web X is not something you just download to your laptop but something that you sign up for. And Web X is just one of the number of remote collaboration tools that are available, and these will get continually better. And we have actually one that provides four screens on the screen at the same time. One shows the speaker with the video stream, the other shows the PowerPoint slide, another is the actual table of contents of the presentation as it evolves so when you're -- if you're late to the presentation or you want to see it after the presentation, you can just go to a particular section of it and not have to start at the very beginning or do a fast forward like we do with the VCR.

So this is the history of how Cindy and I got together for today, and then I put that into our semanticcommunity.net Wiki. Everything that we're doing that I'm involved in as a Web 2.0 committee leader is at semanticcommunity.net, and there's just one "C" in that. And that is a portal to a number of Wikis and there are pages and Blogs that we are helping people use. So this -- and up until -- well, right now you would not be able to see that because Cindy asked me to embargo this until the actual presentation. So I'm using the security on the Wiki that allows me to restrict access to what I'm showing you right now to just myself, and when I finish this presentation, I will remove that, assuming that there are no objections on your end to

what I've done with your conference content, and then everyone will be able to see it. What I'm going to do is still retain the author rights to this so everybody will be able to view it but then only I will be able to edit it. But, ultimately, if you like it and would like to take it over, then we can remove that and set you up with access to it yourself.

So here I've taken the e-mails and put them right into the Wiki. The Wiki works just like a word processor here. There's no Wiki market language. If you're familiar with the early generation of Wikis, all they did was work in a familiar environment like word processing. Okay. Now, here is -- oops, pardon me, I went one too many.

Now, then, I also notice when I looked -- I did a Google  for your conference. I found a link to the page announcing the conference and then it had a link to the agenda and the schedule, and those were in PDF. And now one of the things that we're doing with Web 2.0 and PDF is to convert the PDFs to actual full digital format so it's fully digital, fully searchable.

Interestingly, if you would go up to the option on this page and do a print, you would get PDF back out. You'd also get a very nice printout. So you get two options. You get regular printout, that's very nicely formatted, and you can just copy those and use those as handouts or you can create a PDF, if you need to do that and then print from that, and I've actually done both.

But I want to call your attention to the fact that what I've been able to do with this Web 2.0 Wiki is capture that highly detailed table that you had in your schedule and its colors. And I can't scroll down here live; take my word for it. I've completely faithfully reproduced that schedule of tables you had in this Wiki. So Wikis have gotten much more refined and sophisticated, and I was able to re-create this in a very short period of time. I'm sure in less time than it would take a webmaster doing it the former conventional way where you're doing HTML markup. I did not have to do any HTML markup to re-create the table in your agenda.

Here is the -- here is the rest of your agenda. And actually what I did is I put myself into the agenda, because the early version of the agenda did not have anyone there. Since then, I've put the other speaker there who will follow me, and I've also posted my slides as you see. And another nice thing is that those slides are also fully searchable because I've

taken the option for every attachment here. I haven't done it for others because of time, but I can create a very detailed description -- attachment in this Wiki, which is picked up when you do a search. So attachments are searched in this Wiki as well.

All right. I wanted to briefly explain what Web 2.0 is, put it in a broader context. I use this diagram, and I don't expect you to read the fine print. You can look at that when you actually look at the slides. I'm going to keep this at just a high level right now and simply say what you can read there hopefully is Web 1 connects information and these are just documents that we post to the Web normally; Web 2.0 connects people; Web 3.0 connects knowledge; and Web 4.0 connects intelligence. And along the X -- we're talking about increasing social connective. More and more people involved in the posting and the use or the reuse of those document. Options along the Y, we're talking about increasing the knowledge connectivity and even the reasoning over that knowledge. I won't go into reasoning but that's part of the semantic Web and what's called the -- Web 4.0 will have agents that learn and reason as humans do across our content.

Now, in Web 2.0, if you can read the fine print, you'd see a number of things like mashups, Wikis, Blogs, community portals, etc., social networking, these are like the 12 or so things that we have in our EPA white paper on Web 2.0.

Now, what's important to realize when you look at the Wiki page, for example, that I showed you there's a lot of functionality associated with each of those pages. It's not like a static Web page where there is no writable Web capability or it's frozen except for the webmaster, and it's very much the paradigm edit, edit, edit and get approval and then finally publish. And the Web 2.0 gets you published, gets your thoughts down quickly, don't interfere with the creative process. And then it's collective editing. So in an agency context, you can't have every person putting their thoughts up there for the whole world to see. So most are starting to do this behind the agency firewall in a more controlled environment until the rules of governs are worked out. So for example, in our agency we only have one official Blog, that's by our deputy administrator called "Flow of the River" and -- and just yesterday as far as our Web jamb, all the employees, if they want, are being allowed to Blog for the next two or three days, but that's in a controlled behind the firewall environment, and what we're asked to

Blog about is how we think we can improve access to environmental information. And then all of those Blog comments from agency employees are going to be distilled and then we're going to use that to go into the second phase of our national dialogue on how to improve information access by distilling all the internal comments and then taking them to the broader audience or what we call stakeholders.

So in these Wiki pages, you can alter, like Word, edit or comment every page, you can add some level of security to every page, do tagging of social bookmarking and versioning, a version like Nora talks about for records management and preservation. What we call watch list, you can sign up to subscribe watch ages that change, RSS and XML, between applications, because in this Wiki, everything you put in the Wiki is XML under the cover, so to speak, and that gives you a lot of future agility and functionality with all of this content.

Now, so here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to go back to this Wiki page and just show you quickly some of that functionality in terms of the drop-down menu. You see in the main tool bar there that's kind of orange and yellow, the fact that it allows you to edit, create a new page, print the page and more. And then the one more drop-down box shows you how I control access to a very fine level. I do attachments of a file. I move pages if I decide they need to be in a different place after I get going. I can delete a whole page, tag the page, create an e-mail link, set that page as something that I want to watch or somebody else wants to watch.

And notice on the right-hand side, when you add a page, it create pages hierarchal under, under the top level page. But if you decide later on that that's not the order you want, then you can move those pages. It also supports detailed table and some contents that already exist in your documents.

Now, here's another one for tools. Here's how I would set up market page to watch it. I would see who has been contributing to it. I would set up detail levels of security. I would create in RS feed to see who all of the users of that page are, et cetera, et cetera. So there's a lot, a lot of functionality here created by these two tool bars, the gray one and the orange one.

All right. Now, here's -- here's the page that I've created under best practices at semantcommunity.net that relates to all of these

examples, and I got this idea from dialoging with the editor and chief of Government Computer News, because last June, I believe it was, they asked me to help organize the first conference on Web 2.0 for the Federal Chief Information Officers, and that was down in Florida, then give a keynote, which was a guided tour of Web 2.0 or particularly how we've been using Wickis in interagency collaborations.

I thought this is interesting. It's not only before or after Web 2.0 but instead of the editor and chief interviewing me and asking me all these questions, I'm going on the -- taking the lead and sending him all of this information to help he and his readers understand the technology and particularly the benefits of it. And I feel the way to best illustrate the benefits from a business point of view is to create a series of before and after examples. What does your Web content or what does your Web technology do for you now and what can Web 2.0 do to make it best or better or cheaper in the future?

So here is -- there are actually four, four parts to these examples because I was working on groups of seven or so of them. Part 1 started focus almost -- well, exclusively on EPA. And time won't prevent me to demonstrate probably maybe any of these. But all of these links are active and you will get the slides and you can execute the links and see them. So I'll just summarize them by going through these three or four.

I mentioned the first thing we do was to organize ourselves and we started last November, and it came out of one of our bright, young Internet people, Cole Peterson, attending a Web 2.0 conference where I was presenting and he came up to me afterwards and said, You know, we ought to organize ourselves at EPA so we could really do this.

I said, Great, because he was younger and had a lot of energy. He just took off and organized this spontaneously into a team and we wrote this paper. Word of it got around the senior management and they asked us to present it at the Web Work Group conference, which we have every six months, which happens to be this past February, and it was embraced. In fact, the leader of the Web group stood up and said, I don't think that I've ever seen something that has had such a greater impact or -- or been more transformational than this Web 2.0 white paper in the tenure history of our Web board gathering. So that was quite a compliment. We got a standing ovation there. And it has just been racing forward ever since.

We wrote the white and edited the paper in the Wiki on our Intranet. But then, I thought, well, we should show how we can publish this in a Web 2.0 Wiki, which I did, and now the paper is public and literally people can come along and post a comment now in the Web 2.0 Wiki on every page of that if they want. And there are other things what we will probably do with this paper now that's in this environment. We had, then, last November, a national conference on environmental information and the theme was improving access. Well, interestingly, the conference was done -- the way the conference was publicized the document was done in the conventional way with the website, and you can take the link there. What I thought we should do because it was really about Web 2.0 is then repurpose all of that conference information into the Web 2.0 Wiki as you can see that.

We focused in that conference on a particular area of the country to try to improve the environmental information for decision-making and that was the Puget Sound. That also was compiled in a Wiki, but it was done in a very short period of time. And when you do these things that way, you're going to get a lot of comments and then maybe professional editing afterwards. What I did, then, is I searched around in the scientific literature and found that, well, a lot of that had already been done and extensively peer reviewed, so I published the science of essentially estuaries in the United States and, fortunately, within that science of estuaries in the United States, was quite a bit of information already on the specific area in the Puget Sound.

Then RCIO was interviewed in Government Computer News and articulated very well what are the business needs for Web 2.0. So I literally took every one of those business needs and did a little matrix, which you can see there, and tried to think of a demonstration, a simple demonstration of how the Web 2.0 technology and Wiki could demonstrate every single one of those business needs. That's very important, of course, in agencies that are governed by the OMB, Federal Enterprise Architecture and other player -- requirements.

We then had our Web work group meeting that I referred to earlier in February and that was nicely documented but in a conventional Web way and then on a Intranet site. So all of the wonderful things that we did there on the Web 2.0, like our white paper and the other presentations, were not shareable with a broader

audience. We had quite lot of requests from, like, my doing talks like this and I talked about our Web 2.0 stuff but you couldn't see it and you would want to see it. Somehow you can see it in the Web 2.0 Wiki environment. Most of that Web conference dramatically shifted from conventional Web authoring to Web 2.0 technologies.

Then we had our meeting on our -- probably our most popular well-known EPA database, the release inventory. Again, that was done, delivered to the public in a conventional website paradigm. I thought there, again, we should show how we could transform that because, at that meeting, it was all about how can we improve public access to that very important information source. And so some of the suggestions that were made from the public there, I actually was able to incorporate in the Web 2.0 Wiki version of those conference proceedings.

And then, lastly, we very soon after that national meeting released the data for 2006. Again, it was done with a conventional website paradigm HTML, PDF files. And, of course, there was difficulty in searching across HTML and PDF files. So I decided that I will make all of those fully digital and Web accessible and Web accessible in the sense of Section 508 and in the sense of having all of the text actually in the Wiki so people don't have to open PDF files and look for things in them. The PDF files are actually in the Wiki, and, as I said, then if you want a PDF back, you can then do that as part of the print functionality in the Wiki itself. All right.

Now, the next set of examples, and I think I'll go over these a little more quickly because I think I'm probably going to run out of time. But we do an annual science forum, the cr^{ème} de la cr^{ème} of EPA science, not only that other scientists do but what we do collaboratively with other scientists. Again, delivered in a conventional website. I thought this could be made much more -- much more interesting and collaborative doing it at a Web 2.0 Wiki environment. They're all a wonderful presentations and file attachments are captured there, and I think it's a much more efficient way to deliver the information to the public with our metadata.

Metadata is data about data. We have a system of registries where we put all of the metadata, but these are Web databases, which are not accessible to Google[™] and other spiders, search engines, and there is

a solution to that, EDU. You implement the site in that protocol for Web databases or you -- you make the databases expose them like in a Wiki and so that's -- that's what we're doing. This is still under development and there's no password required for this. If you would like to see a demo of that, that's part of our data architectural work, you can contact me and I can do that.

We've partnered in a climate change conference. Again, it was actually done in a combination of both a website and a Wiki. I thought why not completely Wiki, Web 2.0 Wiki. We had a Wiki fair with the National Institute of Health. It was done in an early version of a Wiki which required very, very detailed markup in the new Web 2.0 Wiki. It was very easy to convert early Wiki information to Web 2.0 Wiki because you're just authoring like Word, you're not doing markup.

And the same generally applies to the last three things there where these communities of practice dealing with semantic -- and service architecture have been refreshed into this new Wiki environment.

And then, finally, a semantic community, that really is a portal to a number of Web 2.0 Wikis. And the whole idea there is to bring about our common -- across a number of communities of practice by having their content in this -- in this enhanced common environment.

Part 3, metrics has a conference next week. It's the first U.S. European conference of metropolitan regional councils. They sent out the announcement, as many meetings are, as an e-mail attachment. I said that you could have a Wiki in five minutes, and they said prove it to us.

And, again, this is something I can demonstrate to you. If you go to wik, W-I-K, dot, I-S, you'll be able to create your own Wiki in an amazing short period of time. You just need to decide what you want to call your Wiki, you type that in, it checks whether that name has been used before, it could be your own name or the name of your organization or some acronym, it checks if it's up and used before and you put in your e-mail, it sets up the Wiki automatically, sends you an e-mail with the login information and launches you into the new Wiki. You can literally start in less than five minutes with your own Wiki and then password protect it if you want. That's what's happening with these Wikis. They're becoming -- free infrastructure. Of course if you want to take that on

to an industrial strength application, then there's some options where you need to pay for support but the costs are very much less than conventional content management systems and other offering systems.

The rest of these vary in scope. I'll just mention the last one. Recently I was asked to attend a number of government health IT functions and seminars. I decided, well, all of that they would just spread numbers around to a number of websites, well that should all be captured on a Web 2.0 Wiki and we can bring about increased collaborations on that or practically any other topic, so I just started to put all of that into this Web 2.0 Wiki and that attracted the attention of the people who are planning the upcoming government health IT 2008 conference and requested that we do a panel session where we invite the people who we have content for in this new Wiki, asked them to comment on and see if that helps them discover new collaboration opportunities with other people who's content we've put. Oftentimes, people don't have the time or the inclination to look around or be aware of what everyone else is doing in a particular subject area. And this is a way of bringing about that collaboration in a very easy way.

Part 4 is underdevelopment. These are not done. But you see you're at the very top of the list where I took your website and now I can actually have the link now that this is public to what I just showed you your content in the Web 2.0 Wiki.

I'll press on, and we're actually going to -- what we're really calling Web 2.5 or Web 3.0 by bringing in the semantic technology and semantic standards. Time won't permit me to show you that. But this is the contact information, and I'll check with you, Cindy, I do have a few other slides about our national dialogue to improve access to environmental information that I opened up there. I can show you a few of those as time permits or we can go to questions. Whatever you think, Cindy?

MS. CYNTHIA ETKIN: I think in the interest of time, I think maybe to press on, Brand. Maybe we can take a couple of questions, if there are any. We've got one person coming to the mic. One from council.

MR. JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois Chicago. Interesting presentation, Brand. But I wonder in the mode of information you just gave us, stands the island of the EPA libraries?

MR. BRAND NIEMANN: Thank you for that question. I think I heard it and that's certainly very

controversial. There have been articles in the paper recently about that. So I don't think I'm really at liberty to comment on that. I do not have library content in there, but I will tell you I have -- I worked with the agency's taxonomist to capture the taxonomies that are used by librarians and others to classify the information. So I can send you a specific link to that. But we are basically using the agency's taxonomy and other taxonomies to classify and organize, organize the information into Wikis.

MS. JULIA TODD: Okay. Hello. I'm Julia Todd, Baker University. And I had a question about the semantic community. Do you pay -- I have two questions actually. First, do you pay for the hosting of that? I know you mentioned it was free, but within a library, say a library website, you dump all of your stuff on the server and you've got that sort of that blackholed and you know your stuff is going to stay there with the Wiki or semantic community. Do you have to pay for that archival sort of privileges or are you just paying for the shell to get the interactive component? That's my first question. And the second question is: When you take your file from a PDF and dump it into a Wiki, is there sort of a gadget or wizard to translate the PDF file into more of a text or XML file? How does that work?

MR. BRAND NIEMANN: Great questions. Let me go in reverse order. There are tools that allow you to convert PDF to text, even if you use Acrobat, not Acrobat Reader, but Acrobat, you can, of course, do an export to text. But the nice thing about Adobe is there they're -- semantic, Web metadata standards, so there is an RDF resource description framework, metadata description associated with PDF files. But I -- I think it's preferable to -- to, as most people do, they author in Word or something like that originally and I would just suggest authoring your documents in the Wiki environment and then -- and then you can keep editing and generating so you have a fully digital version of your document, a small or large, and then you can export part or all of it to PDF periodically as you need to. Then you've got, you've got it in the Wiki environment with XML and metadata and then you can create RDF versions of that, and if you use the newest versions of the Adobe, you'll be creating RDF metadata for those PDF files.

The first question is, it truly is free. What I told you you can do at wik.is is truly free. But there are limits, and the limit is the following: It's

not on the size of the text really, it's on the size of the attachments, and that's where that builds up and of course that creates the need for storage space. The Wiki I'm using from -- called Duki Wiki is truly free and I can store up you to 100 -- 100 megabytes of file attachments, and these are actually now stored at Amazon, but then if you -- if you want, for \$100 a year, you can go to the pro version and store up to 10 gigabytes of file attachment. If you want to put it on your own server, you can download that Duki Wiki software for free and put it on your own server at absolutely no cost. Of course, you then have to maintain it from then on but they push upgrades and things.

They have two other service plans if you want them to give you levels of service, but those are very -- cost \$2,500 to \$5,000 compared to the cost of other things. So this is certainly the way I think to get started. You're truly starting for free. You are limited by the size of the file attachments because they have to pay for server storage space when you get a large number of those.

So I hope that answers your questions.

MS. JULIA TODD: It does, the first. I just wanted to beat the second one. The -- the example you showed in your slide was taking the FTLP schedule of events from PDF to Wiki. I know a lot of library Web sites have converted subject guides to PDF and, say, a library website was going to use a Wiki and these PDFs were created one, two, three years ago on PDF, how did you actually -- how did you actually do the one for the FTLP website? I wasn't clear.

MR. BRAND NIEMANN: Okay. Actually, I'll tell you very briefly but then please call me because I can demonstrate to you. But the Wiki has a little tool when you go into edit mode that creates the table, the outline of the table, and then you can just cut and paste of things into there. But you if you want to get more sophisticated, this Wiki is very susceptible and you can plug in Google📅 calendar, Google📅 spreadsheet, Google📅 charts and other things. And if you look at the help information for the Wiki, it will take you to a whole series of videos that will illustrate all of the advanced functionality that you have there. I did it very simply just -- just for the demo purposes but I could -- I could make the table -- I could bring that table in in multiple ways and have it used as a live spreadsheet and then in that -- in that Wiki.

I can even have a table of date and have it create a chart. I can take data, if there were data in your schedule, I could take and match that up on a Google map. This is a very, very powerful Wiki environment that's deceiving if you just look at it from the simple authoring point of view that maybe we're prone to do.

MS. JULIA TODD: Thank you. Thank you.

MR. BRAND NIEMANN: You're welcome.

MS. CYNTHIA ETKIN: Thanks, Brand. I really appreciate you're taking the time and getting to us from a remote location this morning. I'll give you a call when I get back to D.C. and we'll talk about the stuff that you showed today. Okay?

MR. BRAND NIEMANN: Great. Thank you all and thank you for making me (Applause) --

MR. CHRISTOPHER GREEN: Cindy, I have to say I really appreciate when you said from my remote location.

MS. CYNTHIA ETKIN: Okay. I think we're down where Charles -- next speaker is Charles White. He's from the Jet Propulsion Lab in NASA in California, and he's been with -- (Applause) -- already you have fans. You're going to have a whole lot more fans I'm sure. He's been with JPL since 1987. And he is currently the lead of the Jet Propulsion Lab problem reporting system, a Web-based application that is used to track all spacecraft anomalies, and I'm not sure what all that is but it sounds really important and really hard. He also served as the task -- task lead for research and development of JPL's venture into virtual worlds and the use of gaming technologies for engineering science and DOD uses.

So please join me in welcoming Charles White.
(Applause.)

MR. CHARLES WHITE: Thank you very much. Good morning. So let's see. We can put rovers on Mars but running PowerPoint, I don't know. So I got a couple of presentations. And in the interest of faster, better, cheaper with the time we lost, I'm going to -- forgive me for going through these rather quickly. I'm also going to ask you a few questions, because we're talking about Web 2.0, and Web 2.0 is really based on communicating with our audiences. And so since you're an audience and I want to communicate with you, we're going to do some calisthenics, so I'm going to ask you to raise your hand, and you can alternate between your right and left hand because I'm going to ask you a couple dozen questions. You know, the Westin is very

health conscious so this is part of our program today.

So to get started, first question is: How -- and please don't be shy, because you're communications don't say, are you raising your hand? Yeah, I know what this is. Just go ahead and tell me. So a Blog, how many people even know what it is? Okay. I expected to see all your hands. Good. How many have made an account and have created a Blog? Oh, okay. Of those, how many update it regularly? You notice that's a little less but that's okay. Okay. How many update in Wikipedia? Okay. Thank you. And how many have actually made a correction or an input in Wikipedia? Oh, very good. All right. Thank you. How many people have uploaded pictures to Flickr? Nice. Thanks. How many people have watched a video on YouTube? Good. How many have uploaded a video to YouTube? I'll check those out later. How many have listened to a podcast of some sort? Good. How many have uploaded a podcast? Much fewer, and that's what I expected. How many have heard of Second Life? Wow. Very good. Okay. Then I don't have to spend so much time on that. How many have an account, an avatar? Oh, very few, but about a dozen of you. Okay.

So what I want to talk about, and I'm going to gear up here and go real quick, back to the drawing boards in virtual and real world. I apologize for not getting this into your handouts but I made some changes and in the new Web 2.0 world we have to get everything cleared now through document release. And so I got on the airplane and I was halfway here, I landed in Phoenix and I got word that it was clear. So I can now officially show this to you and we can now put this on your Web page.

So back to the drawing boards. Well, first off, this marks our 50th anniversary of NASA, and through inspiration, invasion and discovery, it really has shaped and improved our lives. Many of the things you are wearing right now is the result of NASA space exploration. So to the contradicts, let's say, why do we even go in space? It challenges us technically and it allows use to spin-off technologies, including -- which is saving the lives of thousands of troops, armor, and I could go off on a whole spin off. As a matter of fact, I can talk for hours. And I can hold my own session (Laughter), and I'm not going to pay attention to time, I'm going to wait until they get the big hook and drag me off. So today we really do stand on the cusps of a new era of exploration because we now have a new focus, and you're going to hear -- here's a breaking

news report -- you're going to hear in the next 2009, 2010, we have joining with us is the private space industry. You're going to hear a lot about private citizens going into orbit and they're in what we call ATLO right now, assembly test and launch operations, and they're building their space craft. They're all hush-hush because they don't want each other to know what's going on. The Virgin Galactic and several other companies are gearing up right now, and NASA has been helping our private industry in this regard. But we have a focus, and that focus was this graphic here, is Earth, Moon and Mars and beyond. I love this picture because this kind of shows it. It shows Earth, we're building the space station. You can almost see it nightly now -- there's a couple of Web pages -- the other day I saw the Jules Verne Module, then came the space shuttle and then came the space station so all three passed over because it started to be traffic jamb up there. But if we go to -- if we go to Mars, and this is -- this is a private citizen who is actually training at a remote island location because they're trying to gain experience so they're ready to go to Mars when we actually make the call who's ready to go, and we are participating with this private citizens and this companies and these organizations, because we're learning the lessons that they're going in. But it takes more than rockets to get into space, and I'm going to use a lot of quotes, because there's a lot more wiser people than me that can use grammar better. The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams, and it takes visualized dreams, so Albert Einstein, "Imagination is more important than knowledge." When I first read that, I was like, no. Oh, wait, yeah, it is. Because without the imagination, you cannot visualize how to get the knowledge.

And then this guy, Theodore Von Carmen is the founder of JPL, by the way, and he is a scientist but he kind of -- all the scientists. "The scientist merely explores that which exists while the engineer creates that which never was." I love that quote, because that's where the dreamers look, and we are having a whole new generation of dreamers. But in order to -- to see these dreams, you have to visualize space in two dimensions.

Now, some people say, well, I know what the oldest profession is. Well, maybe you do. But the oldest profession that is scientifically documented is drafting. So Leonardo da Vinci, again, used cartoons and drawings and plans and whatever in order to

communicate a three dimensional world in two dimensions. And down here this is a woodcut engraving of drafters in the 1700s. This is in the 1940s. This is JPL. This is NASA -- well, it wasn't NASA then. We were doing space stuff before NASA but this is JPL in 1955. And believe it or not, all the Apollo blueprints from the 1960s, the thousands and hundreds of thousands of drawings, did not come from a computer at all. They were all 100 percent digitally done, and when I'm talking digitally, I'm talking these digits (indicating). They were all hand done. The original term of digits. So thousands of those were done on drafting tables exactly what you see there. But things change.

And Bruce Barton said it best, "When you are through changing, you're through." And I know that, because as a young engineer working at JPL in the '80s and '90s, I had to go to the draftsmen and say, give me your T squares and this is what you're going to use from now on. Some of the gray hairs said, you know, I'm done, I retire. I'm not doing this. Why should I give up a 50-inch table for a 15-inch monitor? It will never work they told me. And so here, if you look, 1987, oh, boy, that's real technical CAD right there (indicating) -- wasn't that long ago for some of us -- 1990s, you know, the old 286s and 386s, there's kids around going, what, and I see some shaking their heads, some nodding their heads. And then, you know, CAD software. So this is a way of communicating using two dimensions, a three-dimensional world. This is how the dreamers communicate. I love this one. This is an actual kid who drew his model of a spacecraft. Today's university graduates were born with a bottle in one hand and a mouse in the other. Our universities. I just hired a Master who is fresh out, and I started asking him questions, I said, okay, okay, here comes quiz time. Were you born with a computer? He said, yeah. All of my life I've known computers. I remember when Gilligan's Island came out in color. Yikes. So these generation Y, I'm generation Yuppie, I guess, they were inspired by space exploration and movies like Star Wars and 30 years ago, you know, hard to believe Star Wars is even that old. But they grew up on space movies, and they're playing role playing games and computer games. So NASA is doing pretty good with the space exploration and space movies. We're not doing too good with the computer games. I'll get into that later.

This new generation, when they're hired, these fresh outs, either graduates or, you know, postdoctorates even, they expect to see this technology,

by the way we're NASA. Of course, we have the best. Whoops. We're still drafting using T squares. So they expect to see that technology when they come to work for an organization like that. So that makes it tough, because in our workforce, our workforce has basically several generations in it. From the '30s and '50s, friendships were forged through war, through adversity, through hard times. And through the '60s and '70s, they were forged through sharing stuff that would -- I'm not going to go there (Laughter). In the, you know, the '80s and '90s was the -- the new generation, that said, you know, that's nice but I want the money, show me the cash. That was the young upwardly mobile professional. And then if we look at the 2000 generation, they're going online, they're using Web 2.0. And guess what, corporations have changed from the 1930s to the 2000s. In the 1930s, when you retired, the company took care of you. Nowadays the companies don't take care of you so much but your friends take care of each other. So if you have a friend working for Ford, Chevy and Toyota and they're all collaborating on the Internet, they're going to collaborate. No longer is the trade corporate loyalty that they're going to say, hey, you know, how do I put this wheel on this car? The guy from Toyota is going to tell the guy from Ford and they're going to share interactively. So that's another part of this.

So how we design spacecraft right now. This is our project design center, and it's a room, a spacecraft -- one person cannot design a spacecraft, because it takes too many disciplines that all have to mash up together. This is the ultimate mash up, because you've got guys who are Ph.D.s that power supplies. You have got guys who are avionics, guys that structure, guys with mechanical. That list goes on 48 more times. So we have 48 workstations with a label over each one, and a cognizant engineer -- each one, they design their part of the spacecraft. So we use several different software tools. And just like all of you, we all have to fly them if it's a national space mission. And we have to do that several times. If it's international, the costs go way up, because now we have to bring them in internationally and our security concerns go way up too. So this is how we are presently designing spacecraft. How we are going to do that five to 10 years from now? We went from T squares to mice. So I'm a futurist.

So now what I'm going to say is the future will be avatars. Okay. What is an Avatar? Let's display a game. Avatar is a 3D computer representation

of a real human being as opposed to a computer character. A computer character is like an AI, artificial intelligence, but an avatar is a person. So many of the avatars, people can create Avatars that look like themselves. You have the answers already. Just nod fine. Good. Okay. Way too easy. Because the guy in the suit is the guy in the suit. The girl in the dress is the girl in the dress. The girl in the shorts is the girl in the shorts. So that was way too easy. Huh.

Well, in the interest of time, I'll tell you the answers on this one. This young man -- these are real, by the way, they're from a book I'll tell you about in a second -- these are real. This young kid lives in Texas and he is literally limited. He cannot go outside and play. But in a virtual world, he can. He can skydive, he can swim, he can meet with his friend and they all look at him like a super hero. And so thus, he has the freedom, but in real life, he feels like he's a mechanical man but in the -- in the virtual world, he is a mechanical man. So he can be what he wants to be. This young man here, his friends call him the wise old man. So he's the wise old man. And this is a strange one. Going into virtual worlds, according to this book, all he did was watch TV and play video games, but now that he is doing virtual worlds, it has inspired him to go outside and lead a more active life with his real friends. Exact opposite of what the naysayers of the Internet. So we're not limited to human forms. An avatar can be a toaster or it can be a glowing ball of gas. So avatars can take any shapes or forms.

Something else is happening. I met my wife on match.com. We've been married four years, haven't had a fight. It works. So all of the naysayers who say, you know, the Internet is going to keep people, they'll never meet anybody ever again. That's not true. People of my tribal affiliation, people of Minnesota are now getting together and we're discussing Native American issues which we never could discuss before. So it's bringing us together in this way. Also within the virtual worlds, these two people met and they're married and they participate. My wife and I are in the virtual world. Her computer is here, my computer is here and we both go into virtual world together. That's a whole 'n other Oprah Winfrey. So the world individually we are one drop, together we are an ocean. That's Web 2.0 technology right there. Virtual world brings together a 3D place for visualization inside the cybernetic world.

Relationships, communication, collaboration, that is real. The plants are fake, the houses are fake, the land is fake. You can buy and sell real estate. I've made \$400 buying nothing and selling nothing for more money. So it's now -- that part is fake but the money is real. And the visualization is also real. Communication is real, collaboration is real. That's where this really goes to.

So my boss and I created a victionary, which is a virtual world dictionary. You know, us NASA guys, we love to coin terms. So NASA's multiplayer online game is called a MMO, mirror world, things like Google Earth. NASA's World Wind. If you haven't downloaded NASA's World Wind, check it out. It was the precursor to Google Earth. And we're now matching up World Wind and Google Earth, so you're going to see more NASA stuff on Google Earth. We're doing a lot with that.

Virtual worlds, Second Life, Entropia, Move -- (Inaudible.) So if you read book called, "Snow Crash," it's kind of a fiction book but it was written way back when and it talks about the metaverse. The metaverse is the giant knowledge merger of all of those things just talked about right there. So the element of a virtual world is one. Size and scale are now variables. So I can take my avatar and I can take my avatar and I can travel inside the wires of my watch. I can go into the electronics. Or I can take my avatar and I can be as big as a galaxy. So journey to the center of the earth or journey inside the human body, all of this is now possible with a virtual world.

Training and education, Department of Homeland Security, Strong Angel III is a project where we're using the virtual world to actually simulate large scale disasters and disease control and all kinds of stuff like that.

Social interaction, collaborative teaming project coronation. And, again, I've told you that I sold property. Economy, virtual assets can be owned and licensed. That's the big key. Because as soon as that happens, as soon as the virtual world said you now own your property rights to everything you create in the virtual world, that created a market. And so now that has commercial. What's the key aspect of being a commercial company? Edge. Edge is crucial in that corporate world. And the opportunity to gage customer reaction and feedback is valuable because that itself is -- companies spend millions of dollars just asking

you, do you like this or do you like this? Do you like this or that? That's millions of dollars. Here they can do it, not much, it doesn't take much.

Now, companies no longer compete in the real world. They now have to look and compete in virtual worlds as well. Okay.

We're going to go through some of these slides so I'm going to try to race to show you some images of the world. So hopefully we will publish this and you can get it. But, quickly, what are other doing, NOAA, the weather service, NASA, the State Department? The Swedish Embassy as an Embassy, they were the first national Embassy to recognize a virtual world as a real place. Swedish systems can actually go into the virtual Swedish Embassy and apply for a passport. It's real. It has real world hooks. And so that's kind of interesting.

Library of Congress. How many are here from the Library of Congress? Yeah. Okay. You guys are doing some work in here. That -- that's pretty interesting. It's still very preliminary and they've -- I still have to return a few phone calls but they've started.

Citizen participation. The politics are going in, all the candidates are going in. That's -- that's kind of what I put under marketing.

Research and development for a -- collaboration. Global engineering team. So you know, I did some math. I was thinking, you know, okay, well, let's see. Total to travel here, just like you, is -- it took me -- 36 hours I'll be away from home, because after this presentation at 5:00, I'm running back to the airport, total away from work is about 12 hours. Travel reservations took an hour, to the airport an hour, Kansas City six hours here, six hours home, 14 hours, talk, 35 minute talk. That's an investment in time that we make to communicate. Now, the good thing is, it's a one-to-many relationship. One to 200 some people. So I can get that message out and that kind of lowers the ratio. But Brand, on the other hand, was able to call in using technologies and was able to cut that mathematics down quite bit. So that's one of the key things about virtual technology. When we talk about globe engineering teams, imagine flying someone in from Japan or from Germany to collaborate to build a spacecraft. All those times traveling, if we can go into the virtual world and be able to have that presence, that's the, key. Presence. Because then you're able to participate, communicate, and see. We

could see his presentation but we could only hear a voice. He couldn't see us. If we can participate in a world where we could see each other, hear each other and communicate with each other, it becomes much more efficient. So along those lines, what NASA is doing is we have four thrusts; one is for mission support, modelling and simulations, so we can actually simulate a real spacecraft mission. The other one is outreach to show the public what we're doing. Education, because NASA -- we continue to be one of the inspirational federal agencies for kids and so we -- this is part of our chart. And training for internal. So when we talk about training, things like -- training, and I'm going really fast because I kind of want to show you some of that.

So let's enter the virtual world. Due to technical difficulties, I'm not even going to dare go into the virtual world because you need display levels and you need networking. So what I do is I have a -- I have a PowerPoint presentation. Let's see. Let's try to load that. And so these aren't narrated. These are just -- I'm going to call these up. I love the hourglass. The hourglass is your friend. I've also been told stop clicking the hourglass. Take your hand off the mouse, step away from the mouse. Yeah. Okay. I guess it's good advice. Okay.

Two-dimensional captures of the 3D world. So this is kind of hard, because -- for me it's hard, because I would rather take you into the 3D world. It would still be two dimensional but at least you could see movement and you can see what is perceived to be a 3D world. So screen captures of Second Life♦.

How many have ever been to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena? One. Okay. This is main mall, and this is exactly what it looks like. There's a fountain there, there are lunch tables out on and the mall, and there's our giant administration building. We don't ride rovers around at JPL. But we can in -- in a virtual world. So what I'm showing you is Second Life♦. Now, Second Life♦ is not the answer. Second Life♦ is our stepping stone. It's our test bed. Second Life♦ is the -- right now, the most advanced virtual world that's commercially available. So it allows -- and they give us our content rights of ownership so that's real good. So we are using Second Life♦ as a test bed.

Well, here is a screen capture of my office

at 9:43 p.m. last night. And this is kind of interesting, too, because we started looking into virtual work spaces. IBM, believe this or not but it's true, look it up on Google, IBM is now 40 percent officeless. So those people that you've seen working at Starbucks are probably IBM employees because they're not tethered to an office anymore. IBM has spent a \$160 million in investments within the virtual world. You could buy a building for 160 or you can buy an investment. They've made the investment in a worldwide virtual facility.

Now, let's see. A little bit of -- this fellow right here is the shuttle commander of SDS116. And he actually told me this is a fantastic idea, Charlie, because the other day, one of his team member -- not the other day, but the other month -- one of his team members came into the office and there was one of the office workers who was very sick and ill. That astronaut caught a head cold from that person and it ended his astronaut career because he missed a flight, and as it turned out, the head cold was such a severe nature that it disqualified him from medicals. So if you were in a virtual office, when I sit in my office here, avatars come walking by and they say, hey, Charlie, how are you doing. And they sit down in the chair and they start talking. In the virtual world, I can show you that the paper on my desk is not just paper, they're actual reports and presentations and we can pick them up and we can look at them. And if anybody here has ever seen office space, don't mess with my red stapler (Laughter).

So this is -- the beginnings of a training facility for our launch center. It takes five trips to fly and learn how to use the launch center facilities.

Now, what is learning? Learning is repetition and practice and maybe 20 percent of it is physical, 80 percent is mental. So when you're doing this. Okay. So out of five trips, let's subtract three trips. Everybody who is on the launch team, please meet inside this launch facility. Here is your process procedure. Okay. Everybody understand after three sessions of this. Now let's fly to Cape Kennedy. When you sit at Cape Kennedy, you already know where you're going to sit. We've done research. It's easy. You know what buttons to press. You're already pretrained. We've limited three airline flights, three rental cars, three hotel stays, and here you are, pretrained using a game. So is it a game or is it training or education?

We also have many -- this is only one -- but

this is -- spacecraft, which is still flying in orbit around the sun, and we can present science information, and you can click on these cards here and the cards can direct you to a website or it can open up a notepad and tell you more about the mission. And then we have some great fans over in Spain, and they've offered to make Spanish translations for us, and this is really neat. These are members of the International public creating content for us. That's Web 2.0. Start to see it. The public is now interacting with us. They're creating content. As a matter of fact, that spacecraft wasn't even built by a NASA employee. It was built by a, what we call JPL Second Life friend. One of those friends is right here. He's dressed in an Asian Samurai outfit and he lives in Canada, and he's not Asian but he does, he does come to training. He his own -- but after hours, he builds spacecraft for NASA in Second Life. And this is the James Webb Space Telescope, which is going to make the Hubble Space Telescope look like a piece of bottled glass. This thing is huge. And we're going to get pictures of this like you won't believe, and it's going to launch in about four or five years. We're doing the designs now. It's called the James Webb. You can check it out. It's going to be beautiful. But this open air telescope, which will be in space, you can see how we did the engineering designs and you can see the light path how they reflect off the mirrors. This fellow did this totally free. And so this has a one to many relationship, because it's us working with one person, one man, that one man now his content is viewed by thousands of avatars and people, and so that's, again, the one to many that this has.

Can you tell I'm excited? I mean, there's so much to see, so much -- I have to explain the whole world. Imagine being transported to a another planet, given 40 minutes to say, explain earth, and then we're going to eat you (Laughter). So we can -- we're not even limited by the ground, we can go into space. We can walk on spacecraft. This is one of our missions which is planned for 2017, and this thing is huge. This is another space telescope which will actually allow us to see little blue dots around other stars. So we've also discovered -- talk about mashups. If you were to wear a pair of these red blue glasses and look at this, this is called an anaglyphic. An anaglyphic is a three-dimensional photograph which is shifted, red, left eye with a right eye with red and blue. If you were to wear those in the virtual world, it works. And we can

put it in a curve so when you actually turn your avatar's head, you're looking at real Mars data that's on Mars. And you can actually see it in 3D. So if you can do it with that, why don't we build 3D models of Mars? This is the Viking Landers that landed in the 1970s. And this is the Path Finder, one of the fun missions that I worked on. And this one was the first rover that roams around Mars. But they did a pretty good job. As you can see, you can move around, you can interact, you can work with stuff.

Now, I love this one. This is probably one of the best things we've done. This is where I think the future is. Right here. What you're looking at right there is Second Life[♦]. And it is -- it is a real terrain. My avatar can get up and fly over this crater. But the crater that's what's so magical. The crater is actual science data from the Mars reconnaissance orbit. It is -- it is elevation data and photographic data. You can now fly over a site, take a photograph, fly over it again, get a stereoscopic view, extrapolate the 3D elevation data, digitize that within the virtual world. Now, we always had this technology with our super computers at JPL. We've never been able to share that because it takes too much bandwidth, it takes too much computing power, it takes way too much. But within Second Life[♦], we were able to figure out a way to take the elevation data and use something called -- take the elevation and marry it to the actual photographic data and put it together and now you can actually go to this place. This is Victoria Crater on Mars. It's the real thing. This is science visualization. This is real. This is a real usage of virtual world technologies. And now it's not just in our hands at NASA, it's now in the public. You can go home, go to secondlife.com, download the client, create an avatar, put on a nice pair of pants and shirt and a hat, whatever, and then -- because that's part of it -- and then you don't want be boring and go walking around at night -- they've got thrift stores you can get clothes for free. So you can go. But once you go there, you can start flying around, you can explore real science data. So now, me and a few others are trying to publish some papers to NASA saying, hey, we've got an idea. Why don't we send an avatar, then a robotic probe and then a human. Allow us to, us and the public, to now explore space with avatars. We can now go through -- explore volcanos, do all kinds of stuff.

So we've also created a center for global

change, and this is brand new. Again, you can make 3D. This was kind of a demonstration to show why show a photograph, we can actually make the objects and we can make an activity where a student or an employee can actually work and interact with the objects. We can do things you can't in real life. We could flood a house and show the effects of what's going to happen in -- in -- overseas in Asia in a house where it gets flooded, and this all moves. So again, the communication is kind of lost because you've seen a flat picture. But you can actually see the currents in all of this world in there.

This is a big view of -- this is our neighbors, the International Space Flight Museum. We can actually model real facilities and, you know, do some display mock ups. This is an Ion engine. In real life you can't fire up an Ion engine, it wouldn't be too safe, but the avatar can walk right through that steam so you can actually have a diagram that shows how the Ion engine works if you press a button and turn it on.

This is really neat. On Explorer Island, there is this thing called the "Up is Up Planetarium." All planetariums always show the galactic ordinances, because they can't customize. If this one fellow, again, a member of the public, says I have an interesting idea, if you pick your place on the map, that is absolute up. And I will move the entire universe to your absolute up position. Huh? Once you go there and check it out, it's mazing because the sun is where the sun is, the moon is down there and, you know, and everything switches so the up is up. You can only do that in a virtual world.

What else can we do in virtual worlds? A lot of people don't know about the -- belt. Again, Strong Angel III, Department of Homeland Security, they're actually wearing shirts you know, that they're doing security stuff.

Meetings. So here I am at a podium with a microphone. But here's an avatar and there's an audience. So it's kind of interesting from my view, because I see on the monitors people sitting in chairs, on red chairs and I'm also seeing people on red chairs tripping. I'm not at that generation, but I still get freaked out by stuff like this. It's hard. I keep a bottle of aspirin by my computer because there's times when I'm going, oh, this hurts. I'm trying to get my mind around this. We have informal meetings, little roundtables, and up on the walls we put our concepts, our ideas and what we're going to present in. So it just opens up a whole new world. We also have informal

meetings and, yes, we are 508, we're working on Section 508. We have people who are handicapped in real life and they wish to convey that by being handicapped within Second Life♦. And we have others that are handicapped in real life and they don't want anyone to know that they are. So we're not judgemental. You can be whatever you want to be within the Second Life♦. Meetings in the parks. They are fun. We have NASA talks. We have informal talks and lectures and sometimes meetings.

This is a meeting that happens and you are invited, if you create your avatar, Tuesdays at 1:00, called NASA CoLab, and we invite the public to come join us. We talk about all kinds of items. Then we make big time. The Director of Ames NASA Center in San Francisco actually gave a presentation from Second Life♦ at the same time he was talking to the 500 attendees at one of the space symposiums. That was kind of weird. And you can actually control your own camera view. So I'm not this guy but I can control the camera view. So the virtual world, you can control your camera view to come up from behind and face up. You can look at any -- it's a whole different thing about going to conferences and so forth.

Well, let's see. I'm just going to shoot through those because I think that the big hook is coming up. We have informal dances. Congress is actually a Second Life♦ in Capitol Hill. Nancy did a huge speech about that. We do some visualization. That's my wife and I (Laughter). There we are. I love kittens.

I think the last part was this. So basically, we cannot uninvent this. It's here. Like it or not, it's going to be here. So can you imagine people on the beach heckling the Wright Brothers and saying, that thing, that's not a B2. The people on the beach didn't even know what a B2 was. Neither did the Wright Brothers. Second Life♦ is that biplane. It's that first generation. We have no clue what the future is going to be with virtual worlds, and I'm a futurist. I don't know what the B2 in virtual worlds is going to look like. They will continue to evolve, and it's up to us, it's almost a mission for us not only to explore space but to explore cyberspace and to be right there with them. So the question I have for you: Will you be ready? Will you be ready for this technology when it comes? Or will you be like the draftsmen that I was

training, that's it, I'm done. I retire. I can't do this. The kids are coming. Our new employees with master's degrees and doctorate degrees are coming and they expect us to have this. Thank you very much (Applause).

MS. CYNTHIA ETKIN: Thank you. Any questions from council? Anybody from the audience have any questions? We really did have Second Life up and running in here.

THE AUDIENCE: Hi. It's really not a question. It's just adding onto that. There is a really active librarians group in Second Life. Sorry. I got up too fast. And there are -- there is an information island area, which is staffed by librarians in a reference desk area, and if you hang around there very long, you will see that a lot of library school students are dropping in, their teachers are bringing entire classes in. San Jose State University Library School program, for example, teaches an entire class in Second Life. So I think we're there and we will be ready.

MR. CHARLES WHITE: Great. Thank you for answering that. All right. I'll be around. I am flying out later today. But I'll be around until about 2 o'clock at the hotel. So please feel free to approach me. I don't bite. But, thank you (Applause).

MS. CYNTHIA ETKIN: So I think we're taking a break now. After the break, there are a couple -- I -- which world am I in? (Laughter.) Thanks. They're concurrent presentations going on, and one of them is going to be on Web 2.0 and so this discussion can continue in there as well and Michele tells us how, as librarians, we can use Web 2.0 in our work. So with that, thank you again very, very much. I appreciate all of the -- how many hours were you on that path that you had to get here? 36 hours for 45 minutes or whatever. Thank you. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

(Proceedings concluded at 10:20 a.m.)

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

APRIL 1, 2008

Session No. 2
10:30 to 12:00

COUNCIL SESSION:

Integrated library System & Library Directory

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: This session is integrated library system and FDLP update for the directory and to start us off will be Linda Resler, Manager of Library Technical Services Support at GPO.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Good morning. Thank you for all coming back. I have to admit I feel a little bit like, possibly, the school teacher that's bringing the kids back in from recess, but I hope it won't be too unpleasant of a lesson here.

As Geoff said, I'm Linda Resler, Manager of Library Technical Services Support section.

THE AUDIENCE: Can you talk louder?

MS. LINDA RESLER: I guess I can talk louder.

I'm -- my section is one that -- gee, is that better --

THE AUDIENCE: Yes. Thank you. Much better.

MS. LINDA RESLER: -- is one of the three under Laurie Hall in the Library Technical Information Services Unit. And, basically, we provide support to what you would already consider in your library the technical services department.

Here's what I'm going to talk about. I'm going to focus on the integrated library system, the services that we have brought up this year, and some of the plans we have for this year and further out -- excuse me. I'm going to talk a little bit about the public side, the staff side, the initiatives that we have implemented, and where we're going.

The catalog of U.S. Government Publications, I hope that all of you have had, at least, taken a look at it. It -- we -- we thought for a little bit that we wanted to change the name of it. But we kept the brand and just considered it an enhancement of the catalog of government publications. But it's been up on GPO Access since the mid to early 1990's. And we've expanded coverage, as a lot of you know this. I'm not going to go into too much detail about it, just kind of start on it.

It's happy birthday to the CGP -- we call it the CGP -- March 9th it was two years old. It came up on March 9th of 2006. We've had about 36,500,000-plus successful searches in the CGP since we came up. An average of about 50,000 successful searches a day. And so we're tickled that people are using it and it's providing a resource.

I'd like to put this colorful graphic up, the domain summary, to show you who is using it. I'm always sort of tickled about the dot JP, Japan domain, it's the purple one. You can't really see it in my handout. That is fascinating to wonder about what people in Japan are doing searching the CGP, but it's very interesting. And last October I did a presentation and I was looking at the same graph and Canada had taken over the spot from Japan, so that is kind of an interesting development there, to look at these domains.

I thought it might be interesting to show you what the top five searches are. Almost 92,000 folks had done the search for hazardous waste. And it was last searched a couple of months ago. The Federal Register, the CFR, and possibly the people who didn't find it as CFR did the next search, Code of Federal Regulations and Grants. So those are the top five searches since the -- since the CGP came up.

The staff side of the Aleph, Aleph clients side. Our IT department encouraged us to implement an intrinsic solution to provide more secure access to our staff-client end. So it was a bit of a long and winding road, but we -- the procurement took a little bit longer than we expected. And so we implemented that in October of 2007, the catalogers have been -- have had desktop access to Citrix since October.

And before that -- so we came up live in March of 2006. From that time until last October we had six desktop workstations that were on their own secure network, and the catalogers had to get up and go -- go there if they wanted to edit records or take a look at records on the staff-client side. So that served to

delay some things, particularly workflow changes, but we're on track now and we feel that we're rolling.

We are working on a workflow, The Brief Bibs Project. We did a project, oh, about almost a year ago now, and we did a -- provided access to a number of brief bib records in the CGP that you can view. So the ones that we have in there right we have suppressed because we're not quite ready for prime time, and we asked for some feedback from you.

So we've been working on this workflow for brief bibs for a good amount of time. And right now, the staff are working on special projects, creating brief bibs for special projects, but we hope to soon work that into the -- the -- real workflow.

Now, we move to the implemented initiatives, the biggest one, the new Federal Depository Library Directory. I'm going to stop here a minute here and look at my notes -- located in the library, which the functionality was also available on the original CGP. The located library functionality came up with the CGP in 2006, and that allows -- have you all used that? Are you familiar with it? Uh-huh. It allows users to -- let me see, how do I want to put this -- search the CGP, and then view a result of a case they are interested in, and then they can click on the link to take them to a search form to find what library or libraries might have this publication, select the publication in their area.

The administrative module, we released that -- and I have to think, last October, I believe, or November. And that was to enable all of you to -- to update your directory information, yourself without having to come through GPO.

Let me see, I want to go to the next page. Well, let me say a little bit more. First we did -- let me see -- we loaded the records for your -- your depository information, your profiles, through October 31st, the information that came in through the Biennial Survey. And then, for a month or two subsequently, we still -- we still got questions, information throughout GPO so we did those changes ourself, also, GPO staff. But now, you guys, it's all yours.

And we encourage you to look at the administrative module and update it when changes occur to your depository, particularly contact information, or information about your depository is closed, is being renovated. We created a notes field just for those types of things. But I'll talk about that little later.

And the public view, we just released that one last -- well, now it's February. And then our last

initiative was Z39.50. They're located in the library, I mentioned that, many of you said you're familiar with it. I just showed part of that and it gives you the online link. We set this up occasion to work on all 074's in record, so if there are multiple 074's then there will be multiple 856 -- URLs for you catalogers to link to. We thought that would be useful for people to be able to look at the format that they were interested in.

And here's the search form that you may all be familiar with. You can search by city, state, area code, or you can just bring up a list of all of the depositories who select the item number and the record that you're interested in.

Here's the URL for access to the administrative module. I'm going to talk a little bit about the functionality, responsibilities, and where to go for some help.

Well, here's the famous login page. We have gotten some feedback that this is a bit confusing between logging into the directory and logging into the FDLP desktop. The directory is the service of the catalog of government publications, so it's a different login from the FDLP desktop. Although you can get to it from the F -- FDLP desktop. The user name -- and I'll ask you this -- the user name is your depository number and that always -- also causes some confusion. If we were to rename that depository number, would that be helpful?

THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Do you find this confusing?

THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

MS. LINDA RESLER: I have that suggestion, but I thought I would throw that out there. And your password is your internal depository password. So it's something that you all have; we didn't create a new password for anyone. And we have the laws password functionality here, the link. You can click on that if you have got your password. You have to put your user name in and you get a box that pops up and you can put your e-mail in, but the catch is that this works off of the coordinators e-mail in the Directory information. So if your coordinator left and his or her e-mail is still in the directory and you're the new coordinator, we'll have to help you some other way to get your password -- because this works on the pass -- excuse me, the e-mail that's in the directory information.

Here is the first functionality, search FDLP

profiles. I'm not going to go into this too much. I just want to touch on the high points. You can do a keyword search, and it tells you how to do a fuzzy search. There's also the help document on the left-hand side that you can go to for information on the various functionality's.

And this is what results list looks like. You can view them individually, you can mark them to print, you can also export these. If you look at the top right-hand corner is the export, save to whatever medium that you wish to save it to.

This was something else I thought would be useful for me to explain. This is the -- when you go to edit your profile, this is the kind of screen you will see, and you see that some of the fields are dark blue and those are ones that only GPO can edit. So you can edit the lighter blue ones with the box that's there to be filled in.

The user detail screen. Now, so this is the third one, ed -- edit user information. This confused me a little bit when the developer was telling us about this. The user detail screen is where your passwords are. So if you look in your profile, you will not see them. You have to go to the edit user information and go to user details. And this screen shot is about a month old, so it's a little outdated. We've since put the put the Z39.50 password in a -- a field of its own so that is also -- that has also been populated in this user detail screen. So if you are interested in Z39.50 and you're ready to move towards configuring it, the password is -- it is passworded [sic] and it's available only to depositories currently. And you can see the e-mail address. This is what the lost password -- this is the field that that works off of.

The public view, we just released that last month. We talked little bit about it, it will replace the print Directory. We stopped printing the directory, and it replaces the PDF file that has been on GPO Access for about a year or so I think. And it will eventually replace the FBB files on the Federal Bulletin Board.

Here's the map. I'm sure this looks familiar. This was on GPO Access we just sort of stole it and migrated it. You can -- when you see the options, the public has fewer options. They're not going to edit. They have no user details. There's a help that's tailored towards the functionality of -- for the public. And they can click on the states, find all regionals, bring up a list of all the depositories and do an event search. And I kind of ran through the

directory. In your -- in your very nice spiral binder, there is a -- there's four handouts that match this session. This PowerPoint and then there's the -- sorry. But all depository library directories frequently ask questions.

And this has a lot of information in it. Particularly about bookmarking the public -- the URL for the public interface. The -- the application is session based and it times out; we built a timeout into it. So the -- its a little more interesting to bookmark it, but there's instructions on this page.

Z39.50 took us a little while, but we've got that configured. We had a test group, must be almost last spring or last summer. We had about 23 depositories that we wanted to see if we had it configured, if people could actually get in and search. And we had -- many people got in and some had some trouble. Once we worked out the configuration issues, many of them were okay. There were some requests for the ability to search by item number that was -- that is not a Bib-1 attribute, that's not within the Bib-1 attribute set, so we had to take some action on that and we had some difficulty searching by item numbers.

So what we did, we went to the Z39.50 maintenance agency at the Library of Congress and asked them could they please set up the item number for us as a Bib-1 search attribute, and they were very accommodating with -- within a couple of months they had done so, so you all now you have the ability to search by item number in Z39.50.

And there are so many -- there's such a wide variety of Z39.50 clients, that we couldn't really answer everyone's questions because I only have three people, and we can't possibly cover the universe on the Z39.50 clients. So we developed some search hints and those are also on one of these handouts, as well. I'm sure you can see it.

And we found out that if you put the caret -- the caret, the little tent character and a SuDocs number, instead of a space, that often -- that would give you some reliable results, so those were the two things we did.

And one of the handouts gives you all the configuration information that's accessing the catalog of U.S. government publications via Z39.50, that tells you everything but the password. We're pretty particular about disseminating passwords, that's why we put it in the directory, because we figured that would be a secure way to disseminate it. Because right now,

the issues that we are concerned with is, we wanted to open it to depositories first to -- to look at our server load statistics and the number of licenses we have to see, you know, where we were with that for a -- a time period before we considered opening it up. Or removing the password and just opening it up to anyone who has an interest in our bibliographic records. So that's why it's currently password -- passworded, not because we don't want to share, but because we want to look at how it's affecting our system to make sure that everything is -- is going well.

And this -- I think I should tell you this is my fault, there's a couple of typos in this Accessing the CGP, and they're -- they're pretty minor on Page 2 and 3. Any time that it references the two URL's on Page 2, that reference, that fdlp.gov, we left out the www, so I'm sorry about that, but it's my fault, I did it.

Where do you go for help? Well, we have this handout, which is a combination of FAQ's and we also have a web page, and both -- both of the URL's are right here -- that you can go to for information. You can g.gpo, you can -- we have a -- it's a 950 category. Or if you're really desperate, you can -- you can contact me, and we'll try to help you as best we can. But like I said, we -- we can't know the universe of ILS's and Z39.50 clients, so we might tell you please check with your vendor or a software -- the maker of what -- whatever client you're using. And there are -- are a lot of free Z39.50 clients out there.

So we -- we released the directory, Z39.50. And where are we going? So the top two, we've already done. Desktop access for LTIS staff that's -- that's Aleph administration, we've done that.

Happily, we sweated over the upgrade of Aleph, the Aleph software from 16 to version 18 for the last several months. We actually came up yesterday, so -- and I don't know that I can say it went without a glitch, but it was pretty -- pretty problem free for a pretty major upgrade. So the GPO staff were working in it today in version 18.

Implementation of that position's phase 1, that's the workflow, the bibs workflow, working that into using all of the staff from accusations to classifiers to catalogers.

Authority control statement of work. We want to do some authority cleanup. We're working on that and trying to get some work done to clean up the authorities because this summer we want to do -- we want

to enable cross-referencing and that's going to -- cross-references and that's going to take some work so we want to do this first.

And CGP web interface enhancements. I have a couple that people might be really happy about. We're thinking of putting the item number in the brief record display. And the new electronic titles, putting it in the new electronic titles. I know we've heard over time some requests that, could we please do that, and now is the time for us to be looking at making some enhancements.

Some of the big tasks that we're looking at going forward, configuration of resources. We have our de -- resources identified, and the page design for federated searching that is the metabeta department.

Version 18 is taking up our energies for several months but now we're starting to look at these other major functionality's that we can enable. We want to use the circulation module to set up patron profiles for all of the depositories, so that you can take advantage of authenticated services in the Version 18 O-pack. Some of those include -- let me think for a minute -- saving to a E-shelf. Right now when you save records, it's session-based, but this would enable you to save past the session. And the other one that we've heard about is the save to PC functionality, which has not been available and that would be one of the -- one of the things -- uh-oh -- I'm almost done, let me see. I must have touched something with my foot. Well, let me see, I'm almost to the questions part. Now, I'm okay, let me see. We're almost there.

Some other things besides the metalife and the circulation module. Database maintenance and cleanup, all of you know about that, it's an ongoing process. And the catalogers have been working in OCLC since 1976. So moving -- changing the mindset a little bit to working in into -- working in an ILS and maintaining that database, it's a little bit of a shift. So we're still working on that because we're -- we're right in between -- between one foot in both systems.

Serials management. We're -- we've started setting up subscription records and check-in for active serials. We started with the essential titles. We're -- the goal is to move to have all of the active serials and there's about 5,000 or so. I'm sure that ebbs and -- I'm sure that goes up and down. But that's what a few months ago we identified.

Acquisitions Phase II to move us off of our Legacy acquisitions mainframe, Legacy application, and

then cataloging of pre-1976 publications and Aleph and that is coming but that is another story that Laurie can -- can uncover.

Do you have any questions right off for me or are you still awake?

MR. TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department of Energy. I was really interested in the most common searches. And actually, I think I've had access to this prior to the conference. I played with that, actually, and I was wondering, do the most common searches -- but how successful are people with these? And I must say I was extremely disappointed when I went in and did these searches to see what the results actually were. And I was wondering, is this something that you are doing, too, and are you really looking at how you might be able to change the catalog to improve the results on -- on more popular searches?

You know, one example is the CFR does not turn up the CFR when we do that search. And putting that in as an added title, you know, would make that accessible. And grants, the C -- the -- the catalog system doesn't show up the first ten screens. But if you do a Google search, grants.gov is the first thing that shows up. We're in competition with Google now, and we need to, you know, be able to get people right away is what we want. Grants.gov is not in the CGP. So is something that -- that you're looking at doing to really trying to improve the -- the results?

MS. LINDA RESLER: It's not something that we turned our attention to in the past, but certainly --

THE AUDIENCE: Microphone.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Okay. I'm sorry. I'll use this one over here.

It's not -- it's not something that we have focused on in the past. But now that I see these, it's something that, now that we sort of have a little bit of breathing room after L18, that I can have some folks start looking at that, because certainly -- and some of that is involved -- can you -- sorry -- some of that is the database demands and clean-up will help some of the bulkheads, but it's still not going to help it. So it's something that we will have to look at how we can make the catalog easier for -- for the average user. I have one for you. Can I move over here?

The basic page of the CGP, we kept it simple because the feeling was, it's for the general public and they really don't want something cluttered up. They just want a simple search box -- Google-like, if you

will, and that's how we designed it but now we're making -- contemplating putting a navigation bar up at the top. Because we've had so many people ask us: Why do I have to go to the -- click the advanced and go to the second page before I can do the search? So we're considering doing that as -- as one of the enhancements. So it won't add that much to the screen but it'll -- it'll be convenient for more advanced searchers.

MR. CHRIS GREER: Chris Greer. I wanted to follow-up on Tim's question, with the FDSys system you've made the decision to focus more on commercial off-the-shelf approaches. And so I'm wondering, in these applications using the Google search engine, also, many of the things that are in the functionality's in here seemed suitable to the Google Earth or Microsoft Virtual approach used to be able to find the nearest Starbucks or restaurant and when they're open and that kind of thing. With the -- so the public is certainly familiar with that approach. And a number of agencies are using those kinds of approaches to provide these functionalities. I wonder if there's a plan to look into using those capabilities in place of custom design?

MS. LINDA RESLER: Well, I can say that my biggest focus has basically been with the bibliographic database and providing service -- providing that service, but certainly as we planned going forward, we'll -- we'll need to look at the issues that you raise.

MR. JOHN SHULER: Just to bring up a third point, using Google as the gold standard in some of these discussions, when you do a Google books search you're -- you're connected to a WorldCat in a way, and I was wondering if the same thing could be achieved using USA.gov? When you do a USA.gov search, could it also search a monthly catalog and come up, not only with suggested links, but publications that are avail -- available through CGP?

MS. LINDA RESLER: Sure.

MR. JOHN SHULER: So I think that would be a very easy thing to do that would achieve a Google-like effect under what I'm beginning to discover is a much more useful search engine than Google to find federal and state government information.

MS. LINDA RESLER: But I know the system

also has the capability that many public libraries have taken advantage of, is the thumbnail of the cover. So it's not something we've talked about, but the system does have the capability.

MR. JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois Chicago.

MS. MARY HEADY: Mary Heady, University of Arkansas at Monticello. I was wondering, to try -- I'm fairly new with some of this information, I learned a lot from the presentations, thank you.

With Z39.50, just in summary, am I understanding that -- that a library would, you know, have access by downloading the free client and then using that client to say, take, you know, take one record out of CGP and then upload it into their library catalog; is that correct?

MS. LINDA RESLER: That's -- that's the functionality. That -- that's what it will enable you to do. Yes. Yes. And with the configuration information on a couple of these handouts you can get your IT people involved, because unless you're a systems librarian, it will take some involvement with your IP folks and to make sure that those are set up as a target and the proper ports are open and all -- the attributes are set. All of those types of things, you'll need some help probably from your systems people.

MS. MARY HEADY: Thank you.

MR. MIKE POLLASTRO: Mike Pollastro, University of Idaho. Many of our researchers use bibliographic software like EndNote[®], which uses Z39.50 searching to retrieve references from databases. And I'm wondering if I can open up that kind of searching of the catalog to them by creating a connection file to -- to the cataloging of publications?

MS. LINDA RESLER: You can. I know we've tested EndNote[®], I think. But you can configure the clients that have Z39.50 capability. And I think that's one of the metaphors and notes. MarcEdit is one of the freebies out there. We have tested two out of three of those, so, yes, they -- they will work.

MR. MIKE POLLASTRO: Yeah. Great.

MR. DAVID CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski, California State Library.

Linda, a couple of things. You said that the print version of the depository directory will no longer be issued. Are there plans to capture the -- at certain points, once every six months, once every year, the contents of the depository directory database so

that one can do historical research? I -- I know that we've been asked a couple of times in our library for -- for say, ten years worth of depository directories because people want to track the names of the depository coordinators, the congressional districts that depositories were in, and things like that.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Well, the decision that was just made, and it wasn't my decision, it was Rick's decision, not to print this, the ones that would have been printed this year. So I don't think we've -- we've actually made plans for that, but we certainly can. If there is a need for it, then we certainly can continue a practice that we've done in the past.

That brings to mind something that I forgot to mention, is that you can export the directory information from the public view and from the administrative module, but there is a little bit of a, not a catch, but we set -- at GPO -- we set the fields that you can export, so it's not totally flexible. And the fields that we've set for exports I can run down. They are all the major fields. The University of Missouri Columbia, whose profile has them all set, there's about 13 of them. The ones that we did not include are: The director's name; the depository coordinator's name, phone number, and e-mail. So at some future time, if you thought that that would be something -- we -- we were thinking of privacy issues, so we did not make those as fields for export. You can view them, certainly, but you cannot export those fields. If you wanted to, you know, export all of the California libraries information, you would not have those fields. So maybe that's something we could survey you all about to see how you feel about that particular aspect of making the information available.

MR. DAVID CISMOWSKI: Well, I think that's one problem that -- that is being created by -- by digital directories, not -- not just with the FDLP but with organizational directories. And -- and the -- and in the print world, you had the capability of compiling years worth of directories and then going back and doing historical research. But in the online world where you have just the current version, and nobody has saved the past versions, what do you do 10 years from now when you have a question about who was in charge?

THE AUDIENCE: I have an answer for that, Laurie just tweaked my memory. We have -- there's statuses in the directory inactive, pending, and active. And we've -- anything that's not active you can't view, but we keep that in the history. So say, libraries that

drop, you know, this year, we set them to inactive, so they're still all there. So I'm sorry I didn't think of that. They're still all there but they are just not viewable.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Laurie Hall. There's -- there is your -- there is you -- it's terms of a combination of a not really an interactive directory and -- but you have one issue about the versions and keeping the versions of the active libraries. We also have, which was not part of the printed directories, every time a library is added or dropped out or what, we keep that internally, so it's a little bit more than the printed directory but not exactly where you want to go. So we do have histories that we didn't used to have in the printed directory because that was only the ones that were active at a certain time. So we need to -- to enhance to equal what you want, so we have enhanced a little further than the printed directory with the part that we have now.

MS. LINDA RESLER: All we would have to do would be to set those fields, even the inactive libraries, for a print job every couple of times a year. We do have that capability when I really think about it, So we'll keep that in mind as something we should use.

MR. DAVID CISMOWSKI: And if I could ask a second question.

I'm a little confused about what you said about performing maintenance directly in the CGP as opposed to going to OCLC and performing maintenance there. Could you explain how that's going to work and also, how those revised records are going to be transmitted to companies, like Archive, for distribution to depositories who sub -- who subscribe to that service?

MS. LINDA RESLER: The -- the catalogs will continue to work in OCLC. I think the point I was trying to make, obviously I didn't do very well, is that for the catalogers to also remember that they have their own database that they need. If it's an insignificant correction they can work that in our -- in ours, but we're still working out those details. And the brief bibs workflow, that is still a ways from implementation, so we haven't -- we haven't really worked out all of the issues yet. One of which is, whether we want to batch -- like Laurie mentioned yesterday -- whether we want to batch load them into OCLC or how to work those into the workflow. So that is still a work in progress.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: We'll take one more. I want to make sure Laurie has time for her

discussion.

MR. CLIFF BROADWORTH: Cliff Broadworth, Oklahoma Department of Libraries. You mentioned earlier that there's a possible release for the Z39.50 for the public libraries to download. Do you have any kind of idea when that might be available?

MS. LINDA RESLER: Do you mean by public libraries -- do you mean non-depositories?

MR. CLIFF BROADWORTH: Right.

MS. LINDA RESLER: I don't have a date because we just -- it's only been a month. I haven't even seen the first month's of statistics yet, so it's -- it's going to be a little while before -- we need a number of months of the reports to see, you know, what the trends are and how many sessions. And it looks like people are getting timed-out because of the number of licenses we have for our sign-in users, so I don't really have a date yet. I guess it's sort of -- it's out there in the planning, but I don't have a date. I'm sorry.

MR. CLIFF BROADWORTH: But you are -- you are looking at possible release for the public then?

MS. LINDA RESLER: Oh, yeah. Sure.

MR. CLIFF BROADWORTH: Okay.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Uh-oh. I'm Kathy.

(Laughter.)

MS. KATHY HAIL: What I would ask, as a regional, it would be very helpful to release the capability for us to do those exports of our selectives into an Excel spreadsheet. Perhaps you could do it in an administrative module rather than the public view, if you're concerned about confidentiality.

MS. LINDA RESLER: So you would like the capability to do it your -- yourself, you're saying, of all of those -- all those fields.

MS. KATHY HAIL: Yes. Because I have a distribution list that I update, and they're going to come to you first in order to update that information. That way I don't have to bother you --

MS. LINDA RESLER: Sure.

MS. KATHY HAIL: -- that's whole capability of computers is that that we would be able to do that ourself.

MS. LINDA RESLER: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MS. KATHY HAIL: I just wanted to say when you said, "Uh-oh Kathy," I thought you were identifying me. Kathy Hail, State Library of Pennsylvania.

MS. LINDA RESLER: What was I going to say regarding that? Oh dear.

MS. KATHY HAIL: It -- it would just be useful for regionals to be able to do that. That we could have a realtime, up-to-date list of the selectives in our states.

MS. LINDA RESLER: And sometimes when we -- when we plan these things and we think that we're, you know, boy, we've really, you know, got exactly the thing and we release it and then we have to say, well, geez, you know, time for enhancements. So perhaps, you know, this is the case here.

MS. SANDEE MCANINCH: Thank you. The Excel spreadsheet is no problem because you can already export, but the other part is --

THE AUDIENCE: Uh-oh, Sandy.

MS. SANDEE MCANINCH: I didn't say it, I know. Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky.

Would it be possible to restore the names of the regionals in that link to the regional libraries? It used be there, we used to -- that was the one place where the public could see names and I think that's helpful.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Do you -- do you mean from the public view to click on the --

MS. SANDEE MCANINCH: Where you got your map, yeah. The public view and then they can click and see regional libraries, I know that our names are not there any more.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Yeah. That is because the fields that we have displayed don't include them, but that's good thing. Personal names, that's what we need, right? Personal --

MS. SANDEE MCANINCH: Yeah. Just the regional depository librarian. Because there are many reasons why we should deal with things in our state and --

MS. LINDA RESLER: Especially for new -- especially for new depository librarians would may not have met us yet.

THE AUDIENCE: Everybody heard that?

MS. LAURIE HALL: We -- Laurie Hall. We originally had gotten a couple of -- quite a few librarians e-mailing us, and they didn't want their names there for privacy issues because they were getting lots of spam and e-mails. So it's not like we made that one up. But if -- if you're -- you're okay with that then -- then we can do that. We just -- right, that's not the problem. But we did hear the opposite from a -- a group of people who didn't want their personal names and -- and e-mails out there in the public directory.

MS. JO ANNE BEEZLEY: Jo Anne Beezley, Pittsburgh State University and I do have a question. My name is already out there someplace. Is it possible, since we're now using a password to get into places, that as a depository library that I would have capability to get into that information? In case I needed to know who the librarian was. I don't just function in Kansas, I function in Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

MS. LINDA RESLER: You change view it. It's not a problem to view it in the administrative side, so where you guys come in, you can view everything, including the new notes field we set up. We have a couple of fields that were selective housing sites and partnerships that we haven't made viewable yet. But -- but we have some things that -- some new features so you can see it from that side. It's just not information that can be exported at this point into a -- into a firm.

MS. JO ANNE BEEZLEY: Okay. Thank you.

MS. LINDA RESLER: Oh, I had one more thing I forgot. Can I -- can I mention it?

THE AUDIENCE: Sure.

MS. LINDA RESLER: I was saying that you can link from the new FDLP desktop to the -- to the directory, which you cannot go back. So we've -- within the next couple of weeks we have to have the developer do this, it's just a little thing. We're going to put two links from the directory back to the desktop. So you'll have two places to go the other way.

Okay. I'll sit down, now. Thank you.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Basically, all I was going to do is kind of update everybody on -- let's see, I'm on number 12.

Now, different projects that we've talked about in the past and previous meetings, we go from meeting to meeting and sometimes you don't hear anything about them, so you're wondering what's going on, there's nothing that gets posted. But believe me, to the -- to the listener, but believe -- believe me, things are going on and things are progressing back. We just don't want to announce anything until we really have something to announce. So I have about 12 different things that are going on. I -- I think that you might be interested in.

I know the first one is near and dear to everybody's heart. It's WEBTech Notes. We've started -- I know everybody hates the spreadsheet, and I'm sorry but that's where we are. But we've actually,

we have like a three-phase approach of converting that back into a database that's like it used to be. But a more enhanced database.

We finished the first phase of work with the WEBTech Notes data, and that's converting it to SQL, a database format. And we're going to be looking for a contractor to build a database application and an administrative module for the back-end. And it's -- it's going to be integrated with the desktop and it's going to have kind of the same look and feel of the FDL directory that we've just shown you and just brought out. So just so you know, there is work going on with that WEBTech Notes database. If you have any questions, concerns, or, you know, thoughts about how a new product would -- would look and feel. Because you guys use it a lot more than I do, and I don't know all of the different things that you do with that database, and that -- and that information, so I would appreciate any kind of suggestions and comments about the WEBTech Notes database and you can send them directly to me. There will be announcements and I'll put -- a Listserv message out shortly.

Number two, the pre-'76 shelf-list, I know you've heard lots of discussions about that in the past. We're in the final stages of the solicitation, I can't tell you too much more about that. But you'll find out that in the, probably a week or so. We have our project team at GPO already put together and that's going to be headed by Suzanne Ebanues, our project coordinator. So things are moving, we just cannot officially announce the -- the award and -- and -- but that's to be started very shortly.

There have been two cataloging treatment -- actually one, that just went out a couple of days ago, you may -- some of you may missed it. Check the -- the FDLP Listserv. We're changing some of our treatment -- cataloging treatment for serials in the 776 mark field links from 780 to 785.

So take a look at that. It's an update to the cataloging guidelines and that -- that went out, it was announced about a week ago, so there's some more information about that and there's a -- a detailed guideline about what it means.

There have been two class change procedures recently on Listserv to Congressional Joint Committee hearings, for two committees. So one just went out I think last week on the Listserv, too, so you might want to be aware of that.

Just posted Monday, we're looking for a

content, Supervisory Content Acquisitions Librarian. You can go to the main GPO homepage, you can look for job opportunities, always look there. We -- we tried to take these and post these on wide variety of Listserv's for library schools and whatever. But that's out there, just was posted on Monday. That's in my content acquisitions area, we're looking for a librarian.

Ric said a little bit about the D-Tech ODU project. There's not too, too much to announce at this point. Progress is going forward. We're sending documents and back and forth. We're refining the templates and rules, so I just want to tell you a little bit more about that.

We're spending a fair amount of time, as Linda just briefly said, with workflows internally. Remember we just brought this ILS up; we haven't deployed all of its functionality and -- and modules, we have Legacy systems that we have to replace. So that's -- and we have three automation librarians. It's a big, big project to bring that up and we're doing a lot of workflow and that's one of the data -- that's one of the biggest ones on the distribution of the bibliographic records, the -- the workflows because we used to work in OCLC totally. We're now looking at splitting the workflow. We're working with OCLC to do our batch load profile, that's since before the holidays. That progress is not going very fast, but it's a complicated matter because we have to worry about the tape, the tape loads, to Jim's company and other companies and the sale of that bibliographic information and -- and that distribution through other channels, so it's a big workflow change.

We're also looking to update the cataloging guidelines. Hopefully before the end of this fiscal year, so they'll be more on that. That hasn't been updated for quite some time. So we're -- we've done amendments and changes and procedure, but we're going to redo the entire cataloging guidelines.

Robin and I are also working on a very small digitization project. This is kind of the first time we've talked about this. We've got about 200 documents from a California Bureau of Reclamation Office, and they -- they were cleaning out their collection and we noticed that on the federal libraries website they were offering some of their government documents. So Robin and I grabbed them and they're from the '70's and '80's; maps, contractor reports, it's a real interesting little group of material. And it's about 200 documents and we decided this would be a really good small project for us

to kind of validate our entire workflow for a possible, you know, future, digitization. So we're going through the entire workflow scope determinations because there's some things that they sent us that are not gov docs. And Janet Shidell in the planning area, is helping us doing an exhaustive workflow for this small little project, so there'll be a lot more information about that coming shortly.

And one thing Linda forgot mention, but the catalogers started with a version -- the Aleph version, that came up yesterday. We had sent a message out about the new electronic titles that the one from March might be a little smaller. That's what the -- hopefully, we'll have a little bigger NET, New Electronic Titles, now that they started work yesterday, and today is April 1st, so there'll be more information than we -- if we didn't make that migration easily.

So those are just some brief little highlights of -- of some projects that I know we've talked about in the past. And there's lots of little Listserv messages to give you an idea of what's -- what's going on. That's -- I think that's all that I have, number 12.

Oh, Linda has something.

MS. LINDA RESLER: There's something that I forgot. The catalogers have -- several catalogers have been asking us about this. A couple of days ago, and this will effect -- you -- you might notice it in the CGP -- that we've enabled the 245 subfield H, general material designator to display, for you non-catalogers, the title field, the format. So who is -- the idiosyncrasy of Aleph for that, if the title field did not have a GMD, the title would display with a colon before the subfield B of the rest of the title and it looked as it should look.

But if there was a subfield H, because we didn't have it to display, the titles all band together in one big line. And depending on the title, it could be kind of confusing to get the gist of what the publication was about.

So that actually -- we did enable that and that is -- that does display now. So you have the colons where they belong and -- and it makes more sense.

The other thing that I forgot to say is, that we have changed the item status so that instead of non-circulating as the status of the publications, it will say "distributed" or "not distributed" or "official use only." So we've made that change, too. Because it makes more sense for -- for -- for our system.

MS. LAURIE HALL: And I think that's one of the things that Linda and her team are starting to do now is to -- now we've had more experience with the system, we're starting to do a little bit tweaks with the system to make it more user friendly for the FDLP community. Things that you're used to seeing. Non-circulating means something to you, but it sure doesn't mean anything to me. So you're going to be seeing a lot of those little, small kind of things that -- that happened. You know, we'll announce some of those bigger things, but look forward to seeing quite a few of -- of those little things happening. They're not real major, but they're major for us and probably for you.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Any questions from council?

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina Stierholz from the St. Louis Fed. Actually, I have a question about Linda's. You had a bullet in there about federated search. Could you just tell us a little more about what that's about?

MS. LINDA RESLER: Federated searching is well, in ALEPH, it's the middleman product. It's just allowing you to search multiple databases.

MS. LAURIE HALL: So -- but -- but what are you -- but is this -- because I -- we already set you guys up as a part of a federated search, so are you searching other things with the federated search?

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Yeah. We'll be setting other libraries up as targets.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Like who? I'm just curious.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: We have about 35 resources and then depository library catalogs, those sorts of things. Anything that will be useful. Do you find that hard to understand or...

MS. LAURIE HALL: No. I -- I was just curious because you guys are kind of the end-all be-all for government publications, so -- so it should be.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: But -- but I just think it's --

MS. LINDA RESLER: What we had originally planned for, and I think that's where we're still going, we're going to pick up things like Information Bridge, and Eric and other -- other agency groups.

THE AUDIENCE: What I was wondering is besides catalogs -- other catalogs that may be dubbed doc intensive for historic collections and stuff. So that --

THE AUDIENCE: That's what I was wondering.
Right.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: If things like Eric
would be in there. Okay.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Anyone from
the audience?

MS. SANDEE MCANINCH: Sandee McAninch,
University of Kentucky.

Yay, information bridge. Because we don't
have access to any of that, that will be great. Thank
you.

MS. MICHELE MCKNELLY: Michele McKnelly,
University of Wisconsin, River Falls.

Laurie, when you configure those three
sources, will you be adding those into the middle of the
knowledge base so that other libraries will be able to
activate them within their federated search software?
Because that will be very useful to people out in the
community because that way you-all will do all of the
work to set the portioning things up. And so we can go
out and -- because when we're having these discussions,
we're all still talking about all of them in general.
But what we really need to do is start parsing out
things like energy into categories where our specialists
in those areas and the federated search software allows
us to do that and partner up with commercial resources
and then they can really do one stop searching.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Just for the
record, the nod was a yes.

MS. LAURIE HALL: That's what Lance just
told me, I can't nod.

MS. RITA KOLLER: Rita Koller from Lake
Forest College. I have a question in regard to the FDLP
when it comes to a cataloging record. I get the answer
back, but do you have to go through so many things. Can
you highlight the answer so it will be easier to get the
answer? Because when you get the answer back, it -- it
says who -- who you are, where it's coming, what the
question, all of this. But then your answer --

MS. LAURIE HALL: Oh, you're talking about
what's in the AskGPO system?

MS. RITA KOLLER: Right. When you're
getting the cataloging information that you're looking
for or the correction that I have found, that I need to
know.

MS. LAURIE HALL: So you asked a direct
question to us and we answered it?

MS. RITA KOLLER: You answered it, but the
thing is, it's at all same color. There is no

highlighting this is your answer. I don't want to go through who -- who was who and who was what?

MS. LAURIE HALL: Cindy. Is Cindy in the other room? Because that's the -- we're -- we're that's the AskGPO, the CRM software that we are currently using.

MS. RITA KOLLER: So there's no way to highlight that as the answer?

MS. LAURIE HALL: That would be a question -- we're getting ready to do a version upgrade, and I understood that in the -- it's mostly an internal upgrade from the staff, you know, the users and staff-side internally. But I do understand there is some -- some changes also to the public view, and I'll have to ask Cindy Etkin about that because she's the one that's coordinating that. But I could check to see if -- if there's ways to make that a little -- maybe just a view for you.

MS. RITA KOLLER: Probably.

MS. LAURIE HALL: Okay.

MR. TED PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. We'll look into that question. One of the things that should be happening with our CRM system is when you get that response, it does give you all of that historical information. So there is lot down below, if you will, but that -- GPO's final response answer should be right at the top of that -- that string. So understand, additional functionality and the preference would be to enable the differentiation or high-length. We'll look into that if that's part of the new upgrade. Thanks.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Other questions? People must be hungry or something. Okay.

I want to thank the presenters for a very informative -- I love these updates, and well, it's just great to see an ILS pulling out with all of the functionalities.

(Proceedings concluded at 11:40 a.m.)

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

APRIL 1, 2008

Session No. 3
1:30 to 3:00

COUNCIL PLENARY SESSION:
FDLP.GOV

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: This afternoon's session and FDLP and automated desktop. Starting off will be the manager of Content Management at GPO.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Good afternoon. My name is Karen Sieger, as Jeff mentioned, I'm the manager of Web Content. And I'm here to talk about what's been going on with the FDLP desktop. So the presentation I'm having isn't exactly set in stone. So, I'm basically going to go through the various features of the site and then open up to any kind of questions.

There are very few times that where we can actually get together in an interactive setting like this. Most of the time, whenever you have a question about the desktop, or putting in CRM tickets, or taking comments from me, in that regard. So now, you know, you catch me one-on-one, right here and ask me anything that you want. If I can't answer it, I really don't deserve to be the manager of the web unit.

I will warn you, I do talk fast, if I go too fast, please raise your hand and I will try to slow down, and I'm sure the court reporter will love me dearly if I actually stick to that. It lasts for about 30 seconds and then I forget, but I will try. I also do a lot on the screens, so if you're sitting at the back of the room I encourage you to move forward, I do not have a laser pointer so, you're going to have bear with me with what you can see on the screen.

With me today, I have John Dowgiallo, he's a -- a Web Content Specialist with Library Services, and one of the instrumental folks in helping to put this together and keep it going for everybody.

I want to take a moment and give a quick shout out to Katie Davis on my staff, she helped me put together the class presentation you saw, I asked her for a Big Bang theory and she asked me to deliver. So I'll

give a quit shout to anybody that can name the piece of music that was playing. Anybody? Anybody?

THE AUDIENCE: Planets of Mars.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Yep. It was Holtz, the Planet of Mars, the bringer of war.

THE AUDIENCE: Well done. Sweet.

THE AUDIENCE: Give that girl another badge.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: See Lance afterwards, see what he can get for you.

So, in the web content area, what we've tried to do is convert the previous FDLP desktop into a consistent appeal that really takes advantage of the new tools of the day. And you've seen a number of presentations so far at the conference talking about Web 2.0. And if you look at the slideshow, the -- the flash presentation, what you saw were a lot of those concepts that screen. Those are the concepts that we were looking at when we were looking to do the desktop. So everything from RSS feeds to interaction to customization, all of those concepts went into building the desktop.

And so, a lot of you may have seen that presentation last spring and fall at the conference and just to be added onto it this time, and to be able to see the screen shot outputs of the work that's been done. So basically, I'm going to go through the different screen shots that were shown there.

So I'm just going to go ahead and start with, Creating The Account On The Desktop, and show you what the accounts on the desktop does for you. Because right now, we have 1500 subscribers to the desktop. But we have a lot of questions of what does that do for you?

With the desktop, we had people filling out the Biennial Survey, ordering promotional materials, adding their elaborative events to our calender, so I'll go through a number of those.

When I'm done with that, I have a beta version of a community forum that has not been released yet. We're going to go ahead and give a sneak preview of it here now. It's mainly for council to get their sneak preview of. They'll be able to have time after the -- the conference closes to take a look at it, give us their feedback before we make the URL available to the -- the full community. But keep in mind, it is still in beta and we're going to take the opportunity to really learn how this could be used and structure it properly.

I'm going to conclude with a demonstration of the new digital registry. We have gone ahead, in the

past couple of weeks, and put together a revamped version of that site. So if -- plus if there is anything before I begin?

I will start with the FDLP desktop. Show of hands. Who has an FDLP desktop account? Quite a number of people. Who is confused about how to use the desktop? Fewer hands, I'm glad to see fewer hands, definitely.

What I'll go ahead and start with is, how do you un -- register. If you look in the top right-hand corner, you are going to find our login area, there is a box for user name and a password. Underneath there you've got a link for forget password and for register. If we go ahead and register, there are certain fields that we need to fill out here, most of these are required. There is a little -- on the bottom of the page, you're going to find a little description of what the various icons mean. Some of these mean they are required, some of them mean they are required but they won't be shown on your profile. You can set different types to levels of what kind of information you're going to display based off of what you actually put into your profile.

So if I go ahead and fill these out. I'm going to go ahead and make Jane Doe. I'm going to give her the user name of Jane Doe. You can choose any username you want. We have some people who are using their first initial, last name, which is my personal preference. There are other people who are putting in their library number. So it's up to you what you want to do.

As we unlock more features of the desktop, you'll start to see how your desktop account is -- is tied to you specifically, it's not tied to your institution, it's tied directly to you. So, something to keep in mind when it comes to choosing your username. If you should want to change your username, you'll have to go ahead and contact us over at GPO, right now we've got that locked down so you cannot change your username.

So, I'm going to go ahead and tie this to an e-mail account. And here, what I can do is, I can set my own password. I can choose whatever password I want and use that. So if there are other sites that you are subscribing to and there's a password you commonly use, or, you know, something that you can remember. This is not tied to, you know, your item selection. And it's not tied to the library directory, it's tied to you as an individual. So if you decide to move to another institution, your account is still valid. If you decide

to move on, you can contact us and we'll disable your account if you so chose.

So, I'm going to go ahead and chose something real quick. It has to be at least seven characters and we ask for something that is a strong password. So something that is alphanumeric, a mix of capitals, lower case, numbers, letters. I can chose my library type. I can put in my library number, 'N' if I don't have one, so I'm going to put in 'NA'.

And if you look at the bottom of the screen, it was something that was added about a month or two ago. We've tied to the promo ordering to your registration, so that immediately when you come in -- what you had to do before was you had to what you to create an account and then basically it would ask you again to create an account to do your promo ordering. Instead of having to go that method, we've gone ahead and combined the features, so now if you put your promo or -- information in here and wherever you want it shipped to, which may be different than your institutional address, you do that here. So I'm just going to go ahead and put in GPO's address.

Then I'm going to hit the Send Registration button. At that point, I am now logged into the desktop. I have an account created and you'll see up in the top right-hand area, where our login boxes were, it says, "Hi Jane Doe." If I go to my e-mail account, I have an e-mail from the desktop that says, "Here's my registration info," basically to keep it safe.

So now, that I'm logged in, I can go ahead and you unlock the world of FDLP.gov. So now I can start putting in items into our calendar, I can order promotional gear here. I can customize my profile so that I can start using some of the features that bring more collaboration between community members. So I'll show that real quick first.

So there are two ways to get to that. Do you see where we have our avatar? Right now the default image is FDLP eagle, we can either click on that or click on the right-hand menu that's My Profile, and that will take us to our profile. I'm going to click on the image.

In here is where I put a bunch of information in. To begin with, there is going to be very limited information here, but this can all be customized. So in a moment I'm going to log out here and log into my personal desktop account so you can see how one is a little more filled out.

But for example, if I was to go to edit, go

to update my profile, if want to change my password I can do it here. If I want to go ahead and put my institutions e-mail address, if I want to write a personal biography of myself, that is all in here. So let me show you one that is a little more filled out.

I am going to log in with my information. So if I go into my profile, you'll see any avatar, I have no idea how that baby got up there, and I have no idea how that thing is getting down. But I kind of feel like that sometimes, so... But you'll see that my personal bio-page has had 23 hits so far, my status right now is that I am online, I've been a member since February 23rd of 2007, and I was last online earlier -- earlier today.

As part of what we're doing with the forum, the forum is now integrated into here so it says that I site added a forum so I've got a total of two posts on the forum so far. And we'll get to that when we get to the forum.

So if you look at my contact info. It says, you know, what my position is, where I work, my phone number. If I go to my biography, I have something quickly in here. There have been some members who have been filling out their biography and putting detailed information in there. There are is a feature that will be coming online shortly that will allow you to search with a member -- with each member's biog -- biopage. I'll show that in a little bit.

You can add buddies in your buddy list. So I have a few people here. John is one of my buddies. He hasn't blocked me yet.

I can go ahead and put my instant messenger status on here, so if somebody wanted to contact me, if they need instant help, here is different ways to get ahold of me. And it will, for certain items, show you when I'm online. So, for example, I'm not on my Yahoo account right now because I got the sleepy face. But I am online right now with my AIM. You can go ahead and -- and message me this -- on AOL's instant messenger.

Same thing, I also have a MSN account. But you can click on any one of these and add me as your buddy, and you can go ahead and click on the link and it will launch your IM application and you can start chatting with me.

We have -- we have started working on a new Needs and Offer system, that is more of a classified ads type of system. I will get to that in a little bit. But, if I had any entries in here they would show up

here so I can manage my own Needs and Offers from this system. See how many hits they've gotten, when they're going expire.

There is a gallery in here so you can add your own personal pictures. I have one in here so far. If you click on it, it opens up a light box. I have a snapping turtle, and I found out he knows how to climb the stairs. I have since gotten rid of the carpeting in the house so he couldn't do that anymore. But when I'm in here, what I can do is, I have two Megs of space and I can go ahead and click on the Submit A New Gallery entry, I can create a title for this, a description.

I have another turtle, his name is Tom. Here's Tom. I'll go ahead and and put him in my gallery. So you'll see that I have gone ahead and added him and he's now in my gallery, and you can see him here.

There are a few people who have submitted some images to the gallery and if there will be -- there are things that we need to do to enhance the gallery, just let us know. We, this morning, increased it from a one megabyte limit to a two megabyte limit. And you're restricted right now to 10 items. So we're gauging it and seeing, you know, how much people, you know, like this type of functionality. And from there we can go ahead and open it up.

Under the forum, I'll get more into the forum in a bit, but there are certain topics that I can go ahead and watch in here and I can manage the subscriptions from this pad. I can also see the posts that I've created, and I can search within those posts.

So if I go ahead and do a search here, I can't search all of the forum. But if I knew that I put a post out about say, avatars, I can type in the word avatar and it will just search within my posts and come back and say, "Here is the message I typed on avatars," and I can go directly to that post.

And within a forum, you have your forum profile, so you'll see my -- my panda again and there I can also put in more of my detail.

If you want to go ahead and add somebody to your buddy list, that is called a connection. So you'll see there is a Connections tab, it say "Manage My Connections." So for example, if I decide that John isn't my buddy anymore, I can go ahead and hit this little red X and it will remove him from -- remove him from my buddy list, but I'm not going to do that to you John.

I can also from here, send him a private

message, I can also send him an e-mail. So if I hit the e-mail icon, I can right here from the desktop, send John an e-mail if he ties an e-mail account that he has in his profile.

I have a story about the privacy settings. Under your profile, you can go ahead to your Privacy tab and you can decide that there's certain information that I want to be able to share with all of the registered users of the desktop, or say to specific people on buddy list. So, anybody can go ahead and find my profile page, but if you want my phone number, only my buddies can find my phone number. That's one of the options you have in here.

And one you more item, would be underneath edit, you can go to Update Your Image. And if you want to go ahead and take that default avatar and upload your own image, you can do that here. That's how I got the panda in here. So whatever you submitted, it comes to the admin to the system, we make sure that it's an appropriate image. Remember we are a family-friendly site. And once it's been reviewed and approved, your avatar will change.

So to piggyback on your profile. One of the sys -- systems that will be coming online, once we go ahead and -- and do a little tweaking of the system is, here are all of the people that are registered for desktop. And you'll see that some people have already set up their profile pages with their avatars. I don't believe Angela's here at the moment. I think I saw her on the list of people that haven't picked up their badge yet. But, she's here on the desktop, and we can go through and we can send her a quick message.

THE AUDIENCE: Where are you?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: This is something that isn't ready yet, it's going to come online soon. But in -- if I go to this Member List And Search, if I go ahead and look at the browse, I can go through and see, you know, everybody who is registered, click on somebodies profile, and view their profile. So in this particular case I chose Ms. Bonnell, and I can go in see her contact information, see if she's written a bio, she has a one sentence bio in here, she doesn't have anybody on her buddy list yet, she has put her instant messenger information in, no Needs And Offers, nothing in her gallery yet.

But if I go back to the members list and search, I can go to the advanced search page, this will all be cleaned up whenever it's ready to launch, right now it's kind of in the early mode. But I can go in

here and say, "Okay. I want to see everybody who is from a law library that is registered on the desktop." And this will now, based on these people's profiles, give you a list of all the people who are from law libraries. I can go ahead and combine those elements, as well.

So if I go back to advanced search, I can look and say, "Who are the law libraries in the state of Indiana." I can go ahead and search within somebodies bio to say -- I happen to know that somebody added -- does everybody know the game World of War Craft? You can actually find the word War Craft, in our member directory. So if we go to Ms. Harris' bio, she has her biography here and the last thing that she says is, "My hobbies include playing games particularly World of War Craft, knitting, and reading."

But that's something that you can look for and we'll announce it whenever it goes live. But this is just the preview. What you'll be able to do with the information that you store in your profile on the desktop.

Any questions about any of that so far? Have I moved too fast? Have I talked too fast? Okay.

By a show of hands, how many people have put anything in our calendar yet? Okay. All right. We have a couple people who have put things in our calendar.

So from our user menu, we have the option of adding a calendar event. If we go over to our calendar, we can go ahead and put subject in. I'm just going to put in -- I don't have a designated user for the moment. I can chose a category. The various categories that we have right now are: Library events, GPO web-based training, FDLP conferences, submissions deadlines, and FDL anniversaries. At the moment, we request that the community only goes to library events and FDL anniversaries, anything that comes into the other categories will be reclassified.

So we go ahead and we can chose, in this case, it's a submission deadline. I can go ahead here and write up any kind of text that describes the event. So I'll just go ahead and put at quick sentence in here. I can go ahead and say, what the location is, I can give a contact, contact information for this. I prefer not to have e-mail, if that's possible. If you are going to use e-mail -- well, I still prefer you not to use e-mail. Very sep -- very skeptical of web-scrapers, phishers, scammers, so I prefer not to put e-mail addresses up on the FDLP desktop. I ju -- we lock

things down in that arena to registered users. We also have the, in our case, we have the AskGPO service. We have the library directors contact form. So you can still get to GPO staff, that you need to get to without giving the e-mail address over to people who will use it for not so savory things.

But when we are all done, we put our information in up -- up -- the first tab we have is just for putting in the basic information. If we go to the calendar page, now we're going to say what the date of that event is. So if we go ahead we have a little box that let's us if pull up the calendar, and we can scroll through and find out -- pick whatever date we want, so let's say, May 8th. And we'll make it a just a one-day event. If there's no specified time, check that box, and it takes the time out -- time selections away. Or I can say it starts at 8:00 and ends at 10:00. It's all based off of the 12-hour scale.

I could also have something that comes in and repeats. So if I know something that repeats everyday on Monday, I can set that all in here. Once I have all of the information that I want to put into the calendar, I go ahead and hit the save icon, and it will then be added to our calendar.

So in our particular calendar, if I go ahead and chose -- you'll see that we always have the calendar on the right-hand side, what we call a user seven. But you click on the 2008, you'll be able to see a list of all of our events for 2008, and you'll see they're all different colors. So based off of whatever category you selected, different colors tie to that. So for example, our submission deadlines are red, so, you know, we'll be able to see that. The Library of the Year Nomination's deadline is in June, so go ahead and click on that and bring up the details of that particular item.

You can also see on the -- with each individual one, who the person was that submitted the event. So we have the State Library of Pennsylvania's 150th anniversary is coming up soon and Kathy Hail has put that information into our calendar. So if you click on that one, that is in April. We can get more details here about it.

Has anybody used the desktop yet to order promotional materials? Quite a number of people. That information is found underneath outreach and education, promote your library, and there is order promotional materials in here. So from here you can go ahead and view our categorical list. I can go ahead and say, well, I want to go ahead and order a poster, and I want

to get the, Make a Connection to the Federal Depository Library poster. You'll see that one's a flyer the other one is a full poster, I want the full poster, so if I click on the image that's on the left-hand side, I'm going to get a large version of that so I can see exactly what it is I'm ordering. If I click on the product details for the title of the item, I get a description of this particular item, and I can chose how many I want to put in my shopping cart. So let's say that I want to get three of them. So, let's see that's about a tentative -- that's 10 to 14 business days once we receive the order to process this.

Recently, at GPO, we had the Comes Along poster go out, that caused quite new flux of orders and a backlog on our system. So if you haven't quite received your orders, that is the reason, we are very close to being caught up on that. And we're about to release a couple of other things that will cause a -- hoping to change the process so that we don't cause a backlog in the future.

If we go ahead and click on the add to cart icon. We'll be taken to my shopping cart, my shopping cart says that I'm ordering three of the poster. I can decide I want to go ahead and checkout, or I can continue shopping. Continue shopping will take you back to the category that I was last in. Let's say I want to get a classification poster, I can go ahead and click on that one. Let's say I want one of those, I'll go ahead and add that to my cart.

I'll continue shopping. I'm going to go back using the pathway at the top. Where it says, order promotion at -- promotional materials. I'm going to go ahead and order some brochures. In this particular case, let's go ahead and take the Make The Connection Flyers. You'll see that these are in packs of 50. So please don't go hog wild and order 1200. If you go ahead and put in order 1200, you will be contacted to make sure that you actually wanted, you know, 6,000.

So in this case, I'm just going to go ahead and order two. At this point I think I've got what I need. I click on the checkout button. Because my address is already in my profile, I can go ahead and review that information. If I need to update that, I click on the update address link. If not, I can go ahead and just say, Next. If I want to go ahead and put any kind of note in to GPO to say, "I am going to be out of town, if it takes more than 10 days, it's not a big deal," or "I missed something on the address, can you tweak this for me?" You can put that in here, once your

ready to go, I click on the confirm order link, you are going to get an e-mail with your confirmation.

You also have a link there to your details, order details. On your right-hand side, in your user menu. Let's say that you log out of here and a couple of days from now, you want to go ahead and see the status of the order, you would click on your promo order history link. And here you'll see all of your orders, go back and see everything that you ever purchased -- not purchased, but ordered, through the desktop with our promotional materials.

So here I click on the view link and here is basically my receipt. In here, you'll see that there is the order number, so if you need to contact us and say, "Hey, I haven't gotten this yet," you can refer to the order number, we have the date of the order, and we have the order status. So whenever we get it, some of this is pending, whenever its shipped the status will then be changed to shipped. So if we have a delay, like now, we will go ahead and change that to confirmed, drop you a note to say, "Hey, we're having a bit of a backlog, please bear with us," when it's actually sent, it will be changed to shipped.

There -- anybody who was an early member of the desktop, when we first opened up registration, you'll find that we made a few changes to the profile, mainly with regard to how you we stored the names in the system. Before it was just a user name, now we have a first name -- it was a full name. We made a change to it, now it's the first name and last name, mainly to help with the conference registrations. All the badges that you've got, those are all generated from the content that was in the desktop. So anybody who had that early account, if you go into your profile, please update your name so it's now broken up into two items.

So we're going to start going through the database a little bit and making some of those changes. But if you could help us out, we do have 1500 users and that's a lot of people to go through.

Any questions so far? I don't know if I believe that, but... Okay. We'll keep going.

As I said before, your desktop, usually the password is tied to you. I'm going to log out of here for a moment. And we are going to the Forgot Password link that we had earlier. If I ever forget my password, I click on this link a new one will be sent to me. So if I click on Forgot Password, it's going to ask for your username -- I'm debating taking out the requirement for usernames, you just need to know the e-mail address.

Is that something that you would prefer?

THE AUDIENCE: Yes. Yes.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Okay. We'll -- we'll make note of that and make that change. So in this case, I'm going to ask for a new password for Jane Doe. I put in my pass -- my e-mail address, and I hit send password. If I go back to my e-mail, I see that I have a new password. I can take that now, and go back to the desktop, enter that in, and I now log back in. Here is Jane Doe's, she's logged back in now.

Conference registration. How many people used their desktop account to register for the conference? Okay. There are two ways that you could actually register, you don't have to have an account with the desktop to register for the conferences. If you do, however, it will remember the information that's in your bio, and pre-populate the form for you. So for example, if I go to Outreach And Education, and I go to Events, there is an item there for registrations. If I want to go ahead and register for the Inner-Agency Seminar, I can go and fill this out. But you'll see that it's already pre-populated information that's already in my account.

So if I go ahead and register for this. Because it's tied to my desktop account, if I were to go back to registrations and something happened and I was no longer able to attend, I could go to the bottom of the page and it says Update Registrations. So, let's say my phone number changes, I go ahead and update that in here, and Get Update, and then you know, Lance and his folks will know that that information is changed.

I can go to Cancel Registration and that will unregister me for that conference. So if there's ever an event that had a limited number of people, let's say 60, say the Inner Agency was limited to 60 people, and you found that you could not go. When you went to that registration page, it would say -- instead of saying where it says number left, here it says unlimited, it would say 60. But as people registered it would count down the number, so there are only four slots left. So if you found that you were unable to make it, you would unregister, it would bump that number back up by one. So that will be very useful. In this particular case, we have unlimited availability.

Has anybody taken advantage of our search feature? That's one that was lacking in the old desktop for the longest time. We have a basic search that is available in the top right-hand corner of every page. For the example, I'm going to type in the words,

Biennial Survey, hit enter, and now you're going to see that I've got a total of seven hits for Biennial Survey.

This is only going to be searching data that is on the new desktop. It does not search data on the old desktop. So in this particular case, if you have a multiword search query, it'll assign different colors to the different words so that you can go through and see Biennial Survey appeared -- the term Biennial Survey appeared in my first two hits, but were surveyed only appeared in the third hit. So it might be what I'm looking for.

There is an advanced search feature from in here. If you click on the Back To Search link, I can much more detail with my search. So one of the things that we're trying to do as we convert content from the old desktop to the new is very deliberate to make sure the information is up-to-date and to make sure it's categorized properly. So in here you'll see various sections within the desktop.

So for example, if we want to search within partnerships. We can search just that section. If we want to go and chose, say, I remember it being in the FAQ section, I can search only in partnerships and only in the FAQ section. I can go ahead and restrict my search to, hey, let me look at the last 90 days or the last week. I can go ahead and actually chose a date range, if I'd rather do that. Like I said, I want the exact phrase, all of the words, but -- so you just start off choosing what -- what section you want to go to and then chose a category.

One of the things that we are also working on is a replacement for Needs And Offers, as I mentioned earlier, that is underneath Manager Collection. We had a number of beta-test users, I must apologize to them, we haven't had a chance to go back and follow-up with you on what you thought of the system. But we're going to be doing that again real soon, to see if we can start migrating people from the old system to the new system.

So we know a copy of things people are looking for. One was the bulk addition of items instead of -- what this system does verses the old one was, it's very much like a classified ad, so it's a one-to-one relationship. So if I go ahead and chose -- I click on Needs And Offers and I click on All Ads, I'll see a list of everything that's been submitted in here so far.

So for example, if I'm interested in the Next Steps in the Isrealian Peace Process, I click on that item. And because it's a one-to-on,e I can go ahead and claim this one item. So this is -- this is an

offer. And it's from Mandy0580, I will not be giving Mandy's information other than to click on that link and send her a private message. So if I want to claim that, I will go ahead and say -- okay. Let me go ahead and contact Ms. Mandy and let's say I can go ahead and, "Okay. Based off your ad," I'm not going to finish typing this but based off of it, I'd like to have a copy for my library, take that off your hands. Send -- hit the send button. Mandy will then, by e-mail get alert saying there's a private message waiting for her on the FDLP desktop. And when she logs in, up in the top right-hand corner, there will be a little envelope that mandates, you know, here are your private messages, click on this and you'll get your private messages. But I'm not going to click on that because I'm not going to take Mandy's publication.

But right now, we have this all set up by SuDoc number. So based off the SuDoc classification I go ahead and choose where I want to put these. So out of all of you I'll be A's. I can go into that section of needs. I can go ahead and do a search of these so I can sort what I currently have by submission date, SuDoc number, title, format, publication, year, item number. I can also chose to see this in short mode which is what it's in right now or expand that to see more detail about each of the individual ads. And you'll see that the title, publication, year, item number, format, condition, and those are now available.

If I go into search I can do a simple search in here or based off the fields in there. So I just say, well -- show me everything that is in, you know, excellent condition, I can do that. And apparently nothing is in excellent condition.

That just about wraps up the features of the desktop that I was going to show based off what you can do with your desktop account. I can go ahead then and open it up to questions. If we want to talk about this or if we want to save questions until the end. We can go through forum and registry and then go into overall questions. Any preference council?

MR. CHRIS GREER: Just a couple of minor points I missed. Chris Greer in ITR. This is really fantastic you did a terrific job putting it together. Very impressed.

THE AUDIENCE: Louder.

MR. CHRIS GREER: This on?

THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

MR. CHRIS GREER: There we are. I was saying, I'm very -- I'm very impressed by this

implementation Julie, very, very nice.

Some minor items. On the infor -- on the conference registration page, I go to register for one conference, I might see a list of conferences. Can you click on those conference names and see the corresponding information page for that?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: If you're on the page that I'm on right now, which is the registrations page, that will take you to the form to fill it out.

MR. CHRIS GREER: But if I just want to know what this conference is about?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: In -- in here?

MR. CHRIS GREER: Yeah.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Where it says the location, there is a link there to the calendar and I can get more information there about the Inner Agency Demo.

MR. CHRIS GREER: So two stops. Say, it might be useful to reduce that to one stop.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: It is possible? It just makes for a very long page.

MR. CHRIS GREER: Okay. Second, is it possible to customize my a homepage for myself where I want to have specific elements that I want to see that are preferred?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: I know that functionality exists for this system and I can look more into that if that is something that the community is interested in.

MR. CHRIS GREER: But that's something that maybe the rest of your crew can comment on. And then we've heard this morning about the notion of what 2.0 interaction's would be like. There any thought about putting together that capability through this site?

MS. KAREN SEIGER: That's also an add-on that's possible, if the communities interested in that we can investigate that further.

MR. CHRIS GREER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: This is Peter Hemphill, Hemphill and Associates. Hello.

THE AUDIENCE: Yeah.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: There I am, all right. One thing council discussed in previous sessions are the ability to have a registry of experts, but what I did not see in here is a place to put expertise to the individual people, and to be able to search on that expertise. Is there something there? Because I don't see it.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: That depends on how detailed you want to get. The information in your

profile, in your biopage. You can certainly in there talk about your areas of expertise if there are predefined categories. Those are the types of things that we can add on as other tabs that can be implemented in into here. I know Cindy's been looking into a number of things regarding the virtual reference and the Registry of Experts and we can talk with her about the feedback she's gotten. At the same time, this also might be addressed by the forum that I haven't quite shown yet.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina Stierholz from the St. Louis Fed. I'm sure the depository librarians will register for this. Do you plan on promoting it to other librarians or perhaps agency people?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: There has been a little bit of promotion in the past week with various agencies with regard to the Digital Registry Project. One of the things that I'll start going into later on is, we're starting to tie sub-sites together, so I show the registry site that is a sub-site of this. And the tie is a single user and a password, so you don't have to have a separate account for the registry, browse topics for the desktop, forum, it'll all be integrated together.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Because I can see feats coming about experts coming back to those agencies eventually?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: That is something that we can certainly explore more.

MS. KATRINA STEIRHOLZ: Okay.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Any of the feature that people would like me to show with regard to the desktop? I believe we have -- how much time do we have? Half an hour. Just a little under 45 minutes. So I was going to go ahead and -- and demonstrate the forum and the registry unless there are other questions about the desktop?

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: This is Barbie Selbie, University of Virginia. This is something that I'm probably suppose to know, but I know my selectors were having a difficult time with it and so was I. So how does official logon relate to our individual logon? Because when I go to select Biennial Survey, if I'm not mistaken, we had to logon to their libraries logon I think.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: The Biennial Survey you logged -- the library coordinator logged into the site.

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: Right. With our

official FDL thing that you all gave back to us, right?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: That -- well, what we did for that --

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: Explain this to me.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: -- what we did for that particular item, since it was locked down to coordinators only, is we locked down the desktop so only the coordinators we able to have an account. So that was put in with the individual coordinates's first initial, last name, and then generate a password based off the e-mail address that we have in the library directory. And so, you know, depending on how updated the library directory was at the time, we had to go to the coordinator.

The desktop was set up so that the, you know, your username was tied to your individual library, it was still tied to the individual person. As we're -- as we're progressing on this, and you'll see, the registry, the forum, and several other components of the system, they'll all be tied into this individual user and password.

When it comes down to things like the library directory and ILS, the systems that Lori -- Lori Hall and Linda Resler showed earlier today, those projects were initiated prior to the desktop, and so we continued down the path of where we were on those particular projects. As we look towards the future, we're going to look to see if we can tie those login systems to this, so you do have one user and a password.

MS. MICHELLE MCKELLY: This is Michelle McKnelly, University of Wisconsin, River Falls. And I would like to say that I really do not like having this tied to me individually. I manage for the institution, not for myself. And when I -- I was one of the people who was early registered on this, I did not register myself and I began objecting at the very outset of this because there are multiple individuals within my institution who need to access this material, and as with the CRM, when the information is all tied to one individual it ties the hand of what other people can see within your work units. And they end up having to come to you and to request the information from you rather than being able to see it, so it's Antiweb 2.0. It's -- it's really putting it right on in back into the silets and I think it's the wrong decision.

And I think that I'm managing now, something like three different sets of passwords, and I've got other people who are managing two. So the tight net of security, you know, we're keeping them in the Rolodex,

so we can get into the right one. I don't think that gunning for an individual and especially when you say, if I leave the institution then I have to contact you you to change it. The information that I put in needs to be available for my institution at all times because they own my work while I'm working for them, and it shouldn't be up to me to have it purged out.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Thank you for the comment.

One of the things that we've been looking to do is, on the desktop that you'll find now, there is no contact that's locked down to any particular user group. So, for the Biennial Survey, we did lock down for that because of the nature of the survey. But anybody in any individual account could get in and use any of these features for the desktop.

One of the things that at -- there are certain things that coordinators should be doing, and only those coordinates should be doing. There are -- ideas are floating around about generating possibly a specific user account for each individual institutions, but at the same time allows flexibility of some of these web 2.0 feature sets forum so that, you know, if you're going to go ahead and reply to a forum post. Should that be tied to you or the institution? And I would like to talk to you more about that and see exactly how we could find that balance.

THE AUDIENCE: And I Mac, University of Kentucky. It appears to me that not everything on the old desktop is on the new desktop. The one I'm having the most trouble with is -- I have a lot of turnover in Depository Librarians in my state, and they all have to sign up for FDLPL and I can't find it. So that -- that's just an example and there are other things.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: I'm not sure how FDLPL help was left out of the navigation list, it was brought to my attention over the weekend and that link has been added back in, it is in Outreach and Education.

Yes. There are a number of things that we have not yet migrated over from the old desktop to the new. One of the questions we have for council are: Is there any particular feature of the old desktop that we should concentrate on or make a priority of migrating over?

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Well, the council --

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Do we have a liaison on council to migrate those pages and make sure that the content is the up-to-date?

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: We just have -- Jeff Swindells, of Northwest University. We did have liaisons for the website and I think it was Pete and Denise and I'm not sure what happened with that.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: I sent e-mails and took care of that.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: We -- we can reestablish those liaisons.

THE AUDIENCE: I'll definitely be in touch.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: Okay. Along those same -- same lines of spirit -- Peter Hemphill, Hemphill and Associates. Basically, what the e-mail contained is we'd like to see the past minutes of council -- council meetings and such, as well as, council documents and recommendations. Those types of things.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Okay. John is fiercely writing that down now, we'll take that back with us and see about making that a priority once we conclude here.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: And the responses from FTL.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Okay.

THE AUDIENCE: A quick, quick clarification of the Needs and Offers. Somebody that uses that source. You said if you signed into the -- the desktop you would see a little envelope and get that information. Is that also going directly to peoples e-mails? Because I don't sign into in everyday.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Whenever you get the private message, it'll shoot an e-mail to your account that says you have a private message on the desktop. It'll want you to check it out.

THE AUDIENCE: But it will also send -- to whatever your e-mail address was, it will also send that directly to like your Outlook or your gmail or Hotmail or whatever, so it's not just only going to that account, right?

MR. KAREN SIEGER: The alert that you got, the private messages, going to that e-mail account --

THE AUDIENCE: Okay.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: -- not the actual e-mail itself.

THE AUDIENCE: Okay. Thanks.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Okay. Are you ready to move onto forum? Has anybody ever used a forum before? A couple people. So in our handout book, we have a couple of flyers on here. We didn't actually have any kind of PowerPoints and slides to show you so we put together a couple of flyers. So you'll find it on the

desktop, there' browse topics, there -- the third one is about the forum. And so in there, if you want to refer back, I'm going to show you a lot of stuff that's going to be new, so... And you're not necessary going to see it very well from where you're sitting. But we do have some screen shots and some explanations in your handout book that you may want to take a look at.

So one of the things that we all come here -- what the conference is for is to have interaction with our fellow colleagues, you know, face-to-face, real-time environment. But we only have these twice a year. So, you know, between those times, what we can have here, through the forum, is a more interactive method to communicate on a variety of subjects. And so GPO is trying to find a balance right now on how to set the system up.

Because we not only want the community to be able to interact with each other, but also with GPO. So there are -- right know we have the AskGPO service for a number of things, but there are certain times that being able to see other people's, you know, feedback on a particular item, helps generate more discussion, more good ideas.

So if you look up on the screen right now, I have the -- the forum setup here. The URL, we're not making it available yet, it will be available to, you know, council first and then a few weeks later to the full community. But you'll see what we've done here. We've divided the forum into two sections, the first one it says the GPO Discussion Forum, and then the second one says Community Discussion.

And what we're going to be looking for here is to have a moderated forum. So under the GPO discussion forum, this is the area where GPO, you know, they can potentially respond to messages. So this is a new system. This system is mainly for the community but also for GPO. So, we're proposing to open this up in a beta format and see how people use it, take the lessons learned, and then lock the site back down, revamp it, and finally release it at that time, if that's the path we want to take.

So for example, one of the items that we have been discuss internally at GPO was, how do we get feedback on the library handbook? So one of the discussions that we have on this forum, under the FDL handbook, you can go ahead and comment on a particular chapter or you can comment on the handbook as a whole. And So each of these different discussions threads can have their own little parameter, so say, you know, GPO

is not going to respond to this but we're, you know, reading your comments and, you know, going to take what we've learned from it, go back and approve the system. Or we may, you know, write back and say, hey, can you give us more information on this? But when it comes down to hey, could GPO give me a ruling on this policy? That type of thing will not be in here. That would be something for the AskGPO service.

But each section will have it's own, you know, rules to kind of adhere to. But here, if we look in here, we have a section on, one of the chapter titles is Technical Services. So I can go in here, and without an account, I can go ahead and read this. But once I have an account, I'm not able to apply to this.

So somebody started a discussion about stamping government publications, I can go ahead and click on that, and you'll see that Dewey here, has posted a message. It was posted on March 25th, and it says, "From reading the handbook, it doesn't seem like it's mandatory to stamp the date of receipt on a fiscal document. If under the 5-year rule, we discarded after five years of date of receipt, how would we know if the five years has expired if we do not stamp?"

As you can see, somebody has posted a follow-up thread. So here, we have Ahoff, he has responded, and it says, "Excellent point. I have the same concern, any further guidance on this will be much appreciated. Also the handbook does not provide any guidance on where it should be stamped. Should -- should this be donned on the cover of the table of contents et cetera? Thanks." And then you'll see that they've added a smiley.

But I can go ahead and log in using my desktop username and password. I can go to that handbook section, I can go to Technical Services, I can go to that particular thread, and I can go ahead, from there, and say I want post a reply. I can go ahead and post a reply, I can go ahead and type in here what feedback I have on this discussion that's going on. So I want to turn around and say, you know, "We make a habit of always stamping on the front cover, right underneath the title." I can go ahead and do that here. It's very much -- it's very similar to the menu, so you don't need to know any kind of HTML any kind of program and language to submit a response.

So I can go ahead and type something. Something quick, just say that, "We stamp on the front cover." I can go ahead and highlight, say the word front cover, I can put that in bold, I can add images

into here, I can post attachments into here, I can change the font color. I could be notified whenever somebody replies to my topic, so there's a variety of things that I can do in here.

So I can go ahead and preview what I have typed. And if I'm satisfied with it, I can go ahead and hit submit, in this particular case, I'm just going to hit cancel. But you'll see in here that two people are having -- starting a conversation that released the feedback on the library handbook.

If I go back to the board index, you'll see we have another section, that section is the Community Discussion Area. In here, GPO will not be responding to messages. In here, we would be looking for volunteers from the community to be moderators of the system.

So for example, if we go underneath General Discussion, we created a subcategory that says The Spring GPO Kansas. So here, we have somebody was is interested in the web 2.0 for Depository Libraries Section. So in here, do we post a message? And we have somebody that responds. And you'll see in here that there's a link for -- actually put links in your various messages.

But here, if you are -- needed a roommate for the Spring Meeting, go ahead and post that in here, and people can go ahead and respond back and say, "Hey, I'm looking for a roommate for the Fall Conference, is anybody else going? Maybe he could share a room." Or, you know, say the regionals want to get together have, you know, dinner on Tuesday 5 o'clock, anybody have any ideas about where we want to go? Plan that in advance.

That it's a good mechanism to get that discussion going to see what other people think and be able to respond back.

We can also go ahead and have different community groups. Recently, we were contacted by the San Antonio Area Documents group, and they wanted to know if there were any collaboration tools for the desktop that they could take advantage of. So what we did is, went ahead and put together a group called The San Antonio Area Documents Users. So the community groups, we made a section for them.

So in there, Ms. Ogden is the group leader, she's the moderator of this, she can go ahead and keep that particular thread in line. So if somebody posts something that is inappropriate, she can go ahead and remove it, you can go ahead and keep things on track, lock posts, things like that.

So if I go into that section, you'll see

that what she's done is, their using it as a mechanism to be able to post the latest minutes of their -- their area meetings. Ms. Ogden was going to London for two semesters and she wants to be able to keep in touch with the group and, you know, they were hoping that there might possibly be a way to still keep in touch, even though she'll be gone for, you know, over six months.

Another -- another area that's been added in here was one for specifically for council. So, within the forum, we can have inter forums, we can have restricted forums. So for example, if council wanted a specific sub -- subcategory where they could talk privately, you know, that's possible. If they want another section where they could go ahead and have open discussions, but only members of their group will be able to respond back to them, anybody can read it, but you have to a member of council to reply to it, that is possible.

One of the things that council may want to think of, if they are interested in taking advantage of the system. I won't ask you that right now because you haven't had a chance to look at it, but that is certainly something to think about.

In here, you also have the ability to search. You can go ahead and do your keyword searches, you can search within specific threads, certain categories, subcategories. You know, if you want to search in the handbook and you weren't sure if it was in Chapter four or Chapter six, we can go ahead and search all of that. We can go ahead and say, okay, I remember, that it was Dewey, the person that posted it, I can definitely restrict my search to keywords to only posts from Dewey and from any of these particular categories, subcategories, that is all possible in here.

Under our user control panel, we basically have our profile built into here. So one of the -- the discussions earlier was about, you know, in the web 2.0 session -- educational session that went on earlier. There's a connotation about bookmarks and how, you know, you have so many different bookmarks. In our forum, you have the ability to subscribe to the different topics, you also can bookmark topics. So if you find something that is very interesting in a particular, you know, discussion that's going on, and you want to bookmark that for later use, it's tied in this system. So wherever you log into the system you go into your profile, you'll still be able to pull that up. So if I go into my bookmark section, I haven't added any yet, but you if I'm back in my discussion, if I can under

Community Management, okay, I find this post very interesting, I want to go ahead and bookmark this for future use.

This particular one is quiz on the SuDocs. I can go ahead and hit bookmark topic, I can go back to my control panel, I can go to manage bookmarks, and I can always easily go back to it without having to say what section was it under.

There are subscriptions in here, I can go ahead and say, alert me every time somebody goes ahead -- goes ahead and posts something new under depository management. Now, I want to be alerted by e-mail. So I don't have to come to they system and watch it everyday. I can say, "Hey, these are things I'm most interested in, let me know when goes -- when it's updated."

At the same time, you'll see on the right-hand side, it will it say, "View on -- view unanswered posts, view active topics, view new posts, and view your posts." So anytime you can go ahead and just restrict what you're seeing, you know, based off of those items.

There are various user groups within the system. So you will see here that we have a number of them to see in one of the screen shots as well. You'll see that for example, the Academic -- I -- I can go ahead and say now I want to make a group for Academic Libraries. So if there are four -- this will be four Academic Libraries, I can become a part of that group, so people will know, hey, I'm an Academic Library.

You can be in a number of groups. And you'll see in here which ones are available to actually apply to become part of if their open groups and closed groups. Open group you can join, you don't need anybody's permission. A closed group you may not be able to join. There can be and -- and some joined -- closed groups you can go ahead and apply to be a member. But unless you meet the criteria, you may or may not be able to get in.

These are just some of the features that are available in the forum. Any questions about the forum? I know that is a lot to -- to digest considering that you can't really see the screen.

MS. KATHY HAIL: Was the information you just showed us, are you going to be able when you go to your profile see the groups that you are part of? Many social networking software's allow you to do that. Kathy Hail, State Library of Pennsylvania?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: When you say social groups, are you saying --

MS. KATHY HAIL: Social networking applications, a lot of times when you go into your profile, it will list the groups that you are on for ease of navigating to those groups.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Are you talking about groups external to the desktop?

MS. KATHY HAIL: No. I'm talking about, when you go to your profile, here in the desktop, will it list the groups that you are part of? In that profile.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Yes. It will.

MS. KATHY HAIL: Okay. Thank you.

MS. BARBARA REHKOP: Barbara Rehkop, Washington University in St. Louis. I'd like a bit of clarification about community groups. Is this something we would need to ask you to establish for us? Or something that a group could establish for itself or a group leader could establish for itself.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: If the person who was leading it reached out to GPO and said, "I would like to add this." Once we add it, then it would be up to that group leader to say -- to decide, these are the -- the moderators of that group, just let us know add them in and from there it's totally maintained by that group.

MS. BARBARA REHKOP: Thank you.

MR. CLIFF BROADWORTH: Cliff Broadworth, Department of Libraries in Oklahoma. Are you going to have a feature that when you log in -- or when you bring this website up, in that it automatically logs you in. I know a lot of forums that I'm on, that all you have to do is you click on your favorites, the forum opens up, and it automatically logs you in. It memorizes your password and stuff. Do you understand what I'm saying?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: I do. On the desktop, you can set it up to remember you were there --

MR. CLIFF BROADWORTH: Uh-huh.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: And since your registration is tied to the sub-sites, the forum being one of the sub-sites, it would do that, yes.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Anymore questions?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: Okay.

All right. So the last site that I have to show, would be the Digital Registry. It is available at, as you can see here, registry.FDLP.gov. We have access turned under the on temporarily for the purposes of this demonstration. But access will be turned off again while we're still in beta mode. So while we are opened in a limited fashion we're reaching out to a

number of other agencies that use the system. So we can go ahead and appropriately tweak the system before we go ahead and make it available for a public beta launch. But I wanted to go ahead and show it here.

So I should start by saying I'm not an expert in this project. If you have any questions about the the Digital Registry project I'm going to have to defer those to the experts that are sitting in the front row.

And I can tell this is all news to them. So this should prove interesting, right? So basically, here -- has anybody used Browse Topics? Anybody know about the type of Browse Topics? Does this look very familiar?

THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: It should look very familiar, it's the exact same software that Browse Topics uses. So if you're able to use that system you'll be able to use this system.

So if you look here, we have various categories that have been established. They're preestablished, I did not make the them. So if you have suggestions on the determination of the the CRM service works great for that, too. The AskGPO, you can suggest to your heart's content. So you'll see that we have a list -- a list of categories with a little description to say what's in each one of those. You can also browse alphabetic -- alphabetically by title at the bottom. So if you wanted to go ahead and say, "Show me everything that starts with C we can click on C." If you want to go ahead and say, "I want to see everything underneath legal and regulatory," I can click on that.

You'll see that next to each category, there is a number associated with it. That shows how many listings are underneath that category. So in -- we have two at the moment. And in legal and regulatory, we have 12. So if I go ahead and chose this, chose legal regulatory, I'll see the various listings. As I go through here I can click on any one of these and get the full description. You'll see on the right-hand side, there is a link that says "Add Your Listing Here". So this is going to be tied to your account on the desktop so if you have a project that you want to add here, you would click on that, and then you would log in.

So on this one I have a test user. So I can go ahead and once I log in, I can get the form and it's a very detailed form, everything is rather dimidiated here so I'm gonna -- anything in bold is going to be required. So right now, since I mine shows the legal

and regulatory category, it's going to, by default, add this to that particular category. I can go ahead and click on Manage Categories, if I want to change this to something else I can hit back, and then I can say, "Well this really belongs to General Interest," I can and go say, Update Category. Or I can say, "Also Appear In This Category." So I can say it belongs in two different categories, three different categories, I can do that here. So I will say, Also Appear In This Category.

I can add my title, the URL, the description, say what languages, everything that you're familiar with on the old form. Those have all been added into here. Once you have the information you hit Submit This Information, that information is then sent to the admin of the site. We have people, you know, we have the admins that maintain the actual software, we have other admins that maintain the actual listings. So it goes to that admin, that admin will review the information, make sure it's all, you know, appropriate for the -- for the registry, and then either accept or reject the listing.

So once it's accepted, just like the Browse Topics, it'll be visible on the site. So I'm going to go ahead and cancel out of that pull up the -- so. I'm going to go ahead and choose the Bound Congressional Record and go through and see, here's the RL, for the bound record, description of it. It's in English. It gives the SuDoc classification, the administrative information. So for this one, it is owned by James Mauldin. So it's a project topic named James Mauldin, and it says owner. If I click on the owners name, Jay Mauldin, that is the account that is tied to this on the desktop. I can go ahead and view all of the listings that James Mauldin has. So he has 9. I have their contact information, should I need it. And at the bottom, I'm able to recommend this particular thing to somebody else, if I click on that, I'll be able to get a little e-mail form, I can e-mail it to somebody. I can contact James and say, you know, anything that I'd want to say to him. I can say I'd like to -- I have someone -- you know, bound records, years I'd like to help, you know, add to your project. I have a little form here I can do that with.

I can go ahead and report this if it's inappropriate, maybe a link is broken. I can do that here. So I to go report, I say broken link, give an explanation, that comes into the site admin. I can claim the item. Say well, "James I don't think you

should be doing this anymore, I shou -- I want to take it over." I don't think that he'd like it too much, but I could do that. And then I give you all of James' listings, just like if I clicked on his name.

So, on our navigation bar, you'll see that we have the ability to view all of the new listings. There is a than an RSS fee for this so there's the little RSS icon, we can click on that. We have the URL for that and give you all of the new listings.

We also have a link for the recently updated listings. We have a link for About The Registry. Underneath Help, we have a section for FAQ's, and a link to AskGPO.

So the only FAQ thing I have at the moment is How do I Change of the Default Value. Put the specific category when adding -- adding a listing and I can click on that one and I can read the instructions and their are images can all be added back into here.

If you are a Biregistry, once you logged in to those registry tabs, if you are not logged in, you cannot see it. But that's where you'll be able to view or edit a listing, you can add a listing, or you can go to your profile.

So here, this -- since we haven't fully integrated this yet, this is going to take you to a screen that lets you change your password and things like that. If go View And Edit My Listings, I don't have personally, if I was to log in to somebody else I can do that. I.

If I'm going to add a listing. So I'm going to log in for a moment. I have logged in as Ahausy, so if I go underneath View Edit My Listings, you can see that Ahausy owns 79 of these, and there's an edit link on you the left-hand column, I can click on that, and I can go ahead and edit my listing. The same deal is if I'm creating a new listing. The -- it has to go to the admin for approval first.

If we go underneath Search, you have a Search on every page in the top right-hand corner. We can go ahead and do a search of the -- of the entire registry, we can also restrict it to a particular category. There's an advanced link to the right and if I click on that, every element that was available in that form when you added your submission is an -- is an available search item on here. So if I want to go ahead and say, I want to just restrict to institution type, show me all of the library institution types, and I can go ahead and do that, I can click on any combination based off of these fields. That in a quick nutshell is

the Digital Registry Site.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Jeff Swindells, Northwestern University.

This is one place where I wonder if the log in might be better than the institutional log in, because these are usually institutional commitments to digitization projects. Which it doesn't mean that you wouldn't have a contact person, e-mail address, or name, et cetera, in there to contact about the project. But I'm just wondering if you've thought about the tying them to, you know, I -- you know, an institution, but other than that, they're mostly people.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: That's a very interesting point. It's something that we went ahead and started to bridge these sites together, based off of feedback that we were getting about so many users and passwords. If we need to go back and look at these on a site-by-site basis, we could do that. We would certainly like to get more feedback from the community by exactly which sites to tie to the SuDoc, and which ones should be more institutional based. And this well -- may be a candidate for that institution.

MR. PETER HEMPHILL: This is Peter Hemphill, Hemphill and Associates.

Perhaps storing relationship would be the best thing. The people belong to a certain institution and being able to use that in the context where it is needed. That way you have the option of being able to send information to the entire institutions and keep people in the loop. Yet, being able to keep things at the institutional level for other situations or individual levels as well.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: We can certainly look into that hybrid. Yes.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Questions or comments from council?

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina Stierholz, St. Louis Fed.

Will there be an opportunity for people to get some notification of what's new? All right. Let's say, you know, somebody who cares about things but I don't have time to digitize anything, but I want to know what's getting digitized, what's getting registered. Do you have a notification feature?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: On here we have the RSS feed, so you could subscribe to that. Anything beyond that, I could certainly look into. The RSS feed --

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: -- about those RSS feeds, trying to get to --

MS. KAREN SIEGER: There are certainly a lot of them out there, yes.

MS. KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Yes.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Questions from the audience?

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: Barbie Selbie, UVA.

I guess, the -- on the -- I want to go back to the desktop. And correct me if I'm wrong. But ya'll -- the navigation here -- I guess I just get very confused about what's on the old desktop, what's on the new desktop, and the fact that the two don't seem to speak to one another. And the how I used to go in through GPO Access from the FDLP and I can't get to here from there. And where are the links? You know I know it's FDLP desktop, but we're -- it's kind of the navigation stuff and how the new and the old are talking, or not, to one another. And I sort of follow this stuff, but I know that I'm confused and I think the people in Virginia are con -- confused too. So I guess I'd just like a little bit more about that. Kind of how we all are working towards everything being on here and me not having to know stuff.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: One of the things we've been doing in the past two, three weeks is starting to move more of the information off the old desktop. And So what you'll find is, we're moving them onto the new updated in navigation on both sides so that -- went to the old desktop and click on the link that your familiar with, it would then just redirect you to what's on the new desktop. And you know, then start to establish what is it's new home on the new desktop. That's somewhat of what is available in the -- the pathing.

So if I went to, let me see, say Biennial Survey, for example, you'll see that we have our pathway up here that says, "Home Depository Administration Biennial Survey" about the survey. So you're on About The Survey, which is available under Biennial Survey, which is underneath Depository Information, so if go to the depository -- depository admission -- Depository Administration, sorry, then by -- Biennial Survey, you'll see that was an option from there. So that's one way to start associating, you know, where it is on the new desktop.

What we're doing on the old desktop is, due to the way that the old desktop content was stored, it becomes very difficult to boot those redirects up for too long. We start looking in the file directories and you see 5,000, you know, files in there and -- okay, what have I converted, what have I not converted? What

we're trying to do is save the redirect pages for about 60 days and then start to migrate those over.

So what you'll find in the new desktop will be a mix. When you go into your navigation, some of the links in here, will go to the old desk, and some of them will go to the new desktop. As they are migrated from the old to the new, the link from the old desktop -- to the old desktop will go away and be replaced to the link of where it is now on your desktop.

It -- I -- I agree, it's a very cumbersome process. The navigation of the old desktop wasn't exactly -- we learned a lot from that. So we did want to take the best of that and, you know, approve upon that as much as possible. Because we tried to do that in here, if you find that we haven't quite found the right balance yet, please let us know in the AskGPO service and we will certainly look into it. But for now, all I can say is please bear with us. And if there are particular applications on the desktop -- old desktop that you used a lot and you would like to see them migrated over quickly. Should go to AskGPO service and let us know. That is going to be based off of user feedback, you know. We are trying to get the big ticket items as the best we can.

MS. MAURA SANCHEZ: Maura Sanchez, Texas A&M University.

I had a question about the registry. Is that for digitization projects that are completed? Or are still being worked on? Or like, say, you get money from a grant but you're not going to be able to start, you know, you're not going to get the money until five months later, but you want to go ahead and reserve that set -- just -- I was just wondering about the completeness. How complete it needs to be before it can be posted to the registry.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: With that one, I'm going to have to defer. Here comes Robin to answer that question for you.

MS. ROBIN HAHN: Robin Hahn, GPO.

I was hanging out in the fourth or fifth row. The old form had that differing levels of completeness and so does the new one. You can put in there, you know, it's completed or yet to be started or moving along fine. And -- and just for the reason that you said, kind of put your dibs on there and say, "Hey, we're moving forward on this, we're moving to something more digitized." It's also allows you to tell what level of digitization you're doing. Are you doing an axis level? Or are you doing preservation level? Or --

or both? So it has a lot of the features of the very first release of the Digital Registry that we had some problems with and we had to replace with the HTML pages. So we really do want a lot of feedback on this because Karen's team worked very, very, hard and very fast to pull it together, so I could get feedback from the community.

MS. MAURA SANCHEZ: Thank you.

MR. HARPER: Mr. Harper University of Wisconsin Madison.

Are you going to be migrating stuff -- I feel like I've submitted the same passwords to like three different registries. I can't keep track. Normally, there was a go dirt one. I think there was one for you guys. Are you going to be migrating that if you have the information?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: All the data from the old registry web pages, before the conversion on this one have already been migrated over.

THE AUDIENCE: Okay. Good.

MS. RITA KOHLER: Rita Kohler from Lake Forest College.

My head is swimming with all of this stuff and I'm asking the AskFDLP site, are you going to have a link from that to the forum in anyway? Because it seems like you're doubling information here and there, and it's confusing, for me at least, I'm sure for numerous librarians it's the same thing.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: We are currently working on an upgrade to the AskGPO service. With that, we've been looking at the knowledge base to see -- to clean it up, make sure it has no older information in it. And with that, you know, we'll start to have the discussion about, what are the priorities as to what goes into that knowledge base. What information is available in the forum. We'll still be doing the crosslinking to make sure you can into the forum, to the AskGPO service. So we'll certainly keep that in mind as we go ahead and make that transition.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Go ahead.

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: Sorry. Barbie Selbie, UVA.

On -- on the FDLP, the new FDLP web -- desktop, when you do the search is it searching? Because I've had some issues with the search of the GPO site, or I'm not sure which search I've used, but is it searching just the stuff on the new desktop pages or is it searching everything off of all desktop pages?

MS. KAREN SIEGER: The new desktop only.

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: Okay. So for instance, if you were to do the pull-down on council, that's if there is one.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: There is not.

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: Okay. So we wouldn't get any of the council stuff if we did the search here? We'd need to go to the other one that doesn't work all that well? Okay. Thank you.

MS. KAREN SIEGER: For now.

MS. BARBIE SELBIE: For now.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Okay. Thank you very much. These folks will be around so you can ask some questions.

(Proceedings concluded at 3:00 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Dana L. Burkdoll, a Shorthand Reporter, hereby certify that the proceedings recorded, as herein set forth, was first taken in machine shorthand by me and afterwards reduced to writing within my direction and supervision, and is a true and correct record of the testimony given.

I further certify that I am not a relative of any of the parties, or relative or employee of such, or financially interested in the proceeding.

WITNESS my hand on this 12th day of April, 2008.

Dana L. Burkdoll
Shorthand Reporter
Notary Public

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

APRIL 1, 2008

Session No. 4
3:30 to 5:00

COUNCIL SESSION:
Public Access Assessments

P R O C E E D I N G S

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: So happy April Fool's day. Can you hear me today? Yeah. I'm not projecting very well. And I have a scratch in my throat. Today we're going to start by giving a just a very quick overview and summary of what we've been doing with assessments and then hand it off to Gwen Sinclair. So you have an idea of those of you that are interested, there will be discussion of best practices scenarios following this summary. We can start thinking now about Best Practices in Libraries.

So for an overview, just for a quick summary, the Public Access and Assessments Program focuses on the Public Access requirements and is outcome-based. This is really an -- a revitalized Individual Depository Library Assessment Program, probably knew it as The Inspection Program or a -- or a -- also self-studies were a part of that. And depositories following legal and program requirements to ensure free public access is provided. Our compliance with the law is showing successful in public access assessments.

Just wanted to stress this right from the get-go, if -- or as you are following Title 44 and the program requirements in the Federal Depository Library Handbook, you'll be successful in public accesses assessments.

The Public Act said that this program does not have new policy, is not creating any new standards. The requirements and the standards in the handbook are what the assessment is based on -- oh, and Title 44.

So for an update, there is a Web page on the new FDLP desktop that many of you saw the earlier session and the URL is here. It's under the Depository Administration link. It includes a link or -- includes a link to the paper, Focus On Access Collections and Service. This is

the focus and organizational scheme of the Public Access Assessment. It's going to -- if you haven't seen it, it's very different from the self-study and any inspection reports that you've seen. It's focusing on outcomes.

And there're actually four categories of the Access Collections Service and Overaction Responsibilities. The idea is that libraries provide access. They -- they select and manage collections, provide services for these. And they -- then there are some legal responsibilities and overarching responsibilities, too. So now you can request that someone from GPO come visit your library, and that may include actually an onsite assessment of the conditions at your depository. And that's something that you request from the GPO Participation Form on the desktop.

If you've never been through an inspection or self-study, I just wanted to let you know, I have. I was a very new depository coordinator, went to a spring depository library council meeting and came home to my library, and before I got in the door my boss, the Head of Public Services, was handing me a letter from GPO saying, "You get to do a self-study." Interesting timing.

So the self-study was a document that was required in the past, that libraries filled out and it was mailed to GPO -- it was a self-assessment -- and mailed to GPO, and the staff there reviewed it, and decided whether or not an onsite inspection was warranted.

And I requested an onsite inspection at my library. We were okay with the self-study results, but I requested an onsite inspection because as a new depository coordinator, I wanted to be sure that I was doing the right thing. And the inspector helped validate that. And also, I was hoping to gain some leverage for some issues at my library, and the library administration was supportive have of this. So we used this report from GPO to help us with leverage regarding some access issues.

So public access assessments has been a topic of interest. And we presented about it at five statewide meetings that several of us actually have talked about it. And I -- I actually think it's great because it demonstrates that there is this interest in the requirements and the standards in the -- in the Depository Library Program and that's what the assessments actually cover. So I want to make sure that you understand what the requirements are and are able to fulfill them and -- and learn the guidance on -- on how

to improve upon those.

And last but not least, and we're really excited about this, the Second Librarian has been selected to work in the Public Access Assessments Program within Education and Outreach. And we do outreach as well. We answer questions from depository libraries. This person has a significant depository experience, so we're really excited.

So coming soon -- excuse me -- there is a chapter now set aside for Public Access Assessments in the handbook. But there will be a section somewhere in the Federal Depository Library Handbook on Public Access Assessments.

And this, again, to reiterate, has no new standards, no new requirements, this is just a -- a kind of a summary of what this program is. And it's got half of this three page article in draft, half of it is tips on things we -- we think might be helpful. It always helps us to see your policies posted on your website so we can get a sense of what your access policies and what your collection development policies.

And based on the paper, Focus On Access Collections And Service, we're developing a checklist, and I realized the checklist name sounds a little too assessment oriented, but it's just a -- it's just a tool that we'll use within GPO to facilitate consistent review of individual depositories. And we had some kind of form -- excuse me, we had some kind of form that we took out with us as inspectors to visit the libraries. It's just a way for us to record this information organized by the elements and access collections service and overaction responsibilities. And hope to make -- will make that very soon -- available soon through the desktop for your review. I don't think there's anything earth shattering on there, and I'm going to give you a few examples.

You may have seen these already in the really colorful binder that you have. The first sentence here is an element from "Access Collections On Service." And our e-mail in very helpful discussions had with Gwen Sinclair and Denise Davis, liaisons from council, I'm going to make some changes to this already. I was hoping for a real comprehensive approach to the Sources For Review, and I think I'm going to cut this particular one back at least. This is really, really important one. This is about access, so there is a lot of information that goes into providing -- goes into publishing the outcome in access at a depository. But there's a couple questions specifically about

barriers to access or how one provides access to public access computer workstations. Those will be the primary sources for review for the 2007 Biennial Survey. But we will, of course, take a look at your Web page, see if you've got an access policy up there. And anything else that has information about access to your library and institution obviously is of interest, so those are the sources for review.

And right below that we'll say, yes, it's really -- really obvious that -- that access is being provided. Instead of "no," I'm going to put something on there like "further clarification needed." This is -- I'll talk about the steps in Public Access Assessment shortly, but this is part of an initial review so "no" doesn't need to be put on this draft. But what actually will be the case here in this initial review is, we're going to review this offsite at GPO looking at sources, such as the ones listed here on your library Web pages and from the latest Biennial Survey submission. And then if we have any questions, we'll call up the designated depository coordinator because there's a -- another step in this process. The follow-up does not mean that we think that there's a non-compliance issue; it just means we need further clarification. Does that make sense? Okay.

There may very well not be a noncompliance issue. Just that we need to understand, you know, how to interpret your access policies, whatever the case may be. In this particular -- excuse me. This particular element really relates to the principal of comparable treatment in public services, where service must meet or exceed that given to other resources. I always enjoy that "or it could exceed." Why not? So from the -- excuse me for my scratchy throat. From the collections section, again, make those same tweaks in this before we share the whole document. Going to change "no" to "further clarification required" or something similar to that.

I chose this one because I thought it would -- I could use a couple of specific examples from the old inspection reports and self-study reports, if you're familiar with that. This element really refers to a lot of stuff in bibliographic control -- or Technical Services And Collection Maintenance. So you might have seen something in the old inspection reports or -- or saying something like, "The library provides piece-level records of tangible depository receipts." And that could be something almost word for word from the Instructions for Depository Libraries which was the

predecessor to the Federal Depository Library Handbook. In this case, all of those various things in Technical Services And Collection Maintenance work together to create this outcome and the element at the top. So what we're looking for, at all of those individual processes that a library does -- hopefully identify the resources for review, so you know what we're looking at, and then we'll take a look at those and see if we need to call you for further review. I'm going to get into the steps momentarily.

So more coming attractions. I'm going to talk about -- excuse me, the online public feedback form in a moment, I have -- we have another slide for that. We're also working on a update of the self-study. I know, actually, a couple of people are using the current self-study as a self-assessment tool, and I think that's great. The questions in there are obviously out-of-date. There could be more questions added -- or there could be more questions added to that in the new updated self-assessment research for the electronic environment. But it is not going to be a requirement in the Public Access Assessment the way it was in the old inspection program. The idea is Public Access Assessment will require nothing of you at the beginning except to complete the legally required Biennial Survey. And if you've got Web pages, we certainly hope you do, have those up. So we can take a look at that information. You don't have to fill out a report prior to GPO starting the Public Access Assessment. But we want to complete -- or update the self-assessment resource primarily for educational purposes so that you can review it, perhaps module by module, depending upon what you are doing to really develop your depository. It's a great tool for a new Depository Coordinator to get a sense of what's going on in the depository. And we'll test the -- the checklist in the summer, we have some volunteer libraries. I've got the names of folks who have kindly volunteered already and we're going to take a look and make sure that we get a representative sample of libraries. And we'll also take a look at some of the responses from the 2007 Biennial Survey that are concerning to us. Some libraries responded that their selective housing sites do not provide public access, for example, and then there are some libraries who did not submit the survey. So we're going to develop a process for that, and take a look at libraries where we know we need follow-up already. And then we'll start scheduled assessments in winter of 2009.

To mention the public feedback form, since this assessment program is outcome-based, any comments, complaints, but compliments as well, from general public users will be very valuable to us. This is the suggested wording in the -- on the right side here, and we welcome your feedback on this. But the ideas will create a -- a -- some graphics or different colors, the different sizes that you can place on your library website and then there'll be a to link to this form on the FDLP desktop.

Right now, the new depository library emblem that you placed on your library building has a 1-800 number on them. This is a way of providing a virtual comment mechanism for users of your depository website to contact us. And I think this is really nicely demonstrates the partnership that we have between each individual depository library and GPO. So we can get feedback about the program and then if someone says, Well, I couldn't find the publication I needed and this is the title, we can get that information back to you. And perhaps it's something that you might consider adding to your section. Something like that could be very helpful.

So I know this isn't in your handouts, it was done separately. So this is just an idea of the process, starting in the top left, with the Biennial Survey review and the library institution Web pages. There is absolutely no way we have that many steps in the process. We're trying -- excuse me, we're trying to streamline things. The inspection program is supposed took a lot of time and that -- that we're valuable in that we were able to really provide a lot of consultation along with the -- the assessment. But we're trying to provide educational resources in many ways separately and in addition to the Public Access Assessment. So happy April Fool's Day. And as the acting Superintendent of Documents, I guess I can do that.

Thank you, Geoff.

So here's just an overview of the initial review process. As I mentioned, we'll take a look at the GPO for librarians. We'll take a look at the most recent Biennial Survey -- hopefully there is one because it's legally required -- and the library and institution Web pages. And the results could be everything is great and we'll send you a report to that effect or follow-up as needed. And again, follow-up does not mean there are noncompliance issues, it just means we need further clarification to determine what's going on. And you can

always request an onsite Public Access Assessment. And if I were you, I would seriously consider it, it's very valuable. You might want to volunteer for our summer trial here. If you've got -- if you've got the opportunity during the summer.

So in the follow-up review, we'll contact the Depository Coordinator by phone. What tends to work really well is to send an e-mail instead of a time to -- to call you because these could take, you know, several minutes on the phone. And if there's additional documentation that would help clarify whatever question or questions we have, this is an example of them. If for some reason, you've already created a self-assessment document and wanted to submit that to validate that you're in compliance, we'd be happy to take a look at that.

So there's another thing in development that we're looking at for the end of this calendar year, is a tool checklist for regional librarians to use to go out and visit the depositories. Of course, regional librarians do this already, it's just putting this into the process so it's consistently done to make sure that the whole process is trustworthy.

So as before, everything could be cool or follow-up could be needed. In some cases, if there's something on the website that says, "This library is closed to the public," we probably want to ask you to change that entry mark or probably ask you to change that as soon as possible. And that doesn't mean that you have to open it up to everybody in the world, it just means that there's some kind of wording on there to allow depository users to gain access. Call and make an appointment, as an extreme example.

But at my institution, we had an art gallery in the library, and we had this whole list of students-staff faculty, topographic policy, and this whole list of other exceptions of groups of users allowed into the building, and I managed to get depository users up there near the top, I believe, so you could do all kinds of different things. But we may ask for a three month follow-up. We did this before in the Inspection Program. We may schedule an onsite Public Access Assessment or you may ask for one.

And the Title 44 does say that provisional status is a possibility, so I did throw that in there. And you're probably aware of that, it's a six-month process. If there is something really serious, we'll certainly discuss the options and -- and what could be done and there's a whole range of things that,

obviously, could be done to improve upon the situation. But we just wanted to reserve that option of provisional status.

So I'm going to spend the rest of the program talking about public access best of practices scenario -- scenarios. And the purpose here is to illustrate best practices that your library may adopt, if not already in place, to promote and enhance free access to those depository resources and services that provide it to gain access to those resources.

We had a session last fall and we find it really hard to review our own items. This is actually in the file repository in the desktop. We focused on scenarios last fall whether -- problems that need some kind of attention paid to them. We just wanted to make sure that if there is a problematic issue at a library that it -- it gets resolved as quickly as possible.

But this time we're talking about best practices. And just a caveat here, that these really are in -- in many ways an ideal scenario and gosh, darn, I hope, you know, several libraries actually exhibit all of these characteristics, but I really don't expect every library to have all of these. But, you know, we're always shooting to make improvements. So this is just to give you an -- ideas of the kinds of things that we'll really focus on in terms of an outcomes based assessment.

And I'm going to turn it over to Gwen.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Good afternoon. So Denise and I will be facilitating a discussion about these various best practices scenarios. And so this is the audience participation part of our presentation this afternoon. So for each of the scenarios we have a couple of questions that we would like you to address. One of them is: How would you address the situation in your library to deliver free public access? And the second question is: What are some barriers to implementation and what are some suggestions for overcoming those barriers to provide or enhance free public access?

So, just a reminder, when you come up to the mic to give your input on these, please remember to state your name and your affiliation.

So the first scenario is that the depository library has a highly visible real estate for depository public services within the library building and on the library's Web pages. So now it's time for you all to come up and -- and give some suggestions on ways in which libraries could demonstrate how they would meet

that and possible barriers to this scenario.

Okay. Stephanie?

MS. STEPHANIE BRAUNSTEIN:

Stephanie Braunstein from LSU. Obviously, I think it -- it's self-explanatory that having a website and a web pages up and talking about your access policies and all of things that we've talked about before are what your goal is. The -- sometimes in certain libraries, the barriers are that the depository, or even the library itself, does not control what goes on the schools web page, for example, the university. So this can create some problems for some people in terms of dedicating what they would like to have in terms of space on a website.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Thank you.

MS. MICHELE MCKNELLY: I sort of talked about this earlier, but we're moving away from web pages, we're moving to federated search software. And my, you know, when I was doing the Biennial Survey I kept hoping -- oh, excuse me, Michele McKnelly, University of Wisconsin, River Falls -- I kept hoping to find a place where I could say in the end I want to kill all this stuff because I don't want people to have any idea that they're using government information. I want them to realize that they're using selected information in particular subject categories, and they're not going to really care, you know, the source that it comes from. So integrating it into the Metaglip [sic] or other federated search software that way and being able to take away those web pages where you have to go and -- go an extra step to find it. That that's, you know, to move away from that. I have really prime real estate and you just have to beg and plead to get that, so...

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Okay. Anybody else want to comment on this scenario?

MS. ARLENE WEIBLE: Arlene Weible from the Oregon State Library. I think one of the potential barriers to a scenario that Michele is describing is the degree to which academic libraries put their resources behind passwords and firewalls. And yes, I agree that we don't -- we want to have people not realize they are using government information, but we also make -- have to make sure that they are accessible to all depository users, not just our students or our primary constituencies. And I think that's something that is a real challenge, particularly for academic libraries.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: And anybody have any suggestions on how to overcome some of the barriers? Or are there -- are there some other aspects of this that

we haven't talked about yet? I was thinking about -- we've talked about virtual real estate, but I was thinking about those of us whose documents collections are in the basement. We shall overcome.

Anybody in council want to say anything about this scenario?

MR. TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department of Energy. When I was at University of Colorado the -- the guy -- building remodel plan that called for documents that were on the third floor in the library to move back to the basement again. And I found that the -- the best way to do counter arguments for that was to seek out guidance and to just get the law school, our best ally -- (Inaudible.) -- so using other, you know, like-users and supporters in this.

MS. PEGGY JONES: Well, this is Peggy Jones, Steve Boulderton's successor. We're still slated to go into the basement.

MR. TIM BYRNE: How does it work?

MS. PEGGY JONES: I just wanted to say that is an interesting strategy. I mean as a -- as a newest regional when I'm talking to people, more and more directors want the material in the basement, out of the way, offsite. I mean, one of the best barriers to sending it someplace else is to not have it cataloged, which is kind of defeating that other access issue.

But one other thing that I think is an issue that I've heard about, there seems to be kind of a viral spread among ARL libraries, in that they really want some revisions to Title 44 so that regionals can become all electronic as opposed to having tangible collections. So I would say that that is a very significant barrier.

MR. PETER KRAUS: Peter Kraus, University of Utah. This is really interesting because my library is currently undergoing a \$90 million renovation. And we are, since -- along with the physical we were -- breakdown of the building, we are completely redoing our entire organization from top to bottom. So we're moving away from subject-based orientation so our documents division -- our documents department is going away. We will no longer have a place in the building designated, this is where you go for government information, government documents.

But I think on the other hand, the increase for access is going to go through the roof because I was told you're moving three-quarters of your documents collection into the new remote storage unit that's directly behind the building. And I stood in a room

full of administrators and I said, "You realize, if you do this, we have to retrospectively catalog the entire collection."

And they said, "Oh, we didn't think about that." But they did it. We are now 100 percent cataloged. So yes, it's not physically in the building, it's directly behind the building. You push a button on the computer, it's delivered with your name on it within 15 minutes. If you don't have that university ID, you get a guest ID and it's delivered to you within 15 minutes.

So I think having valuable rev -- if you look at renovations of recent libraries, and I -- I look at the three major libraries in my state, Utah State University, which is the regional, Brig -- Brigham Young University, the University of Utah. If you look at those libraries, which have all gone through major renovations in the last three years, each of them over 75 million dollars. Documents doesn't have a -- a physical place but the material is more accessible than ever.

And -- and I think sort of concentrating on -- on physical real estate in the building is -- is sort of a very antiquated notion. If you look the trends in the ARL's, we're doing away with stock space. Our demand is on classroom, instruction, outreach. It's being driven by -- by what faculty and students want. And I think there should be some flexibility in Title 44 to go -- to go with that. So those are my comments. Thank you.

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Kathy Brazee, GPO. First of all, I just want to say congratulations on being 100 percent cataloged. You mentioned that -- I think last spring, at the last spring council meeting.

MR. PETER KRAUS: We -- we were just sort of getting to there.

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Yeah. We were blown away. I think this is a really good example that demonstrates that there's no one way to do this. And to me, this is a very highly visible collection, it just doesn't happen to be immediately browseable, which has some drawbacks but still it's accessible. Thank you.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: I think that people, back into what Michele was saying, about moving away from the idea that people are using government documents, that, you know, they're both kind of moving away from that idea that -- that something has to be labeled as government information; is that right?

MS. MICHELE MCKNELLY: I would say one other

thing, that in the State of Wisconsin, we have this fabulous delivery system around the state, so I can get something from my regional in Madison in -- in two days delivered in. But the need to house a big collection onsite is really diminishing within our institutions. But the quick delivery is what makes people willing to use it. If you've you got to wait a week, you're not going to do it. Sometimes I can get it overnight, you know, if -- if everything is right and the weather is good. And so people are -- are very interested in this. But it's with all materials; it's government information and other materials. We can move the stuff around quickly.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: I -- I'm going to go to Mark next.

MR. MARK SANDLER: Sorry about that. Mark Sandler from CIC, and I -- I guess I -- I want to say that, you know, certainly last couple of comment, I think, reflect what I'm hearing from ARL library directors, which is they're not interested in committing a lot of expense, space to, or -- to what they perceive to be low-use, high -- high-occupancy collections. But the question really that sets in front of us from this scenario really addresses public service. And -- and I -- and I -- I guess there's, you know, for me the library directors are also concerned that it's very difficult to -- to gain attention for the entire library in Web space, to drive people to that library website or to that local catalog anymore. What's going to cause someone to go search that as opposed to Google or other, you know, larger -- larger search services available.

So more and more we're hearing this talk about what they call "getting in the flow." Sort of getting librarians and getting expert librarians out there where the users are going. And that just seems like a great opportunity to me for documents librarians to, you know, sort of be on Huffington Post and be out there where -- where conversations are going on that actually would benefit from -- from government information and using the kinds of information that you all are -- are expert in -- in organizing and delivering. And trying to bring that to the public. But not -- not so much expecting that they're going to be coming to you and asking for that, but finding ways to -- to get into the spaces where they're having conversations that would benefit from that.

So I -- I -- I guess, I -- I agree with the comments that -- that this notion that -- that folks

are -- are coming in and looking for documents and -- or it -- it's just probably not where the hearts and minds of most library directors these days.

MS. DENISE DAVIS: I would like to respectfully disagree with my colleague, Mark. And this comes from several years of research around public access Internet studies, especially focusing on public libraries. But I'm public library depository staff here. Anybody from public library? Two. Three. Okay.

The reality is, is that people are being directed away from government agencies to public libraries to get access to this information because agencies are no longer supplying the support. So the scenario, as they described, may, in fact, be true in academic libraries, but it's certainly not the case in public libraries. And there are 17,000 public library buildings in this country.

MR. KEN WIGGINS: This is just is response to that. A lot of that is access for government services. Filling out FEMA forms or job applications, so it isn't just to get at government, what we traditionally thought government documents, they are coming to the sites for that purpose. So many times we do need to have the -- the wonderful IRS forms, link-wise you can't get certain forms at libraries. So yes, those are issues. But it isn't just a service issue. You know, the whole concept to me is intriguing about the idea that you can't browse the selection if it's not accessible. I don't know how many people browse collections much anymore in any format, maybe fiction. Catalog, I mean, we're giving them search tools. I'd be interested to see how we could utilize, let's see, the LC products, such as groups of catalogs and WorldCat, and better provide access to our collections. Which means we are going to have to catalog, and that's a good thing that we just heard.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Valerie?

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Oh, okay.

THE AUDIENCE: Before Valerie. Before Valerie. Am I on? Can you hear me?

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Uh-huh.

THE AUDIENCE: Just to chime in here as a Senior Administrator of an ARL University. One of the things that I have to -- to communicate that I think might be interesting to consider, is that I do believe there may be some distinction in what the clientele, based off their type, might be looking form in terms of support for information activities, information seeking activities.

However, in -- of that in particular, one thing we do recognize is that we have a clientele, at least from my experience and certainly what we are hearing as recently just a week ago, who are far more interested in access to relevant content. Period. And as a consequence of that, we find ourselves facing a situation in which there is far more disaggregation between the content, the stuff, and the supporting resources and expertise that has been put together in physical spaces in the past to support it. And I wish I had an answer to what that -- what that means for us in the next few years.

But what it means for us right now is a very difficult decision about what it means to be a visible collection or visible part of an institution of a library. The department is far less important than the content and the expertise to support the content, but how those projects are brought together in some sort of accessible way is becoming less clear and less associated with the physical space.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Valerie.

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Are you sure?

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: We're going to have to take the next two questions and then move on to the next scenario.

MS. VALERIE GLENN: Okay. Well, my name is Valerie Glenn, and I am from the University of Alabama. And this actually gets back to what Mark said, in that when I looked at this, you know, it took me a while to get my mind around this. And, you know, I'm in public services and at my library we kind of do have highly visible on Web pages because we have a link to examine that goes to I mean -- it's chat, it's e-mail, it's whatever, it's answered by a librarian. So I am responsible, in order to overcome the barrier of not every single expert librarian being a government documents librarian, I need to try and spread the word and, kind of, do more basic training, so that we can all be depository librarians.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Okay.

MS. MARTHA CHILDERS: Martha Childers, Johnson County Library. I just wanted to tell a story. I do work in a suburban, an affluent suburban library, and our government documents are integrated into the rest of the collection, but I'm responding to the comment about browsing. Our library excels, I would say, in customer courtesy and service, and we have people roaming the stacks at the library at all times to help people. And the other day I was roaming around and

I noticed this little boy that was about 11 years old. And he was roaming around in the reference collection, which I found a little odd. And I -- I looked at him and I said, "Is there anything I can do to help you?"

And he said, "No." And he was just roaming around in the reference books looking around and -- and discovering knowledge. And I just wanted to share that story with you.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Okay. Thank you. You know, I'm sorry. I think that we're going to have to move on because we've got lots more scenarios.

THE AUDIENCE: Just real quickly, I just want to say one more thing about the basement. Just because we're in the basement doesn't mean we have to hide there. I think there's a lot of -- I think a lot of the documents librarians that feel like they've been pushed into the basements and other areas don't necessarily realize that you can get out and do your own PR and do your own outreach and make sure that people know you're down there.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Thanks. I think that we have a really great discussion going here, and I wish we could keep it but we have another scenario, which is: Information about all depository library users including the primary patrons and the general public, if different, are included in library policy Web pages, image, et cetera, et cetera. And all personnel are aware of the policies, so how -- how do libraries demonstrate this and what are some barriers to demonstrating this characteristic and how can we overcome those barriers?

MR. GEOFF SWINDELLS, CHAIR: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University. One of the barriers that I found, not at Northwestern -- it was yeah -- but at the University of Missouri, was simply making sure that all staff at all levels knew what the access policies were. And that was tremendously difficult when the library was open until 2 a.m. every day and populated by student workers at all -- most of the service desks at the later hours. And so it was a constant struggle to make sure that everyone knew what the access policies were. Because occasionally we would find out someone had been turned away just because the student working at the desk didn't understand the policies. And so we -- it's the kind of thing where you can't do it once, you have to keep reiterating over and over what the policies are.

MS. BETH HARPER: Beth Harper, University of Wisconsin Madison. Student staff is a big issue. I also work in an institution where it -- it's a large

state university. We've got student-staff faculty. We've got guest faculty. We have students from other universities, the general public, our friends of the library, who -- and I can't keep track and we have 42 libraries on our campus, and I can't keep track of our borrowing policies. It takes up about three pages of charts. So it's just a challenge. We have 10 libraries on campus that have documents. And, you know, we have different hours. We have slightly different access policies at the library. So the bigger the institution, I think, the harder it is just to keep track of those things.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: While we're waiting, I'll just throw in. My library, we've got people trained so that when somebody says anything about a government document, their -- their knees begin to quake and their voice quivers and they say, "You have to talk to the government document people."

Anybody else have any thoughts about how to do this or what barriers there might be to achieving widespread knowledge of how to treat depository users?

MS. NAN MYERS: I am Nan Myers, Wichita State University. And I have had a whole career as a government documents librarian, also patents and trademarks, but I've just now moved into, as of close to a year ago, Director of Public Services. But I feel fortunate that I've worked in a library where documents were never allowed to be marginalized. And what you're talking about here suggests an environment where it might be possible for some policies to be included, but not all of them. And if you are in an environment where there's a council to your Director or a council to your Dean or depending on what kind of library you are, it's important for people to work hard. And I assume that would be coming from the depository people to flatten out distinctions because a library should always serve everyone and every area that they can.

We happen to be in an urban serving area where the academic library and the academic campus has always been urged to think of the general public as our general public. So frequently, I think, an academic library doesn't regard themselves as having to serve the public in the same way that they might serve their programs or their faculty or their students. So there are attitudes, there are distinctions, there's ways to review your resources and so forth.

But I think this is more of a ramble so I'm sorry if it sounds like that. Because these are all things that I would despair to, and I assume all of us

in this room would prefer to see done correctly, but I -- mainly, you have got to have some kind of initiative or some kind of determination to make sure that government documents are not marginalized, not treated as a second-class collection, et cetera, et cetera. And I think that can be a constant voice, and I think, unfortunately, that all of us have to have enough guts to do it. But there's always going to be administrators that don't see that. So doing something is better than doing nothing. You may not get everywhere you want to in the course of a year or even five years, but if you can keep plotting, keep doing something, keep having great Web pages, keep saying the signage doesn't point people to the lower level correctly for government documents. Or even if it amounts to the fact they come in the door, if people come in the door and they say, "Well, I need the gov documents person because -- because, and they can call for Gwen or call for Dan or whatever it is. Most reference librarians probably do have a tendency to lurch when they get that difficult question.

But on the other hand, you're never going to have the resources anymore to have a big government document staff. So what I do in that instance is tell people the answers of, if I -- we keep a log at the reference desk and so there's going to be a note here about this class has an assignment about finding a Supreme Court case, et cetera, et cetera. I -- I immediately make it a point to -- to explain to them what to do and if it's a matter of -- of a patron coming in the door wanting to see something with the Code of Federal Regulations. I just use that we're using e-mail, but I know after the Web 2.0 session beginning to think that we need an internal Blog for reference so that we can immediately pass that information to people.

I think that using new Web tools to -- to do your constant training in bits and pieces. It's very hard to train people and have them retain a whole lot, but if you're telling them something everyday or every other day, this is the resource where you can find such and such. I -- I just think that we're all going to have to be more inventive.

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Kathy Brazee, GPO. And, Nan, thank you very much for those comments. You reminded me of a couple things that I thought I'd share.

One, the Public Access Assessment is actually an assessment of the library; it's not of the depository coordinator. The library administration does have the responsibility for making sure that the

depository is operated so that public access is provided and that all legal requirements are met. So it's all of these things that have been mentioned so far and everything we'll -- we'll continue to discuss, takes a heck of a lot of energy and -- and what we are looking for, if -- if you've been hit by a natural disaster, if you've got, you know, significant barriers, if you are not allowed to post anything on your library website, what we're looking for is demonstrable effort, the small steps that everything you can do to provide access and that you're making progress. Of course, if access is completely denied, that's another issue. Your Web page says you're closed to the public and there's no ifs, ands, and buts. If -- if there's -- something comes up, a natural disaster or something, just completely happens out of the blue, I mean we take that into account. And it is the library's -- the library's administrations responsibility for the depository, not the individual depository coordinator.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Okay. Let's move on to scenario three. The depository library regularly promotes the use of depository resources to provide audiences within the library and the institution and to the wider community as well. This -- I think this might be one that's a little harder for some of us to achieve. I -- I find it more challenging. But, you know, what -- what has been your experience or what are your thoughts?

MS. PEGGY JONES/STEVE BOULDER: Hi Peggy Jones and Steve Boulder, again. We have a Blog on our website, I can't take any of the credit for it, but it's posted to daily and it ties news items to government documents. We're using tags created within the Blog environment and also delicious tags. And we have some preliminary evidence to suggest that our Blog is dragging traffic towards use of our -- of our physical and electronic resources. We also have a reference Blog that we post, you know, difficult questions. But our public Blog, I think, is actually really useful.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Ken.

MR. KEN WIGGINS: Ken Wiggins, Connecticut.

I think sometimes the barriers, we assume everybody knows about government documents, you know, that there -- you've spoken to that group many times. But there are so many changes going on. We've -- we've done some targeting to an audience, state agencies are one of my primary targets, and realizing there's always turnover needs to -- doing a lot of outreach agency and we have to go to them, we don't expect them to come to us.

But talking about documents, many of them are amazed at how many are going to state conferences, and maybe you did it two years ago but there's a lot of, again, change going on. People needing to hear the message more than once so... But we already did that, sometimes a barrier.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Jeff.

MR. JEFF BULLINGTON: Jeff Bullington, University of Kansas Libraries. I don't have a -- a concrete thing that I can point out, but I have an example that I think that will illustrate the concept. But the frame of -- the reference framework I'm using for outreach to my library staff and then the way that I'm also positioning my training, is around the concept that governments are interested in everything. And they have their fingers on just about everything that goes on, one way or another. Every now and again, they are consciously staying away from something, and when they are, you kind of want to know why they're keeping their fingers off of it.

And an example that I use in my training a lot to kind of illustrate this concept, is the -- the -- the Web page agentsaging.gov, which, if you look at it on the left-side it points somewhere between, I think it's about 11 different agencies that are contributing content into this area around statistics and figures about aging. Everything from Social Security, Department of Labor, Department of Housing and Human Services, NIH, all of these other -- and you start to think about, so what's going on here that you have all of these different facets of the government interested in -- in the -- the aging population or -- or ages of population and how that translates into how they do their services, how they do their programming, and how they develop policy.

And I'm really trying to work out developing that framework as one of way of helping people see that this is an area that -- that they would want to know. Both for the U.S., for international NGO's, IGO's, state and local. Governments are -- they're touching almost everything in our lives in a complex demo -- democratic society like we have today, so...

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: I think Peter was first.

MR. PETER KRAUS: Go ahead.

MS. SUZANNE SEARS: Suzanne Sears, the University of North Texas. Those of you who know me now, I used to be -- at a county library where I did a lot of promotion to the general public. Going to an academic library from a public library is quite -- eye

opening and quite a difference. Of course, the faculty and students are their primary clientele. But in my interview, I made it very clear to them that if they hired me, that the faculty and the students would be part of who I was marketing to, but that the community would also be somebody that was very important to me. And within the first month of being there, I made contacts with all of the branch library managers in the public libraries in our city. I talked to them about the possibilities of creating a seamless service so that the customer could come into the library, ask for something, they could call our desk, we would do the reference and then fax or scan the material to them. And we are in the process of creating all the rules and regulations for that and hope to have that seamless service up by Fall of '08.

So that the barrier of parking customers, not realizing that they are accessible to the collection that, you know, most of them don't even realize they can come to the university library if they're not affiliated with it. And even though we are a public university and they are welcome, they don't realize they are welcome.

The public libraries also are going to be putting brochures out about our collection at their library, and they are collaborating with us. They have a program coming up in 2009 and they -- we have people talk at constitutions, we give them out on constitution days that are branded by our libraries website and information, and they're letting us give those out at that program. We're working really closely with them as much as possible and it's obviously -- I think, it's obviously already spread fast because Decatur Public Library heard about it and they want in on it, so they've contacted me about, can we expand this to them as well.

MR. PETER KRAUS: Peter Kraus, University of Utah. What we're finding in -- in our outreach efforts is the not -- not-for-profit community is very aware of the resources and services that -- that we offer. I got a phone call, for example, from the Utah Aging Alliance, and they say, "We're having our annual conference, can you come give a talk on government resources for aging?" As long as they give some lead time, we're -- we're happy to do it, and I have the administration support for -- for travel and outreach.

Interestingly enough, too, corporations within the area are very aware of the services that we offer. Oil companies, Haliburton, Exxon, Chevron, I know I'm mentioning some very progressive names here.

They're very aware of what we do -- mining consultants, mine -- mining engineers, environmental activists, environmental attorneys, they're very aware of the services that we provide and we treat all equally.

What I have found disturbing, sort of in the last year, with this huge cataloging project that we did, is we all of a sudden have more material accessible than ever before. So students are finding it in the catalog and they're using it. So I'm getting a phone call from the writing program and they said, "I have a student here who's written an excellent paper."

I say "Great."

"I'm giving the kid an F."

"Why?"

"Well, he's using something called hearings. I don't want him using stuff from the government." And it's a matter of me going over to -- to departments, I mean political science, economics, engineering, they're all, you know, they're all very well versed in information. But with an increase in access, you're having students using government documents in -- in disciplines where they traditionally haven't been used, and there is an education factor there with the faculty. So I kind of want to point that out because -- and I'm finding this mainly in the Humanities, where I'm -- sort of having to go over and say, you know, "This is why they're using it, and yes, this could be considered -- scourging for information." You know, it -- it's sort of -- but I'm finding sort of sometimes the resistance is among faculty who have never had to use this in their own research and who have never been exposed to it.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Thank you.

MS. STEPHANIE BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, LSU again. The Humanities, that's interesting. This kind of feeds into what I was going to say. We have at LSU a program called the Summer Reading Program. And all of the incoming fresh -- persons are required to read a -- a particular book. This coming fall it will be the graphic novel, Persepolis. I don't know how many of you are familiar with that or not, but it's a graphic novel that gives the memoirs of a young woman who grew up in the turmoil in Iran when the revolution was taking place there. And it -- and it went to a theocracy ultimately.

Now, you might say to yourself, what possible government documents connection could we have here? And well, I'm -- I'm working on one because I'm going to work with the office that -- that does this summer reading program, and we're going to have a

program involved with that particular book and we're going to look at State Department information about Iran. We're going to look at, again, hearings, things of that nature that have to do with American policy and Iran.

So I guess, my point really is, is that you can find a connection to what may seem like an stretch perhaps, at times, or to a discipline that doesn't normally draw on government documents because, as was mentioned, documents cover a very broad subject area and the government is interested in just about everything.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Thank you all very much. I think -- oh, sorry. Do you want to follow up?

MS. JANE KELSEY: Please. This is all making -- my name is Jane Kelsey, Kansas State Historical Society. This is my first conference.

In honesty, this whole section, these last two scenarios has made me very twitchy in my mindset and in my agency's mindset. Our collection has been integrated into the collection since 1878. We -- when we do public outreach, when we create -- when the military history guy goes out and there's a workshop on military history resources, we don't worry about whether it's a federal document, whether it's a state document. We're also the state archives, we don't care -- whether it's from a manuscript collection, we don't care and we don't differentiate. If you come in through our door, we don't care what you want as long as you come through the door. And I -- I'm a little confused, I'm concerned about how we are going to relate to public access other than I know my website needs to be revised, and I'm concerned about how you're going to approach institutions where they don't have a separate Web -- you know, they don't have a separate collection that's integrated. It's how we function we don't worry about it until we have to do the paperwork for you. And that's what I'm concerned at.

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Kathy Brazee with GPO. Thank you. That's a very interesting comment and I don't think that you're alone in that. What I would think would be -- would want to, without knowing all of the particulars of the situation, is just documentation or -- or evidence from you that documents are part of your everyday activities, and this probably comes through the -- the Biennial survey responses. They're questions about what kind of public services you provide. And even if documents are part of all of those other public services that they're still there.

I encourage you to take a look at the Focus

On Access Collections And Service paper. It's on the FDLP desktop. If you have any concerns or questions, please let me know.

We definitely like promotion. And visibility. The lead up to the discussion at the Fall conference was a scenario of a -- what I was calling an invisible depository. Where a library is a designated Federal Depository Library, doesn't catalog any of its public depository publications. They're all in a closed stack. There's nothing on the website indicating the library is a depository. Didn't -- I don't remember if I indicated whether or not they had an emblem on their door, but we'd like -- definitely like to see it mentioned that -- that a designated depository is in fact a depository library.

But, obviously, you -- you're providing service to meet the needs of the users, and we'll just look to see that that -- that documents are part of that. You're meeting the federal government information needs and whatever questions that you have. Does that make sense? Okay.

I just wanted to follow-up a little bit more with this particular scenario. I was actually thinking of some Library of the Year Award winners with this scenario. And I encourage you to take a look at the FDLP desktop, Library of the Year Award winner websites. Specifically, Tulsa County Library.

Do I have that right, Suzanne?

MS. SUZANNE SEARS: Tulsa City-County Library.

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Tulsa City-County Library. The first Library of the Year Award recipient and Carver Public Library. And David Cismowski did a presentation at the last spring conference, so this is on the FDLP desktop in the proceedings titled, You Don't Have To Be Rich.

Is that correct, David?

You Don't Have to Be Rich. It doesn't take a lot of extra resources beyond energy and initiative and support to do promotional activities. And there's evidence on -- in the presentation and -- and on these websites about some of the activities that librarians do to be proactive. Providing information about their public government information resources to their communities. I think that is really good resource to take a look at.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: Okay. I'll switch over to Denise, and she'll handle the rest of this. Okay?

MS. DENISE DAVIS: You probably thought that

you were done. Okay.

The fourth scenario -- there is actually one after this then -- and a then I'm done.

Federal depository resources are all described bibliographically in the libraries online public access catalog. Go Utah.

MR. PETER KRAUS: Pete Kraus, University of Utah.

It's a known fact that most ARL's were significantly cutting back in print. If it comes between the electronics budget and the print budget, we know what the reality is and where the money is going to go. Less print material coming in, less material being catalogued. You have large copy-cataloging staffs who are sometimes a little nervous about their future. You have heads of technical services who are wondering, you know, what can I do to make a contribution. And as the -- as the amount of print coming into a library gets less and less, these people are still here.

And when docs approached tech services about a big retrospective cataloging project, they said, "Oh, more work, we would love that." It justifies them. And we -- and -- and I think if you approach this in the right way, and you hear that your tech services staff is getting a little hungry and a little nervous, then approach them with this. But, you know, you can keep your numbers up for now. You can justify yourself, we have work for you. This can be easier than -- in fact, it's not going to happen overnight. But a two, three, four-year project, especially in an age of decreasing print.

I mean, I -- I spoke with one librarian here from another ARL, they've turned off their approval program and they've also cut their discretionary budget for print by fifty percent. They're not buying print unless, you know, unless the faculty are screaming for it, which they're not. But their tech services stuff is still there and they're looking for work, so I would explore this option. Thanks.

THE AUDIENCE: As the head of tech services, I would like to say that in many smaller institutions we have people that have been repurposed into other positions and that it is the cost of completely describing all of the materials in our documents collection is not justified by the use. And we have many things that sit there and if they are used we will -- we will describe them, we will catalog -- catalog them completely. But if the usage is simply not there for big recon projects in smaller institutions and

there is not administrative support to do so, so we're not doing that.

The other thing that I have to say is our online public catalogs are dying, you know, the usage there is not happening. This is not how -- I'm in an academic institution, this is not the way that our students want to discover materials. They're using other resources and then accidentally backing into our materials. And because they -- they often are described but sometimes just by -- by the descriptions they're finding elsewhere they can go to the shelf and seek them and that is one of the beauties of SuDocs.

But I don't see big recon projects having a lot of future because of the costs they're aren't without costs and we have to see direct benefits. I see things like description of digital materials and institutional repositories for the scholarship on our campus being much more the way that we're going to move our tech services staff in the future.

MS. RITA KOLLER: Rita Koller from Lake Forest College library. To answer a little question on her part. When I started -- was given the government documents position, our hearings, for instance, were not cataloged and I said, "Well, why not? This is something that's very important." And so slowly but surely we started doing this and now it's being done 100 percent.

Pick-ups at the time, I would pick up two or three. And now, it is weekly that I'm picking up ten documents, eleven documents that have been used by the students that have been checked out. So don't just say, don't catalog. I think we should, we should continue. And I think the more that you catalog, the more it's go to be visible and the more it's going to be usable.

MS. ANDREA SEVETSON: I'm Andrea Sevetson and I'm with LexisNexis now, but people who know, I was at the Census Bureau and I was at Berkeley for years. Before I was at Berkeley, I was in little, small institution in western Virginia, and that was oh, 20 years ago. And they were reconning their collection, and would you believe that -- that use of actual, like, textual books, not government documents, went up by like, you know, two, 300 percent. Just because it was in the catalog. When I went to Berkley, everything was in the cataloging, even if it was a basic record it was there. And so use of documents was always pretty good across the collection.

Now that I'm no longer in a library, one of things that amazes me is for my company, people will say, "Do you allow federated searching?"

I said, "Well, we have marked records that either come from a full volume, some of them not." I said, "So when you are doing federated searching, are you including your catalog when you are doing your federated searching?"

"Well, no, we only do those electronic resources that we pay money for."

"Well, don't you pay money for the books in your collection? So why aren't you including your catalog in federated searching?" Because it was certainly -- it's that one stop shopping all over again.

MS. SUZANNE SEARS: Suzanne Sears with the University of North Texas. When I was at Tulsa City-County Library, we did a retrospective conversion project where did -- put our documents and -- that we had received prior to when -- we didn't start cataloging until '92. We were a depository in '64, so about 30 years worth of documents that we started putting in the catalog. Our circulation of documents increased over 400 percent with the material being in the catalog, so I think it's very important.

At the University of North Texas, they had already started a retrospective conversion cataloging project when I got there. And what they're doing is, they've got the document, they're putting in the catalog record, they're also creating metadata and digitizing the material and preserving it. So all of our pre-1960 materials are being cataloged and put online.

MS. JANE KELSEY: Jane Kelsey, Kansas State Historical Society. I come from an institution where we have 120-year retrospective conversion project underway, and I mean 120 years of collecting. And dead silence.

I can tell you, though one, thing. I have been emphasizing my state publication for the last year for the primary fact that I have somebody who is going to retire. She's comfortable dealing with state docs so I haven't forced her to learn how to do the federal documents. But I have every hope that when I start going back into those 19 -- 1920's, 1918-era materials, that I know are not cataloged well, that I will see the same amount of increase that I am seeing as I get my state publications reconned. I was absolutely ecstatic when I catalog something one day and then the next day on state publication I had a researcher in our library because they checked our library for a catalog.

Cataloging is not dead, but we have to think about it differently. We have to be realistic about what we can do and expect. If somebody came in and told me I had to have everything reconned, you'd probably

kill off half the staff because we would all die of shock, because that's not going to happen in my institution any time too soon.

But it can -- it does -- good cataloging makes a difference on finding it even if the kids are thinking different. They may not start out with that online catalog, but I'm finding my History Day kids, like somebody said earlier, they back into it and then we have History Day kids coming in and doing research. So it's not a dead op -- dead option yet.

MR. CHRIS BROWN: Chris Brown, University of Denver. I'm not sure why I'm here; Tim Byrne was pointing at me so... I -- I think what we wants me to say is that we've got a 70 percent depository for most of 99 years, and we're about 70 percent cataloged right now of a significant collection. But we have been aggressively adding URL's into our catalog; we have almost 200,000 URL's for documents right now. And even those parts of the collection that we didn't think were important, we don't have an aerospace program, but out of 24,000 URL's for Microfiche, those are getting hit through the roof.

We have a lot of hearings, and I'm halfway through adding hearings in our print collection to LexisNexis, not to put a plug in it but -- so LexisNexis digital hearings and those are getting hits through the roof at 32,000 links to hearings. 9500 GAO reports and those are -- those are quite high as well.

So I think if we have some creative strategies to get users into government documents, we can see some successful use. Now, all this time, our print use is going down, down, down, I hate to say it, but it -- it just is. And so apparently users really like the online use.

MR. TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department of Energy. Before I left Colorado, I started an effort within the Colorado lines of research libraries. So this is the group that consists of all of your major depository libraries in Colorado plus most of Wyoming. And I -- I addressed that group, the directors, and it was very clear that all of them wanted smaller documents collections. They wanted the space that those collections were taking up. They felt collections got very little use. And I agreed with them. The collections did need to be reduced to size, but not completely done away with. And we started a -- an effort, and Chris had taken over since I left Colorado, for the selectives to really look at their collections, decide what are the things that they really need to

retain? As the Michele was saying, we've got a really good courier system in Colorado, where we can use our -- our union catalog and get documents from one library to another. So the need to maintain a just-in-case collection of depository materials is greatly reduced. And the -- the deans and directors of the libraries are very much more open to the idea now, of doing more cataloging of those leaner collections, than being told they need to catalog everything so that some of it might get used. If you want to talk a little more.

MR. CHRIS BROWN: Yeah. I was, thank you. With Peggy Jones' help, too, we're putting together a Wiki. And there is two parts to the Wiki. One is where each of the Colorado depositories evaluate this collection's streams for the SuDocs class. And then the second thing is, we evaluate our commitment to those SuDocs letter. So we might be at the ARL 0-5 levels of commitment, but A, B, and C, A being we want to keep it forever; B, we're going to stay where we are; C, we either want to leave or discard.

And then also, we have a second part of the Wiki where we do metrics where we measure how many bibliographic records we have by SuDocs file and then how many linear feet we have.

So we pretty well know within the state what our strengths are of the collections. And now, we're going back to the directors in less than two-weeks and presenting them the plan, and we'll roll out a state plan and we'll start to act on that discard lists and some other ways of expediting things. Thank you.

THE AUDIENCE: No. But what I think would be really, really useful is if we were -- there was some kind of collection set, and I'm maybe speaking in total ignorance, but like a union list of collection sets for these people that have done major retroprojects that you could purchase, download, buy. I don't know how you would get them but just some way of adding material to your collection, because we know they are precious, but there doesn't seem to be a unified registry of finding those records, getting them into your catalog, doing the item conversion so they are linked to the piece. That could be an improvement.

MR. KEN WIGGINS: Ken Wiggins, Connecticut. I don't think one can argue that more catalog material creates more access. I think a question, though, is, an assessment what of the people found. I mean, I have worked in libraries where materials were sometimes cataloged say from the early 1900's to Nth degree. Students would pull up that material because it was in

the catalog and then find out it was so old, it had no value to -- to what they were looking for. And I think the historical library people coming in and looking for specific information is one thing, but an assessment needs to be made, in my mind, when you're doing a retrospective conversion is to relevance of the materials and in your audience.

There are collections that the information is interesting if you're a historical researcher but if you're a student looking for the latest on whatever, you may be grossly disappointed when you get that information. But I think that you have to carefully analyze collections and not everything does need to be cataloged within the scope of your own library. You may get those materials, but you have to analyze your collections and your -- your usage.

MS. PEGGY JONES-BOULDER: This is Peggy Jones-Boulder again. If I could just speak to that last point. When he looked at -- Chris mentioned our Wiki, where we are adding metrics about number of linear feet and number of bib records. When you start looking at those, you know, just in a general overview, it really looks like the alliance libraries, at least, have concentrated their cataloging efforts in areas that meet curricular needs. And so taken together you can see that, okay, this school that specializes in agriculture has done a lot of work in that area. So I think there has been fairly selective cataloging to meet curricular needs, at least in academic libraries.

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: In the interest of time, I want to move along to the last scenario and then a final question. But we'll have time at the end for additional questions.

Depositories that have mostly electronic collections or are transitioning to become more electronic, exhibit all of the above with an emphasis on identification and promotion of the online resources. This does fit nicely into where the conversation has been going.

Stopped the whole conversation.

THE AUDIENCE: Sorry. All of the above what?

THE AUDIENCE: The previous scenarios?

MS. GWEN SINCLAIR: The previous scenarios.

MR. DAVID CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski, California State Library. This is sort of the quintessential ending to this because we're all becoming or transitioning to electronic depositories, in a sense. It was very interesting to me, to -- that -- that the

previous question led almost solely to a discussion of retrocataloging. What I tried as a regional to convince my selectives that are transitioning to an electronic depository is to start now. Don't -- don't worry about the past. Because as -- as -- as the State Librarian for Connecticut just pointed out is, as more and more time goes by, those older materials are going to become less and less relevant to all but historical researchers.

But start now and change policy, change cataloging approaches, change reference approaches beginning today. And I have to believe that GPO is -- when -- when you do your public assessments, and Kathy correct me if I'm wrong, but I have to believe that you're going to look at what at -- at libraries going forward and not what they've done in the past.

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Kathy Brazee, GPO. Yes. Primarily. Yes. The assessment is -- is the day of the review, technically. Obviously, what we really would like to do, is see what the plans are for the library. Some of that can be demonstrated through information on the library Web page. And a lot of that will be for the electronic resources.

If there has been an issue though with collections, how collections were maintained in the past then that still is an access issue. But in terms of identification of resources, if a library hasn't cataloged anything and they start from this point forward, obviously, that's great. And then, ideally according to the regular -- or the program requirements there would a piece-level record somewhere on a shelf list or in some kind of database of the other depository resources. But we've definitely would have recognized there's a piece-level record from this point forward if it didn't exist in the past and possibly work towards that identification.

MR. DAVID CISMOWSKI: And if I could say one more thing that struck me listening to the comments here. That there's sort of a delicious irony going on here, because GPO has been trying to get depositories to become more electronic, to integrate their physical resources into the general collection, to integrate reference ethos, government reference ethos, into the general reference delivery system. And as you do that, as a library does that it becomes more and more difficult to pull out and measure something because it's disappeared into the -- into the seamless fabric of -- of the whole. And it's going to be very different from the old inspection program where the inspector arrived

and the inspector said, Take me to the collection. Take me to the reference desk that provides government information. Take me to the people who are reference -- government information reference specialists. Because a depository library today can provide excellent government information service to their customers but not be able to identify any of those individual departments anymore.

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Kathy Brazee, GPO. I agree definitely. And that's why the Public Access Assessment had to be outcomes based. It's -- it's focusing on the end result of all of the daily activities which have always been very -- always different at each library. It's how you get to the outcome is -- is your choice at -- at each depository. But I -- I agree that it's what we're looking at is whether or not access is provided, whether or not there's an integrated function or not, and whether or not there's service and -- and there are personnel at the library who have public service expertise in government information resources. It's -- it's definitely more widespread among public services staff and when there is no separate government documents department. So we're looking at the outcome.

MR. JOHN SHULER: I'm -- I'm kind of thinking of other varieties of religious experience here.

THE AUDIENCE: John Shuler.

MR. JOHN SHULER: John Shuler for the University of Illinois, Chicago. I finally found a religious experience that I can identify -- identify with. Because if you look at my institution, what we are doing is exactly scenario of number five. But we are not starting at the beginning, we are unraveling what existed before. We're -- I guess the best term is reknitting. We are no longer putting collections in SuDocs; we are now reclassifying everything into a single classification. We are actually deaccessioning with the brutal recognition that we're already 80 percent electronic, simple fact, we've accepted that and moved on. And now, what I'm doing as Depository Coordinator, a lot of what I like to call the last living documents librarian at UIC, is I am going back through the paper collection and deciding what we're going to keep and what we're not going to keep. And the stuff that we are going to keep, we are not going to keep in SuDocs. We are reknitting it back into the collections.

We have not had a separate documents

reference desk for the last five years. Has anybody noticed? No, they haven't. They have been getting their government information through other means, quote/unquote. I have been there to, in my worst days, hector them. I have been there to say, "Well done, folks, you are now all" as somebody said, we are now, all "documents librarians." And occasionally I'm there as a moral force reminding them of their public access rights and sometimes they believe it and sometimes they don't.

So in a sense, in the course of my 25-year career, I've gone from a separate collection, a stalwart fortress of depository righteousness, to something that is, I think, much more liquid. Much more liquid, I can only think of that I'm now a fish that swims in the sea of people. And I'm not sure what -- what it all means for us in the future. But I think I'm scenario number five and I like it. Thank you very much.

THE AUDIENCE: Okay. And finally, what other situations may serve as best practices examples you would like to share with GPO and the rest of us?

MS. KATHY BRAZEE: Kathy Brazee, GPO. If you're anything like me, you'll think of it later. Feel free to contact GPO -- direct GPO or -- or directly to me. Thank you.

MR. GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, CHAIR: That is it.
(Proceedings concluded at 5:05 p.m.)

SPRING DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

APRIL 2, 2008

P R O C E E D I N G S

GEOFF SWINDELLS: My name's Geoff Swindells with Northwestern University.

And in this spot, we've reserved this for Council recommendations, but we're doing something a little different this time. We're hoping to have a conversation around sort of -- that come out of Council's recommendations from the fall, which I will project but are also in your packet. They're in the section of your booklet for Wednesday, April 2nd, and it says Responses to Recommendations. So we'll be referring to that, but I will project it, just to remind folks of that.

And based on the conversations today, more formal recommendations may come out within the next month or so from Council. But what we want to do is try to engage in a conversation so that we all understand what's being asked, what's already being done, things like that and -- because we've found sometimes the recommendations, they sort of go out at the end of the conference and then the next conference we get the answers back, and we haven't really had a conversation about them. So we're going to try that today.

The way -- this isn't the only question we're asking, but I think it's a very important one, and it marks somewhat of a change from a number of Council sessions where our focus is what GPO can do for us or what Federal Depository Libraries can do for themselves. We've taken a number of different tacks. All those are important discussions, but the way we're structuring this conversation, to a certain extent -- I'm willing to depart from it if this doesn't work -- is how can Depository Library Council best assist GPO and the Federal Depository Libraries in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities.

And were going to structure this around recommendations from the fall. I will get back to this, but, obviously, if you don't want to speak up, well, that makes our conversation a little

difficult, but if you'd like to e-mail me with things you think of on the plane ride back or when you're stuck in O'Hare or something, feel free to contact me at g-swindells@northwestern.edu and I'll make sure that gets out to the rest of Council.

Okay. Let's see. The way I'd like to structure this is we're going to go through each of the Council recommendations and GPO responses. I am not going to read to you either the recommendation or Council responses. You can all read for yourself. But what we'd like to do is begin a discussion around both the recommendation and GPO's responses, anything new that has come up at the conference that we'd like to talk about related to these.

And the way I'd like to start this off is first have Council address these with any of their concerns or their commendations, et cetera, and then open it up to the audience. And, if possible, to draw in GPO staff, those that are left.

FDSys, this is obviously one of the most important initiatives currently being done by GPO. We have tended to think of it as coming from the other side of the house at GPO, but increasingly it's going to affect everything that GPO does, everything that the Depository Library community does. So I'd like to get us started by having Council members talk a little bit about where they see FDSys, any concerns they have, and we can see how the conversation goes.

PETER HEMPHILL: This is Peter Hemphill of Hemphill & Associates.

Council will have quite an extensive conversation about FDSys and concerns surrounding the master integrator switch, as well as schedules. I think it's in everybody's best interest, both GPO's, Council's and all of the Depository Libraries to make sure that FDSys moves along at a good clip and that focus remains on functionality that's defined, and we keep it within scope and we keep it moving along.

Now, one of the things we also discussed was the fact that different institutions may need different things from the standpoint of application program interfaces into FDSys to be able to retrieve information, and also agencies that need to put information into FDSys.

One of the things I think the Council can help facilitate is the discussion surrounding what

all of the different institutions need, but in order to do that, we need to understand from all of your institutions what the needs are to be able to access that information.

So we would very much like your input, not only on the mechanisms to facilitate the discussions, such as maybe a wiki or whatever you feel would be the best way, because twice a year isn't going to cut it here as we get through the more critical parts of the design phase of FDsys. It's going to have to be an ongoing conversation with the community. So we need to know from your institutions what their needs are as far as access into the FDsys system.

So I don't know, with that question, any comments?

KATHY HALE: Kathy Hale, State Library of Pennsylvania.

One thing I really want to stress with this is that we have to remember it's not only academics that are going to be coming to this. It's going to be people like my 82-year-old father who wants to go in and learn about what the government is doing for him. So that we want to give it functionality not only for the law librarians and the law students and other academics, but for those people that come into my state library who have a third-grade reading level who are a member of the general public that it is our mission to serve.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: That's a really good point. There are very many stakeholders here. We -- in fact, we don't know who all the stakeholders are potentially for using this system. And although those of us in academic institutions can see certain types of uses, we do want to make sure that a whole variety of types of uses have been envisioned in both the design phase and the execution.

And I don't know if you've read through the requirements document. It's -- I recommend it for bedtime reading. But you can, you know, just take a little chunk at a time and it will help lull you to sleep. But I think that a lot of these may be in there. But we need to make sure that these capabilities are there.

So I would be very interested in how we can help elicit the variety of uses from various stakeholder groups that we may not have been talking to so far.

DENISE STEPHENS: This is Denise Stephens, University of Kansas.

Related to FDsys, one of the conversations that Council had on his topic really has to do with an awareness that the timeline for implementation appears to be fairly aggressive considering the number of changes in the implementation that have been made. And we would want and hope to be able to have maybe more frequent communication about project status and goal-setting, milestones than maybe we've had today considering the fact that we're still, based on the presentation yesterday, looking at, you know, a fairly aggressive timeline.

And I would be very interested in knowing how we can make improve on the good communication we've had, based on your responses from last fall's recommendations. But with a project like this, it appears that maybe we need to speed that communication cycle up a bit.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

One of the items that the Council discussed based on the programs yesterday that discussed the new and evolved federal desktop was being able to create online communities through those mechanisms for the Depository librarians To begin to discuss these issues and begin to track changes within the system and give most, if not all, Depository librarians a chance to give input regardless of whether or not they can attend these fiscal meetings.

BARBARA MILLER: Barbara Miller, Oklahoma State.

I have a question about how the agencies fit into FDsys. I know that there's going to be no -- when it's finally set up there's going to be different ways that agencies can interact, get materials to GPO, and I haven't heard much about it, of how that's going to change, or I know sometimes we've written to agencies for materials if they're out, you know, the feds are out. So we'll go to the agency instead of GPO and we'll just change maybe within the electronic environment.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Gil, did you want to take a stab at how that environment might change or --

GIL BALDWIN: Sure. This is Gil Baldwin from GPO.

The reason you haven't been hearing too

much about the civilian side of getting content into the system is that that is not really something that's emphasize in the first release. The first release is a foundational bill to get the system infrastructure pulled together or to get the initial content loaded from all the things used to be in GPO Access and get them migrated to get the integration with the ILS. So this is some of the things that you're going to be seeing first.

Now, we haven't moved away from the idea of getting agency content in. In fact, if you remember in the demonstration release that we've been showing off, there's a sufficient side to that. It's not usually what people want to look at, but it's there and we demonstrated it last time. There are various channels for getting content in. We are looking for agencies who are offering content or creators to contribute things directly into the system. And in fact in a far out release we will have probably authoring tools built into FDsys that they can work in a collaborative environment and create stuff.

In the shorter term we'll have migration of existing content. They'll be what we're calling converted content that you think of primarily as the products of a scanning activity to get Legacy documents into the system. So there is a lot of stuff happening on the civilian side, but it's not particularly emphasized in the first public release.

RIC DAVIS: This is Ric Davis from GPO.

I wanted to go back to Denise's comment, which I thought was very good. I know that in recent months, you know, the way we worked on Council's recommendations was, you know, I know Gil worked with Chris in a liaison role to respond to his recommendation, but I thought was a really good point leading up to the program management's offices planned release in November that particularly if that ramp-up is prepared, we do need a more regular communications process. And I think that maybe something Geoff and I can talk about offline is the frequency of that.

And, of course, my unit, the library unit, is a key customer for deliverables coming from that as well as the library community so we need that integration role of with conversation both Council, PMO and my unit, the library unit.

The other reason that's so critical is that I mentioned in terms of our budget cycle for

the S&E appropriation, we began to ask for about 7 to \$8 million in capital expenditures, and those expenditures are for things that are outside the scope of what's necessarily going to be delivered through FDsys, things like our, you know, modernization of our distribution operation and other activities.

So where I think it would help us also is as we're planning our budget for next year and future years, it also helps me determine what we need for the S&E appropriation that may not be delivered by FDsys but is still critical to support the library community.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Other comments around this topic?

I mean, another side of this is bringing in other voices in the community into that process. And I would urge folks that if they have any concerns or issues they want to take up that they -- one easy way to do that is to contact me and I can feed that into those regular meetings, but we can also find other ways to get that input in. And I did talk briefly with Mike Wash about a variety of communication, Wikis and all those kind of things. So they are looking at other ways to elicit communication feedback.

GIL BALDWIN: We are also interested in hearing -- this is Gil Baldwin, GPO again. And we are certainly interested in hearing any feedback you have on what's the most effective way to make use of the time in these meetings because we're feeling like maybe the big -- of recession that tries to make one size fit all isn't working too well, and we would, you know, like to hear your feedback on what might work better so we can do things -- next time.

Some ideas that have come up, maybe we could have like a technical track and an FDsys 101 kind of track with people who are new attendees -- don't really know what the system is really about. There's some ways to parse this out that we could get better coverage that's customized for different audiences.

SANDEE McANINCH: Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky.

Going back to Kathy's question and your request for other stakeholders and how they might use the system, I guess it would it help me -- I guess what I should do is test an assumption.

The front door of FDsys, when it's done,

is the FDLP. Geoff taught the GPO home page, how are they going to come at it, and then we can give you, I think, some better feedback on, you know, what the needs will be.

GILL BALDWIN: Gil Baldwin, U.S. Government Printing Office.

We anticipate that they'll be a very large and obvious door on the GPO home page and that there will also be FDSys's own home page for people -- track directly. And with that said, yeah, there will be a lot of opportunities to create links from the desktop or from other tools, but we'll really didn't see that as being -- the front door.

RIC DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government Printing Office.

The other thing that we would like to see, either in first release or down the road, is something that builds on a conversation with Council last fall -- may have even been, I believe, a recommendation that talked about the integration of this into other resources that would make available.

So, for example, when you looked at FDLP December desktop yesterday, Karen demonstrated stated a site search capability. We don't want long-term and separate site search for the desktop that's different from the past implementation that's going to be done with FDSys. So we need to look at the integration of those resources and pull the things into it so we don't have separate sites.

DENISE STEPHENS: Denise Stephens, University of Kansas. On that topic, and following up on previous questions from the floor, there appears to be conversations at this meeting and other venues that are real maybe lack of understanding on the part of the community as to how the various applications that are being developed fit together, what is their relationship, such that people understand, as in a previous question and point, what the entry point is and the how that entry point takes me from one place to another, if in fact that is the rationale.

So there may need to be more of a -- maybe a little bit more transparency, a bit more consultation about how all of these tools relate to each other so that there isn't a lot of confusion as to which one to go to or which one meets specific needs as opposed to another.

BARBIE SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia. My sort of question and point were

exactly the same. GPO Access, it doesn't have a name recognition except for in this room, I realize, but -- and I'm sure everybody in this room does -- but when I ask the question, at some point, of, you know, will there still be a GPO Access, it was sort I'm not -- so I guess the entry points and the transparency of how to get this stuff.

And then my other question was also since -- I don't guess necessarily need GPO access to get to the GPO information. I use Tonis a lot and I teach people to use Tonis, and then they're getting the GPO stuff. And I guess I'm assuming that GPO and LC are working together to make sure that that integration is working as well. So sort of the Access points, but also the working with agencies who are pulling off of GPO Access.

RIC DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government Printing Office.

I think Barbie's question is very good one. The one thing that -- you know, a lot of development work has been going on with FDsys, but we also need to have that discussion about brand management from a marketing standpoint. We've had, you know, 15 or so years building the GPO Access brand, and sometimes it's actually a bit surprising, you know, outside the beltway and even outside of this community how many people actually do those words, GPO Access, and what they mean. And I think as we go forward and we're using the label FDsys, we shouldn't lose sight of the brand that we've spent 15 years building so that people are aware of it and they're aware of the entry points and how to use it. That's a good point.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University. Correct me if I'm wrong, but except for high-end users who might want to connect into FDsys in novel ways through a public API and a variety of ways -- hooks into the system is the general public even going to care what FDsys is, since it's going to be the thing behind the scenes that should integrate a variety of functions that may already exist out there. They may work slightly differently, but --

RIC DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government Printing Office.

And this is -- I'm speaking, really, from my standpoint, as a customer of what FDsys will be and the feedback that we've had not only from groups like this, but from the general public, you know

CENDI organizations, et cetera.

I think the key is transparency. They really don't care. They want a better search and retrieval mechanism to find the content. And the point I didn't make, going back to Barbie's point, is that we are having those conversations with LC because, again, they do -- you know, for lack of a better word -- through something like an API they are getting that information us now that powers GPO Access and needs to continue in the future.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Anything else on this topic?

KATHY BLOOMBERG: Kathy Bloomberg, Illinois State Library.

I guess I'm just a little confused now. I mean, is there going to be a web stage that's labeled FDSys? And, if so, I mean, I just really think maybe is there time to rethink the name because it just sounds so bureaucratic, and I just can't imagine me saying to someone over the dinner table, a friend has a question on social security or something, and say, Why don't you go to the FDSys website, and they'll just look at you and say, Huh?

Thank you.

TED PRIEBE: Hi. Ted Priebe, GPO. Let me see if I can speak to that point. I think it's been raised a couple times.

One of the efforts that underway right now and that's really a cross-functional effort among the various web groups within GPO is to redesign our public phase and have more of an integrated single-entry point where you go to gpo.gov and all of that information, whether you want to go to the FDLP, the bookstore, contract or connect and some of our other functions would all be integrated so FDSys would be a clear entry point from that single place. And that's a plan that's in process now and we should have integrated for FDSys in the public launch.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Okay. Let's move on to web harvesting.

Web harvesting has been a concern of Council for a number of years. It's a concern of GPO, it's a concern of a lot of the agencies. And we really appreciate the information contained in GPO's response. For instance, the very existence of a CENDI web harvesting task group is interesting. I think of lot of good things will come out of that. And we have a very good presentation that garnered a

lot of good conversation on the EPA web harvesting effort at GPO. And so I'd like to sort of start talking about that and start with Council on any perspectives on what they've seen at this conference or on GPO's response to this question.

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut State Library.

Again, we appreciated the demonstration and the presentation on where GPO has gone with particularly EPA private. One thing that we talked about -- and this sort goes along with FDSys as well -- that to make web harvesting more useful, they require collaboration with the various agencies at time of creation of some of these publications that having better information up front would make it more harvestable later. And this is true of a lot of websites as well. But we don't think the school itself is going to be able to overcome sometimes just basic design issues within websites or how documents are structure. So possibly having these work groups not only talk about the harvesting mechanism, but also just really at the very beginning with the publication would be a real help. And I think that's the basic thing that we want out of that, other than also some of the scoping issues -- and came clear in the EPA pilot -- a lot more than we really want -- and, hopefully, the lessons learned from that project we'll -- through both of the Council and to your work.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Any other conversations on Council around this because it raised a number of issues. It raised the whole in-scope out-of-scope issue, how those determined -- where those determinations are made in the process. You know, are they made up front in designing web harvesting? Are you then forced in the back end, sort of do all that in-scope out-of-scope determination. A variety of things I think came up.

PETER HEMPHILL: This is Peter Hemphill, Hemphill & Associates.

Having done several web harvesting projects in the past, I find it's not a perfect solution. However, it does have a lot of value in certain areas. Those areas where there are well-structured websites, it's very beneficial. It's also a very good at identifying areas that you may miss or finding other materials. But after that it becomes an issue of how do you get those materials into the appropriate system, because some

of them are not very well structured.

Many times we would go out to -- in these cases they were industry societies as well as government military information sites, and we would contact or provide them with tools that would allow them to get the information into our system so that they could provide it in a format or a form that was able to be digested into the systems.

There are multiple approaches you can do that. You can do that through your website, you can do that through web buildings tools, you can do that through other APIs in the system, direct feeds. There's a lot of different approaches to take.

So web harvesting is only part of the picture that I think GPO needs to address. It's not going to be an end-all to finding everything that you need to put in the system, but it will be good at identifying a lot of the types of information you may be missing.

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut.

The only other thing I didn't hear much response -- from the depositories libraries. As far as part of the EPA project, GPO is looking at sort of a pilot to utilize some of the depositories, help them with this overwhelming amount of information. They've got to help piece this together, and I just wondering how people felt about that even as a long-term relationship between the Depository Library and GPO as harvesting goes forth because inevitably there are going to be problems in data selection.

ARLENE WEIBEL: Well, this is Arlene Weibel from the Oregon State Library. I wasn't necessarily going to address that, but I will.

I think there is some level -- I'm sure there is some level of interest in the Depository community about helping out with this type of activity. I think it can't be the solution because you're going to get variable levels of participation. I mean, just like the -- using the community to identify fugitive documents in general is a good thing, but it's not a solution. It's just one of many things that can happen.

But I think that what I was getting up to say is somewhat related in the sense that there are a lot of state initiatives at the state level to work on this issue. And I just -- I've never really seen a lot of collaboration with GPO and the other projects that are out there at the state level. I

think that we're all trying to figure out how to deal with an in-scope/out-of-scope issue. We're all trying to figure out how to deal with these publishing practices that turn out partial documents and all that kind of thing. And I really think that there's a lot more that can be done to develop better tools to help us do the parsing and doing the filtering that needs to happen. And I'd like to see a venue where a lot more discussion amongst folks that are really starting to get some good expertise out there -- I'd like to see that happen. And I'm not sure -- I'm not saying that it hasn't happened at all, but I think there needs to be a lot more of it.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: That's a very good point.

TED PRIEBE: Thanks, Arlene.
Ted Priebe, GPO.

So from GPO's perspective I've got a couple adds to that. One of the organizations that we're working with now is CENDI. So from GPO's role with CENDI we do have some involvement in that.

One of the challenges, though, based on our funding and being in appropriation is our involvement or our ability and level of involvement we could get at on state level tasks.

So I guess, in summary, I'd say is from the CENDI's perspective, we are working through that working with some of those organizations.

ARLENE WEIBEL: Maybe I don't understand the membership of CENDI all that well. But, I mean, you're working with people who don't have the same mission as you do, which is to gather documents in a comprehensive way in order to preserve them forever. And that's what a lot of state libraries are doing at the state level. So I think -- I mean, obviously, it's important that you're talking to these folks, but there are other folks out there. And the other thing, a lot of the activity that's going on in the states now is getting funded by Library of Congress through the Endit program. And I still -- and I know there has been some GPO involvement with that, and I know that may be problematic because of how difficult it is to work with LC. But, believe me, we know how difficult it is to work with LC on this stuff. But I think that we can work outside of that as well. There's many opportunities out there that the folks in the states are desperate to start talking to people and sharing

ideas, so we don't recreate the wheel in every state, and I think GPO has something to bring to table to that discussion.

TED PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

I'd certainly agree with that. I think we're open to some suggestions you might have on ways that we could help specific to Library of Congress. We are very heavily engaged on a number of projects with them so I think that's a positive step.

MICHELE MCKNELLY: Michele McKnelly, University of Wisconsin - River Falls.

I'm not exactly -- I think people might throw tomatoes at me when I suggest this, but I think this project happened in 2006, and time is marching on. And the EPA was chosen, I think very purposely, because it's a snarly, nasty difficult agency to navigate. We have certain other concerns about their information provision, their access to their scientists in the library community. And I would really hate to see this project happen once and then never have any follow-up. Because you harvested out two years ago, time is marching on, things are happening and materials are going to be disappearing from these sites.

And if we stumble over the ways that we're going to describe every piece of literature that was harvested out and never go back and look again, we're going to miss a great deal of the materials that are out there. And I don't think that the GPO wants to do this, but I think this is the right thing to do and not to spend excessive amount of time, you know, going -- look for the really good stuff that you pulled out, pick off the low hanging fruit, make it available to the community and go back and start looking again with a more precise, retrievable mechanism with, you know, a better -- having learned something from the first time and having had technology evolve along.

And Ken was talking about the partnership. The problem with that is you get tired of being the forever partner. You know, people don't want to sign on to these things for the rest of their lives, and not everyone can commit an institution. You sign on to find lost documents and you discover that like you're it forever. They always expect you to do this. And we need to go on and find other ways to do it, rather than always going back to the community and saying, What can you do for us?

Because things have changed.

RIC DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO.

I want to provide a strong assurance that the crawling of the EPA website was not a one-shot deal, and it was done as early beta tests of FDSys to further define the requirements that would make harvesting better. And we definitely plan to re-crawl EPA to look at the lessons learned from the last process and make it better. And, you know, to also build that harvesting activity into FDSys so that it expands out beyond EPA to all of the other agencies.

And, you know, the other thing I do want to mention, building on Ken's point, very good point earlier, is that -- I think I mentioned earlier in the conference during the harvesting session that we definitely also need to look at those technology tools associated with FDSys that help us with that back-end process. So it was another major less learned from doing that with EPA, that we have to work with the agency, we have to have good technology to harvest, but then in terms of the processing, we need help with that technologically so that it's not a long-term solution to look at reliance on the library community to help with that processing.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells. Just a quick note.

At the outset one of the things we asked what was can Council do to help move these things forward. On Council are representatives of a variety of different communities. And I can easily see Council making a call to bring together some of these groups to start a conversation around these issues. Because I know when I was at the University of Missouri and we were in constant contact with our state library and understood their struggles to do exactly the same things. And I think that it is -- I think it would be both appreciated by the states, and the states may be able to contribute enormously to the effort if we bring this to the process.

So, again, think of ways that we can help make some of this happen.

BARBARA MILLER: Barbara Miller, Oklahoma State.

I wanted to follow up on that, what you said, Geoff and Arlene, also. I think that it would be a very session at a depository meeting to have states who have already done -- there are states out

there who have been doing web harvesting. And, of course, we all know that every state has certain particular problems. It might lend to one method working better than another, but I think an exchange of ideas would be really helpful to GPO also. Because even on the small scale, things that a state's doing, there might be something in there that would work with small federal agencies.

And other thing I wanted to add was that I don't know -- from what I read, I understood that the partnership idea of helping with web harvesting went to sort of secondary, after, like, say, picking up second copies or extensions of documents that EPA has already -- that they've already found on an EPA sweep.

But I think that there a lot of large libraries that have special relationships with departments, like John Shuler and department of state, for example. And it may be that some of your depositories could do some harvesting directly for an agency, and/or work out that they would know -- you know, they'd know the particulars of that agency well and that may be a way to expand the process. I don't know if you're planning on doing any other agencies before FDsys is up and running. Maybe Laurie would know that, I don't know.

But, anyway, that was just an idea I had for that.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Speaking to Michele's partnership -- it's something I'm familiar with to see degree, but at the same time my involvement with these different partnerships over the last ten years reminds me of just how deep this wellspring of talent exists in the depository community, and that at times we stove-piped in our relationships with GPO that we can't imagine that -- as Arlene pointed, we can't imagine that you doing other parts of your job cannot possibly relate to your depository library existence.

And I really think, as well spoken by the state librarians, the folks that represent state libraries, that the actual people that are doing the web harvesting are depository librarians. There's your connection. You don't have to reach out to them through another group. They are you, in a sense. You don't have to imagine a new relationship. You just happen to open up -- you

just to have to open up another conversation with them. And in my experience with the department of state and my experience with online reference work, it's really turning the prism a little bit and seeing the same picture in a different light that opens up these possibilities.

And I want to go then to the last point, which is depository libraries are not passive institutions. We are not bound by paper and print anymore, and we can be as effective harvesters with the regionality of the U.S. government, as GPO is as effective as the central and master integrator Washington, DC.

So if you can imagine that depositories are no longer passive depository devices, but can be active generators of content, I think this would be a significant step forward in the relationship. And I think FDSys promises this possibility if we can all believe in it.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University.

We'll probably raise this again, but web harvesting, like so many other activities engaged in

by both GPO and the Federal Depository Library Community, are constrained, guided and in other ways impacted by Title 44.

And in harvesting, we notice how certain definitions of what in in-scope item might be and what a publication is, and all these things no longer -- are no longer adequate for agency activity and for the way they're producing, the way they're communicating. And so I think part of this is are we well-served by Title 44, by those parts of Title 44 that define publication, or are they broad enough and could be interpreted differently. And so it raises all these issues.

Now, the other issue, of course, is if we expand the notion of a publication in scope, that just expands the universe of work. So we're generating lots more stuff that way and potential stuff to harvest. So I think that's another issue that needs to be addressed.

BARBIE SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia.

I mean, Gil had asked earlier year about, you know, focuses and ways to change the -- or, you know, DLC changes all the time -- but ways to differentiate the meetings. And it seems like this

thing -- I mean, with the states, I know the states have had meetings around these topics and GPO has attended. At least in -- I know one meeting like that. And it seems like there's a lot of tracks here, I mean, the legislative tracks. States have changed their codes in some cases.

The harvesting track. I'm at a university. Try to get faculty members to, you know, put markup on their documents or just submit them to a system or something. I've heard stories here. So it seems like there's some different tracks that could really, you know, benefit from this sort of state, federal, academic, public library -- local governments, I imagine trying to get the water control board to submit whatever would be difficult. So I don't know. It seems like there might be some commonalities among these things that the players could all learn from one another.

BARBARA LATHROP: Barbara Lathrop, Washington University of St. Louis.

I wanted to add to something that John pointed out a moment ago, and that is I think yesterday we heard about forums being available through FDLP desktop, and this may be an opportunity for us to use that forum structure to have, say, state librarians get together and talk about these issues, people who care deeply about web harvesting to get together and talk about these issue in between conferences.

I also -- we have a project, a grant-funded project going on in our library, which involves a certain number of maps of the downtown St. Louis area. And the people who are actually running this project tell me that they are on the front end, having the meta data created instantly. It's being created by computers.

So they were asked a few weeks ago, can you please gave us some of the data and some of the maps, and the answer was no because they're going to flip and switch and it's all going to magically happen.

Now you know everything I understand about this project. However, there are very smart people in this room who understand what that really meant in the background, and that may, too, be an opportunity, say, next fall or spring to have somebody come and explain how meta data happens to us. I don't know if it happened. Well, would the catalogers say hallelujah and go home. I don't

know.

PETER HEMPHILL: This is Peter Hemphill, Hemphill & Associates.

Maybe what should just happen is GPO should use the wiki technology they have and just set up categories around these discussion points and go for it, and that way we can facilitate the discussion as soon as possible.

KAY COLLINS: Kay Collins, University of California, Irvine.

There's another elephant in this room, and that elephant for a lot of us is our administration, and the money that is and is not being made available. In fact, it's being cut. The people that we have available is being cut.

If you talk to a lot of people at this meeting, you know that that is happening. The state libraries are losing staff, some of them. A lot of academic libraries, they're losing staff, and the amount of work that we're being given for things other than depository is growing. And, therefore, one thing that you might be able to help us with is make our administrations understand the value of what we are doing and why they need us to do these things.

I think that is a elephant if you can help us downsize a slight bit, might be very helpful because a lot of people in this room would love to work on tough projects, but they don't have the time, the money or the support to do that. So that would be my elephant I'd like you to work on.

SANDEE McANINCH: Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky.

I'm going to take this conversation a slightly different direction because when I read this I was hoping to see a little bit more about the tail end and tie-up of the GPO LOCKS project. You had some partners who still have LOCKS caches with government information on them, and we don't know whether we should keep it, get rid of it, are we done, is it going to happen some more --

TED PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

Lisa Russell in my division, Library Planning Development is really our lead on that. I'm going to speak from a high level. But for the completion of the pilot and the objectives of that, one of the actions that GPO has is we have brought all of the content from the LOCKS pilot onto our permanent server. So that is a complete archive of

that.

One of the things that we can do, based on raising that, is reach back up to all of you in terms of your role in GPO having that from an archived standpoint.

SANDEE McANINCH: I think one of the things that may be a little different than an EPA problem for us -- Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky -- is that this is a preservation project as well as a harvesting project. And multiple site preservation. And whether that's a direction that GPO is still thinking about. We sure hope there's going to be more than just one place where all of this resides. Now, maybe LOCKS isn't the solution, but --

RIC DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government Printing Office.

The answer to that is yes. And, you know, from my personal standpoint, I think LOCKS still may be the solution. You know, we engaged in that beta. It was to also look at, again, further defining requirements for FDSys. And I don't know of a much better model out there for it.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Assessments.

GWEN SINCLAIR: This is Gwen Sinclair, University of Hawaii-Manoa.

In looking at Council's recommendation assessments and GPO's response, and after hearing the presentation yesterday, the Council would like to commend GPO for its activities on the public access assessments program. We feel that good progress is being made in that program, that the schedule is reasonable and the level of participation that is being solicited from the Depository Community is appropriate.

I think the thing that Council would like to know from everybody here is do you get your questions answered about public access assessments or are there other concerns that Council needs to be taking into account?

KATHY HALE: Kathy Hale, State Library of Pennsylvania.

I really like to idea of GPO coming up with a checklist for libraries to look at in order to do the assessments. As a person who is on the tail end of many of the inspections that came, people really liked the idea of having, You're going to be looking at my building, you're going to be looking at my staff, what are you going to be

looking at so that when I do that assessment, I can have specific criteria, not only for the librarians who are doing the assessment, but for them to take to their administrations to say, This is what the federal government is going to be looking at, this is what my regional can help me with. Because sometimes, especially, new librarians, many of the new librarians that I get in Pennsylvania have been thrown in because there's a hole. And they don't necessarily even have the faintest clue of what to look for or where to go to look for those things. So I think a checklist will be an excellent way for them to have some tool to look at in doing the self-studies or self-assessments.

MICHELE McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly, University of Wisconsin- River Falls.

One of things about -- when I was listening to this presentation yesterday that I was struck by is when you pull the call out for institutions that they're going to have assessments, there needs to be a little box that says, What do you got planned, what do you want to do, what are your hopes and dreams? Because I don't want to be evaluated on that checklist. I want to be able to say, I'm planning to do away with all my web pages and put up -- and it may never happen. It may never be a possibility. But to give the people doing this the chance to see what the plans are, not what we've done in the past. Because I think that we should operate based on the idea that everyone is meeting the letter of the law. And if they're not, you know, you'll be able to tell that. But that's very basic, whether there are rubber bands on microfiche or not at this point is no longer important.

The other thing that I want to say about assessments, is coming out of an academic community, when I see assessments, I'm not thinking about the same things that you are. And I hear people saying, Give us some ammo to go back to our institutions and our administrations with. And I've been deeply involved in a higher learning commission re-accreditation report and it's all about assessments, assessments, assessments. And it has nothing to do the letter of the law because we start off believing that we're meeting the law, and we want to go out and we want to talk about the outcomes that we've had, the successes, the failures. And I think that particularly for public libraries, giving them a format to put this stuff

back to their administration can be very important for whether they can remain in the program.

I was talking to two people here, and I was saying, Oh, be sure and come in the fall, and they both said, Well, we don't know if we'll be depository libraries in the fall. And they need to have the ability to make these cases to their administration as to why access to this information is important within their communities, and they need some guidance on how to do that.

So there's a training issue here, too, but the assessment cannot only be the letter of the law. It has to be other nontangibles or other areas, and it will probably be absolutely different for every institution.

ARLENE WEIBEL: Arlene Weible from the Oregon State Library.

I totally agree with everything Michele said.

I think one of the things that has concerned me just a little bit about some of the information we've received about the process for assessment is that there's -- there is an assumption that you're a good depository if you have information on your website about the depository. And, you know, I don't think that one size fits all on that kind of model. I think you do just as well by having all of your government information cataloged and accessible through your main search tools as you do having a depository logo, for example.

So I think that while I really do believe that there is going to be a lot of value in this assessment and looking at web pages and seeing that, just remember that we have -- what Michele said -- we have a lot of creative ways to, you know, provide this access, and it's not all about putting things behind the logo.

So I would urge -- I would urge the Council to make sure that when there's criteria being developed about what we're going to assess on, that it's not a checklist that's hard and fast, but it's really what Michelle was saying. It's a dialogue about, What are your plans, what are you doing beyond what I can do on my web page. Because I can't do a lot on my web page. I don't know about other folks, but the state dictates what's on my web page. So I think there are lots of different ways that people can improve access, and the process

needs to be recognize that.

KATHY BRAZEE: Hi, Kathy Brazee, GPO.

I heard a lot of really good things in the previous comments.

First of all, public access assessments is a dialogue, I believe we do see it that way. You may remember those new questions on the 2007 biennial survey, 28 days, something like that, asking you fill in up to five fill-in entries about public services and the activities that you do.

We're interested in the whole picture. And what I -- I may be very guilty of saying, you know, We're going to look at the web pages, that's just something easy for me to say. What we're looking at is all the activities and services that you do because each institution is unique, and we've always looked at each institution as an individual institution. The assessment is an individual assessment. And if based on the legal requirements and the program requirements -- and the program requirements are the federal deposit library handbook. The more specific requirements we have, the less flexibility there is in the program. So I've always believed that the inspections and self-studies were fairly subjective because we look at each institution, again, individually.

I hope that helps a little bit.

Oh, the other thing is we'll have this checklist for the actual assessment, but later on this year we're going to update the self-study, which will have more specifics about the activities related to day-to-day depository management. And you can too a look at the old self-study in the public depository library manual, which was been superceded now. The self-study is linked from the handbook page on the desktop.

That may give you some idea of the types of questions that will be in the self-study update.

SANDEE McANINCH: Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky.

Alma said this yesterday, but this is as good a time as any, I guess. Probably needs some statements about regional services. And you may need to talk to selectives about what their expectations are in terms of service. I mean, you could broadly interpret some of those statements to be regionals, but, I don't know, you probably need something a little more precise.

KATHY BRAZEE: Hi, Kathy Brazee, GPO

again.

I would encourage all the regionals to take a look at the focus on access collections and survey papers. There are elements in there specific to regional depositories and there's actually an element in there specific to selectives relating to the legal requirement of discarding. And if you have any suggested changes to that, really be interested in hearing about them.

This is an outcomes based program so we are thinking about looking at feedback about each individual library. That would be selective library staff feedback about the regional and vice versa.

BARBIE SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia, but I'm going to be channeling Ann Sanders for a minute, just because somebody has to in this particular conversation. And not -- I won't channel her very well, I don't think.

I absolutely agree about the, you know, plans and future things. I do think when I've gone around to talk to selectives in Virginia that, you know, they -- I like. I mean, I want to know what's expected of me. I want my administration to know what the expectations are. I mean, you know, the checklist should be flexible and those kinds of things, but it helps to have something to aspire to and sometimes to have it stick.

So I do think that, you know, the idea of having a checklist and of having suggestions -- I mean, I've talked about that depository logo on the front of the web page. And several libraries have done it and, wow, I never thought of that and, you know.

So, you know, I think obviously that both aspects of it are good and, you know, so that's my answer.

ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-Mohamed, GPO.

And, thank you, Kathy for covering it so well.

I just wanted to make sure people understood that we're still in the formative stages of this. We have the checklist of -- kind of as a -- almost a shock value. And I thought we would get some response to that little thing that said, How are we doing that we would like to see put on a web page. Another idea that was put forth in the fall was make cataloging a requirement.

Those are the kinds of things that I'm

hoping Council comes back to us and says, Yeah, we think this would be helpful as part of your review or No, we think that people need more flexibility. So this is an excellent opportunity to have that discussion and to, hopefully, reassure both Council and community that the idea of going and making assessment based on the day that we go in, we do some preview of web pages. And Michele's going to talk to you about federated searching capabilities and your outreach efforts and your administration.

It's the opportunity, some say, to speed up the process and do two or three in a day. I'll tell you, one intensive day in a library can really be tough because you spend a lot of time with that individual library coordinator. You're not rating that coordinator. You're rating the depository operation.

So we want to give you back what you need to improve your operation if you feel that there's a deficiency and. And if you think you're doing a great job, we want to hear all about that too.

So comments, the concerns, please, do bring those forward and send them to Geoff and the Council folks. We have two great liaisons, Gwen and Denise have been talking with Kathy extensively. Gwen and Kathy Brazee at gpo.gov. You could send it to me, and then Ric Davis, of course. Because we really -- we want this to succeed. We want this to be helpful to our depository library partners and we want to be able to meet the requirements under the law. Thank you.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: We're going to take one more, and then we're going to move on to next session.

KRISTEN CLARK: Kirsten Clark, University of Minnesota.

Kind of feeding into that is one of the things that was mentioned in the program yesterday. It was the user comment form that could be put on the page. I'm trying to figure out what exactly -- what are we wanting to get out of that. Is it just a place for us to have another button. We already have one on every one of our pages for user to comment on. It's specific to the depository library. I don't think users are going to see it that way or is it a way for you to have public comment on the program itself.

KATHY BRAZEE: Kathy Brazee, GPO.

Good question. There's going to be more

coming out about this shortly. Right now on the newer emblems that we're sending out to the libraries there's a 1-800 number, and that goes into the GPO contact center. So someone who goes to the front door of your building and has trouble getting in, give you -- there's a 1-800 number that they can call. Or they may jot that down and call us and say, Your library is doing great. And I actually hope we get a fair number of compliments so we could pass it on to you so that that adds to all the information that you have about the success of your depository.

The idea of having a link from your web page to the GPO web page, I think, for one, it shows that we've got this partnership between the depository libraries and GPO. And people can send us the same kinds of comments, any public access complaints. And we don't get very many, it's just a few a year. But I'm hoping we get compliments. I'm hoping it's not just -- driving kind of thing. But, you know, some substantive information that we can get back to you.

And we'll test it out. It will be the graphic linking to the web form will be done on a voluntary basis at this point.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University, and you said the key word, "partnerships," which is a nice segue into this section of the discussion.

Council has always believed that going back since I started attending meetings, I think, that partnerships with a variety of different stakeholders are the only way GPO and the FDLP can accomplish -- and so I'd like to start the conversation around partnerships.

MARK SANDLER: Mark Sandler from CIC.

And, I guess, you know, say thank you to GPO for their responses to the questions that Council raised about this at the last meeting in the fall. But since we're having a segment about partnerships coming up after the break at 10:30, I think it probably makes more sense to sort of hold this discussion and try to cover it in that segment, and I'll turn to Katrina and see if she agrees.

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: I was confused. It was good.

MARK SANDLER: The chair is obviously confused. He forgot about that conversation.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: And, in fact, the next

topic is also one of those topics, since we're going to be talking about the future FDLP at the last session today.

So that may be another case where we need to defer. Unless anyone has anything to say about that. Otherwise, I will just open up for a free-for-all.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

I think there might be some general or specific interest to hear some reaction from the meeting last night with the regionals over the JCB study on their future, which has a direct connection to the revision of Title 44.

Anybody? Future, regional? Anybody?

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Cindy, did you want to just brief us on that? I know this out of the blue.

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

Did you have a specific question you wanted to address, John?

JOHN SHULER: Shoe I have many specific questions. I was just wondering in that preparation -- I know that to talk about the future GPO in the afternoon is going to be wonderful and it's going to be fantastic, but I thought --

CINDY ETKIN: So you just want a summary of what happened?

JOHN SHULER: Or at least an indication of something you resolved or a direction you all are going as a symbiotic relationship to a regional.

CINDY ETKIN: Got it, John.

Cindy Etkin, GPO.

The discussion of the regional meeting last night, the part that I was involved in revolved around the letter that GPO received from the Joint Committee on Printing in response to the letter that GPO sent to the Joint Committee on Printing, asking for approval of the Kansas-Nebraska shared regional proposal.

The letter that came back from the JCP to GPO said that they could not approve that proposal. But also in the same letter GPO was charged with doing a comprehensive study of the condition of regional depository libraries as well as projected conditions of depository libraries and how these conditions are hampering public access to federal depository library materials.

The study is due in to the Joint Committee on Printing June 1st, so we have a very quick

turnaround time. Presented at the meeting last night a draft outline of the study, and we'll put this up on the desktop when we get back.

I got some feedback from the regional. I think for the most part the outline was in pretty good shape. There are some things that we're going to add to it that clarify some things. But I'll revise that and we'll get it up on the desktop.

The two letters I mentioned are also on the desktop, as well as the congressional research memo that is referred to in the JCP response. It's all up on the desktop. We're very interested in comments not only from regionals, but selectives as well, as we move through this study process.

So what we did last night in the brainstorming because the letter specifically asked for conditions related to organizational, financial and technological conditions, we brainstormed on what the regionals particularly saw as problematic as we moved forward in those three different categories.

I also mentioned that I had extracted the biennial survey data, since it's recent now. And, of course, we don't ask for financial so there was some discussion on the financial information that we want to present. I'm going to go back and see what I can pull from IPEDs (ph), the public library's survey and surveys such as that, so we can get consistent information across the program for that.

Okay. You look like you're getting ready to ask another question.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, UIC.

I just also wanted to point out, you might want to draw from the data from the Pugh study on the Internet connections in public libraries.

CINDY ETKIN: Absolutely. I've got that on my desktop. I've been reading through it. It was mentioned last night at the meeting as well.

Cindy Etkin, GPO.

As we work through this process, our goal is to have the report done by mid May so that it can go through the review process at GPO before it goes up to the hill. And so, again, this is a very quick turnaround time. Look for announcements on FDLDP-L and referring to you the web page so that we can get some feedback on the various parts that we put out as we put them out for comment.

Any specific questions?

DENISE DAVIS: Denise Davis, American

Library Association.

Cindy, call me about the library data, please.

CINDY ETKIN: Yes, I will.

DENISE DAVIS: In fact, I can give it to you. I have it on my computer upstairs. It's more current than -- there are issues too -- several school years behind so talk to me about that because I can get you to people who can give you the most current data that hasn't yet been released.

CINDY ETKIN: Terrific. Thank you.

KATHY HALE: Okay. Get that flash drive. My name is Kathy Hale from the State Library of Pennsylvania.

As the regional, we were also given the workload to go back to our administrations. One of the things that GPO said is that they're going to send a letter to our director so that we can all work together to get the information that they need and to take it from the tack, which Rick Davis brought up to us is how this will affect the public access of information. That if the regionals are not being able to be flexible in how they are serving their selectives, that what impact is this going to have on the public access of information.

So I want to go back with my director and say, If things stay the way they are, how is this going to affect how we serve not only Pennsylvania, but the United States.

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

Thanks, Kathy, for reminding me about the letter. That is an action item of mine to do, is as soon as I get back to work, to write a letter to the directors. All of the depository coordinators will be copied on that letter so you will know what is going to them. And we're going to describe what JCP has asked us to do, as well as the kind of information that we would like to receive from them. Because also what we need from them is in the projected condition we need some kind of information from institutional or library strategic plans so that we can see what's -- where things are headed in our depository libraries.

ELIZABETH COWELL: Hi. This is Elizabeth Cowell from Stanford University.

I was once a regional librarian, not anymore, so I'm not going to comment on that. But one thing I've liked about the discussion today is that all these parts, partnerships, web harvesting,

future, were going to be talked about together. Because in a way this whole conference is about the future of the FDLP.

So I wanted to make one quick comment. Hearing Ric Davis talk about LOCKS as a potential solution, obviously would inform the discussion about not including collections and preservations as roles of the FDLP. And I want that to be noted, and I certainly will bring it up later this afternoon. But clearly -- and thinking about partnerships -- we should think about collecting and preservation partnerships as well. And I think -- you know, I don't know if there's like a communication gap happening with Council and the GPO, but that's pretty -- you know, I was struck by that.

Also I used to feel like -- I think they've gotten -- I hate to say that -- but I used to be pretty straightened about the FDLP libraries are your partners, why do we need a separate agreement. But clearly that is not a winning argument I'm making and maybe, you know -- so partnerships, I think, would be an answer and collection partnerships certainly should be considered as, you know, not just collections, but preservation, however that happens.

So I just wanted to make that comment, thank you.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: I'll open this up to comments on anything. Concerns.

Okay. You're free until the next session.
(Break taken.)

COLLABORATIONS WITH GPO:

GEOFF SWINDELLS: We're in the home stretch. Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University.

This Council session is going to be on collaboration with GPO. And to start us off, is Suzanne Ebanues, senior planning and development specialist, Office of Library Planning and Development at GPO.

SUZANNE EBANUES: Good morning, everyone. As Geoff said, I'm Suzanne Ebanues.

A little background on this presentation. It started out as a Council recommendation from a fall meeting. Council asked GPO to continue its efforts to expand partnerships as well as provide some strategies on how we could do that. So I'm here today to provide a little background on the partnership program, as well as how you can go about

proposing, formalizing and maintaining a partnership with GPO. But we also really want to hear from you about what your needs for partnerships, what your ideas for partnership are. So Katrina Stierholz and Mark Sandler are going to be leading that discussion at the end of my presentation.

GPO has a long history working with both other federal agencies and depository libraries. GPO recognizes that it cannot go it alone, particularly in the world of ever increasing electronic information.

Begun in 1997, the partnership program is just one example of our collaboration. Partnerships assist GPO in two ways: Either by ensuring permanent public access to electronic U.S. government content, or providing services to depositories and the public which GPO cannot provide on its own.

The first partnership was formed in 1997 with John Shuler for government public access to DOSFAN, and this partnership is still going strong. We just renewed it this past year. We currently have 16 active partnerships, which is the most we've ever had. So we're very pleased about that number.

There three types of categories of partnerships we have right now, but I want to stress that just because we say three categories, it doesn't mean that you have to limit your ideas to those categories. We'd be happy to consider any type of partnership. The first is content partners and content partners assist GPO with providing permanent public access to electronic U.S. Government content. These partners agree to provide storage capacity and user access without restrictions on re-dissemination. In the event the partner is no longer able to provide free public access, they agree to transfer a copy of the content to GPO. We will then provide it either through GPO Access or in the future FDSys or in corporation with another partner.

A couple of examples of content partnerships is FRASER with the federal reserve bank of St. Louis, which is Katrina's partnership, and also a more recent one from last year, which is, the Historic Publications of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, which is a three-way partnership with the Commission and the University of Maryland Thurgood Marshall Law Library.

The second type of partnership is service

partners. These are a little different. They assist GPO in providing services to the federal depository libraries and the public that we can't provide on our own. This could be focused repurposing GPO provided information, say, from the federal bulletin board or providing other services to the depositories and in the public.

This can also be assisting other depository libraries with the managing of their collections. A couple examples include the recently redesigned Browse Topics, which, by the way, is always looking for volunteers. So if anybody is interested, Barbara Miller, right there in yellow, she's waiving her hand so go see her. And the second, another example, is the list of federal agency Internet sites, which we renewed this past year with Louisiana State University.

The third category, Hybrid partnership, new and we currently only have one. They're a mixture of content and service partnerships. The one example we do have is Pilot Light, with Clemson University. Clemson has been assisting us in migration of some tangible publications to electronic only dissemination.

There are a couple new partnerships that we've had this past fiscal year that I wanted to highlight. John Shuler is very interested in partnership because he has a second one with us, and that's Government Information Online: Ask a Librarian, or GIO. Representing the 20 participating depository, University of Illinois at Chicago signed a partnership agreement with us just in January.

GIO is a free virtual reference service that assists the public in answering government information questions of all kinds. GPO is currently utilizing GIO to answer reference questions that we get through askGPO, such as what it is a caucus. These are questions that we can't answer ourselves because they don't relate to the FDLP and they can't be answered with GPO Access information. We've sending them to GIO for the volunteer librarians to help us with.

In return, we've been promoting the service. We sent out a circular letter to all of our federal agencies to encourage them to add a link to GIO on their web pages and we encourage all you to do the same.

The second new partnership -- and I'm

really excited about this one -- is with the Naval Postgraduate School for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security's Homeland Security Digital Library. And some of you may have heard Greta Marlett speak about this at the fall conference.

HSDL is a database containing non-classified U.S. policy documents, presidential directives and national security documents related to homeland security. Currently the database is only as accessible to government employees and institutions with homeland security related programs. The partnership is going to allow all depository libraries access to this great resource. You'll have access either through IP authentication for academic libraries and for federal libraries or through a password for all the other types of depositories.

The partnership also guarantees permanent access to all the FDLP material in the database. Since this is a relatively new partnership and we're still working out some of the details, you'll see more information on FDLP-L in the coming weeks on how to add HSDL to your selection profile.

We have done -- I hope -- partnership resources in last year or so, particularly the partnership web pages on FDLP Desktop. They were given a complete overhaul as we migrated them the old desktop. And they can be found under the Outreach and Education tab off the pain page. And that -- also on the last slide.

Relocating from the desktop are a couple pages you're going to be familiar with. The list of partners with a brief description of each, there's a link, but About partnership page.

New to the site is partnership news, program, highlight new partnerships and updates to partnerships like the -- of topics. We also have a partnership FAQ. In the FAQ section we want to try and provide answers to some of the questions you might have when you're mulling over a partnership idea. The FAQ's include things such as who is eligible to form a partnership, what are the requirements and what are some of the benefits. There are three additional ones that I'll cover in a little bit more detail in a little bit.

In order to give you idea of what the partnership agreement might look, we have two sample memorandums of understandings. We call them MOUs for short. There is one for content partnerships

and one for service partnerships. And when you look at them, I just want you to keep in mind that these are just samples. They show you the bare bones of what an agreement would look like, but we recognize that each partnership is different. So the customized MOU -- begin negotiations with a partner.

We also wanted to make it easier for you to get in touch with the partnership staff, which is me. So we have a partnership inquiry form off the desktop and we also created a partnership askGPO, and both of those come directly to me. So if you have any questions feel free to use either one.

So I want to -- here's the three FAQs that I wanted to go over in more detail. The first is how partnerships are proposed, and this is a slightly new process, but it is really very simple so nobody should be concerned about it, if you have an idea. We're always on the lookout for new partnership candidates. We monitor electronic discussion lists. We look at conference presentations both hear and LA -- other sessions. But we know that there's a lot of projects going on in the community that we don't hear about. We really hope that you guys can come to us with ideas and let us know the kind of projects that you're working on. To begin a discussion, all you need to do is use one of the forms I just mentioned on the desktop or askGPO. And then I'll just give you a call and we can start talking about the project.

After this initial discussions I will usually ask you to fill out the partnership proposal form, which is new. We created it so that we get all of the information in one place. Just makes it easier for both us and you. The partnership proposal form will ask you for a description of the project, any goals. And if you're working with another organization we'd like some information on that organization. If it's an ongoing project, we're going to ask you for your timelines and your project milestones. And, importantly, we're going to want to know what you expect from GPO in a partnership.

Then there are also sections that are specific to the type of partnership. For content partners we're going to ask you to provide a brief description of the material that you may be digitizing or will be digitizing. We're going to ask what kind of digitization specifications you're using, as well as your quality control plan. What

kind of administrative or technical meta data you might be creating, what kind of plans you have for preservation and access.

The form is available from the FDLP Desktop under the How to Propose a Partnership FAQ. So it's there for you to look at. But don't fill it out unless you've talked to me first. It's awfully complicated.

The second FAQ is how partnership proposals are evaluated. We've implement a new review process for partnership proposals working with the appropriate operation area, which the content partners are usually going to be the Archival Management, which is under Robin Haun-Mohamed. We will review your proposal as well the discussions we've had with you and develop a recommendation on whether or not GPO should move forward with the proposal.

We have developed a set of criteria to use for making that recommendation, and those criteria are also available on the desktop under this FAQ. There are general criteria, such as will it enhance the service to depositories, will it support GPO's effort to increase access to electronic information and will funds be exchanged.

There also criteria that are again specific to the partnership for content projects. We're going to consider -- ask what kind of -- what kind of digitization specifications are you using. Are you using the ones that GPO developed. Does the project follow GPO's specifications for PDF creation. For service partnerships one of our criteria is are you providing a service that GPO isn't already doing or can't do on its own.

In addition to the criteria I just mentioned to you, we do have to consider financial and staffing considerations of GPO, and as a result some may not be able to accept every proposal. This has not occurred yet, but we want to let you all be aware that this is a possibly.

Some of the things we have to consider is do we have funds in this fiscal year to help you with the project, do we have funds for the next fiscal year, will we have to dedicate staff to the project or could it be completed in the normal work flow. Based on these criteria, we will put together a recommendation whether or not to move forward with the proposal, to defer it to another fiscal year when we might have staff and funding available or

whether to not consider the proposal any further.

The recommendation will then go to senior management, which includes Robin Haun-Mohamed, Laurie Hall, Ted Priebe, and, of course, Ric Davis, he has got the final decision.

If we get permission to move forward with this partnership, the next step is to formalize it. This is usually accomplished by drafting a memorandum of understanding, or as I mentioned earlier, the acronym the MOU. The majority of an MOU are outlining the responsibilities of each partner. For the recent agreement with GIO and John Shuler, some of the responsibilities included maintaining the GIO web page, coordinating the volunteers, providing statistics and promoting the service.

The rest of the agreement will indicate who are the points of contact at each partner institution. And for GPO, that's generally not me. It will somebody in one of the operational areas, and that will depend on the nature of the partnership.

The MOU will also indicate how the partnership will be extended or amended. The length of the initial agreement depends on the nature of the partnership. We have some with federal agencies that don't expire at all. But in general our partnership MOUs, are for five years with the option of extending.

Finally, each agreement will also include a termination clause, if for some reason either of the partners has to back out, that they can do that with written notice. Because of the nature of the MOU, we always include 180-day termination clause that will allow GPO time to find either another partner to host the service or host the content or make room for it on GPO Access.

GPO also wants to ensure that all of our partnerships remain in true collaboration with open lines of communication. To help us stay on that path we've assigned a GPO point of contact to each partner. That point of contact is familiar with the type of work being done by the partner.

So, for instance, most of our contact partners will have a point of contact in the Office Archival Management. If more frequent communication is not required by the partnership, for instance -- communication back and forth between them, but that's not always necessary from all of the

partnerships. Each point of contact from us reach out to their partner quarterly to ensure that everything's going okay. I just ask, you need anything from us, there's anything we can do to help. And then these results of quarterly contact are shared with senior management, which includes Ric.

Another important aspect of our communication is the sharing of statistics. This doesn't necessarily have to be a one-way street. There could be an MOU that GPO provide a new statistic, which we do to John Shuler and GIO, as well as provide topics to share statistics so it doesn't have to be just you sharing --

Finally, GPO will be implementing an internal review process. This will be just for between myself and the point of contact will be looking at the partnership, how it's going, how the internal -- how the quarterly communications -- looking at statistics, and we'll providing that report to senior management. We have not done one yet. This is a new process. So the first annual review will be in October. It will be every fiscal year. I don't anticipate ever having any problems with our partners, but we just want to be certain that we're all on the right track and we're all on the same page.

In addition to the partnerships, GPO is involved in a lot of other collaborative efforts with other federal agencies. GPO staff participates in a number of interagency working groups, including the National Digital Standards Advisory Board. The group is currently working on a first draft of best practices for textual digitization. In addition, the group is working on ways to avoid duplication of efforts so they're looking at what each agency is digitizing so that we're not digitizing the same thing in ours, for instance.

GPO, as has been mentioned previously in this conference, is also a very active participant in the CENDI group, which is an interagency working group of scientific and technical agencies. They are 13 federal agencies that participate in CENDI.

Staff from the Program Management Office, as well as Library Services and Content Management are members of the web harvesting task group and that group is holding discussions that will lead to a white paper on best practices for harvesting.

Some of the other agencies participating

in this task group include NASA, EPA, NTIS and the Library of Congress. Other staff, particularly Cindy Etkin, is involved with CENDI on discussions on E-government issues.

Many of you may already be aware of this, but for those of you who are new, who aren't catalogers or aren't particularly interested in cataloging, I want to let you know that GPO is also a participant in all of the Library of Congress programs for cooperative cataloging components. We've been a member of them for many years.

As a BIBCO member, GPO catalogers contribute full or core level cataloging records for monographs to OCLC. GPO catalogers also contribute original serial records, modify and upgrade existing serial records on OCLC as a member of CONSER.

As a NACO, which is name authority, and SACO, which is subject authority, library, GPO contributes new and updated authority records for names, uniform titles and series to the national authority file, and we also propose new Library of Congress subject headings.

GPO is also continuing its efforts to collaborate with other federal agencies to acquire new contents for the FDLP. And we have couple I want to mention. The first, by collaborating with NTIS and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, GPO has been able to make content available to depository libraries for the first time. Some of this stuff you've within asking for a few years.

DARTS, which is Depository Access to Reports, Scientific and Technical, is pilot project with NTIS to provide depositories with access to bibliographic records for approximately 240,000 publications from the years 1964 to 2000, with link to online content when available.

During the pilot, we gathered information on system usage, as well as financial impact on NTIS, since they are a cost recovery agency. A meeting is scheduled in early October between GPO and NTIS to discuss the outcomes of the pilot and how to move forward.

In December of 2007 -- so this is fairly recent -- GPO and the administrative office began a two-year pilot to provide depository access to PACER, which is -- the acronym is Public Access to Court Electronic Records Service. PACER provides remote access to case and docket information from the federal courts, including immigration from the

appellate district and bankruptcy courts.

Seventeen depositories were chosen to participate in the pilot project. They represent diverse types of depositories, sizes as well as geographic locations, and they're currently taking part in the pilot.

The 17 libraries are actively promoting the services through things such as notices on library web pages, posting to electronic lists, handouts at the reference desk and other activities.

We just had the first bimonthly report on the project, which covered December 2007 through January 2008. As Ric mentioned in the speech, there were 150 PACER users during those two months, 67 of them had never used PACER before.

GPO anticipates the pilot will determine that federal depository library access to PACER extends usage to those who do not currently have it available to them or would not be able to into court to use it.

Before I could turn things over to Mark and Katrina for what I hope will be a very fruit discussion, I really want to hear you thoughts of on the partnerships and how I can go about making the program better. I want to cover a few of the assumptions that underlay the partnership program, as well as all of our collaboration efforts.

The first is that GPO will continue to expand the number of active partnerships. GPO will collaborate with members of the federal depository library community to leverage the expertise and resources available within the community, because we know you have a lot more expertise -- than we do.

Importantly, GPO does not have gift authority. We cannot give funding or gifts, nor can we receive them. So all partnerships must represent an equal contribution between all parties.

And as I mentioned previously, GPO must consider internal costs and other factors, such as staffing resources current project priorities when we're evaluating a partnership proposal. As a result of these considerations, GPO may be unable to accept a proposal. However, we may re-review the proposal at another time when various factors, such as funding and staffing, make the partnership more feasible.

I will now turn things over to Mark and Katrina, but I will, of course, be here to answer any questions.

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Thank you, Suzanne.

Okay. So what Mark and I have discussed is in order to make this a little more interactive than people coming up to the mike, we will try a small group discussion kind of thing. So you have to please help and cooperate.

What we'd like is for people get groups of, roughly, eight, and start by talking about this first question, which is the question for the community. I'll read it and I'll talk a little about the some thoughts Mark and I had, just to give you ideas, but I don't want to limit you. And then after a few minutes, what we'd like is for you all to appoint a recorder or someone to come up and speak for you and then have that person come to the microphone and, essentially, give a quick report on what your group discussed and what some of the areas where you would like to see GPO invest some resources. And as we go through the list of people who will be reporting, if you've already heard people comment on something that we're hoping you can find of, you know, summarize and speed things up because we are limited with time. So this is an experiment.

So let me read this to you. What are some areas where GPO investments of resources and effort could really help depository libraries and the citizens we serve.

And, you know, Suzanne talked about some of them where it was content and services, things like cataloging. Mark and I also discussed things like leadership and advocacy. I know they said they can't give money, but money, training. Tell us what you'd like to hear from GPO.

So if you would get into groups of, roughly, eight, please, and start discussing this, that would be great. I think we're looking at about five minutes, tops. So Mark was using the term speed-dating. Think fast.

(Group discussions).

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Okay. So could I get the recorders to come up to the microphone, and what I'm hoping you will do is just -- I don't think it's going to be possible for each recorder to go through the whole list of questions. Pick out the highlights of what you discussed and share it with the group. Because there won't be time for everyone to say -- you know, the recorders to discuss everything that they heard. I would like to

encourage you to send, if you could, an e-mail to either myself, to Mark or to Geoff or anybody on Council about what transpired in your group, if you feel like you haven't been able to represent it all so that we really could get all the feedback here on Council so we can share it and try to do a good job of finding out what people are interested in with partnership.

So come on up. I think three minutes.

MELANIE SIMS: Hello. I'm Melanie Sims from the LSU Law Center Library.

I've just spent a lot of time talking about training and the need for training and perhaps a partnership with GPO would train the trainer and maybe several different libraries could get together and collaborate on how to use different resources that GPO has. Also about the need for advertisement and outreach. Maybe if GPO has the money to do some PSAs and in terms of advertising something that else in addition to the print materials that you already have.

SUZANNE EBANUES: Suzanne Ebanues, GPO.

Just a quick comment on advertising. As was mentioned in this speech -- you may not have caught it -- but we're going to be having a marketing plan come out shortly. So you guys might want to look for that. There's going to be lot of things you might be able to use to promote your depository in that.

JOY SHIOSHITA: Joy Shioshita, Oakland Public Library in California.

In terms of, number one, our group talked about how GPO could provide server space. Sometimes it's hard for especially smaller libraries to begin collaborations if they would have to provide that themselves. Also, help with retrospective cataloging and digitization projects.

One person mentioned that LSPA grants are hard to get because of the unique materials usually expected. So thinking that perhaps GPO could take the lead on that sort of project and including establishing standards.

Number two, libraries could help by creating -- training modules. That would be especially helpful for new librarians because the material would be available at anytime when they wanted to access it. And also wanting formats that would be interactive.

I think the group was also hoping that GPO

could help in approaching federal agencies because there's a feeling that agency participation in various GPO conferences had been decreasing overall.

Number four, we talked about how staffing was one of the major barriers. There was an exciting possible project that one of the sites had that we couldn't discuss in specifics, but if that actually goes through, GPO could help with the promotion of the project.

SUZANNE EBANUES: Suzanne Ebanues with GPO.

If anyone does have a partnership idea, please feel free to get in contact me, my e-mail is on the last slide, or use the form on the desktop askGPO.

MELANIE SIMS: I guess overall talking about more help with GPO -- possible partnerships. And someone had also mentioned that it would help if GPO would go out more to approach some of the agencies rather waiting for them to come to us. And if I've left off anything else, someone else come up to the mike.

STEPHANIE BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, LSU.

I'm going to hit high points in each of the question areas. As far as question number one, we, again, as I've heard already, were thinking we would like to have some help with training. Willing to do the training, but could we have some help with creating the content for the training.

The other issue that was fairly important that came up in a meeting last night was that we would like to see created a descriptive method of determining which electronic substitutions can be made. In other words, more of a guidelines approach with examples, rather than having to come up with a list for every single possible title.

Number two, we again -- we would be able to help with the training content again of partnership. Digitization partnerships again, and we also have some people that are interested in doing a registry of those who have done respective cataloging so that we can see what everyone has done already in terms retrospective cataloging.

We kind of put three and four together, I think, in terms of needing to see more incentives for a partnership creation, benefits to the actual institution that wishes to be a partner with GPO. And it was suggested that GPO needs to reach out to

the directors specifically because that's where the -- that's the -- obviously, that's where the important decisions are to be made. And we would like to see the idea that government resources can be -- begin with the PR about government resources showing to -- disciplinary government documents can be.

In terms of the effective structure for doing these kind of partnerships, there was a concern brought up in terms of changing leaderships if you're only having one or a couple of institutions, you know, you could have things derail midstream if there's a change in leadership there. So it would be more beneficial -- more groups working together.

And as far as other organizations that could participate, the suggestions for Library of Congress, historical societies, some of the regional agency offices, and the -- as I called it -- pie-in-the-sky suggestions, OCLC.

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

I just wanted to respond to what came up last night about the substitution and the superseded and that whole issue. That's on my list, that will be taken care of very shortly.

SUZANNE SEARS: Suzanne Sears, University of North Texas Library.

We kind of rolled all six questions together so I really can't do, one, two, three, four five, six. We would like to see GPO continue to focus on collections. That's something that they've always done and taking the lead in terms of collections. We still need distributed collections and preservation, both in digital and print. So we're not just talking about the tangible collections, but also the digital. There had been a suggestion that GPO would be the repository and they would send out digital items to us, and we would like to do something like that.

Also, we would like to see, again, with the substitution, tangible -- the digital projects that have been done, getting some of those onto substitution lists so then smaller libraries can discard those collections and have space, which is what a lot of directors are hollering for is what they need to get to -- and have more space available. We wanted GPO to, as far as content, have creation of authenticity and preservation. We also talked about discovery tools and maybe GPO

taking the lead and making sure that all of the agency databases that are out there, that we would be able to include those in a federated search, if we wanted to, that they had the correct technical items so that we could do that.

We talked about different levels of partnership because a lot of the smaller depositories want to participate, but they cannot. They don't have the funding or the resources. And I think John's project is a really good example of how smaller libraries can contribute, if one university is taking the lead.

We talked about -- but then he's the only one that has to deal with the MOU. We talked about GPO maybe taking the leadership role in coordinating those operations similar to the FDLP handbook where we were all able to contribute, but GPO was the overriding entity.

We also talked about GPO having the expertise or program of management and so that that would help us, and we talked about possibly as people finish their partnerships or with these annual reviews, those could be put into a data bank so that libraries considering being partners could then go to that databank and see how things had gone in the past. We talked about having the size and scope of the project difference in short-term or long-term partnerships, all of those might help the smaller libraries be able to contribute.

We talked about possibly GPO giving us a list of potential projects and prioritizing them. There's a concern that GPO is not getting the support and resources for their inherently governmental responsibilities, and that they are having to rely on the depository library resources and so maybe there's something that we need to be doing to further get some monetary support from congress or GPO.

We also talked about how GPO in some instances may need to be the one that approaches the library for the partnership, and in some instances it may be the library that approaches them. Some of this is, for instance, a large university with a document of -- historians may have no problem approaching GPO, but a smaller library or one that has a new library may not think that they are the best ones to do that project. And if GPO approaches them, then they would have the confidence to go ahead. Also, with this administration, if you don't

have administrative support, GPO asking the administration is going to make a big difference from the -- administration.

And as far as number six, we had state libraries, the LOCKS project and those libraries, consortia and private vendors. There was a conversation at a lunch the other day with a private vendor that would be very -- I think if GPO approached the private vendors, they may be willing to work something out with some of this government materials that they digitized.

KAY COLLINS: You will be getting an e-mail from this group.

It will be hard to summarize, but essentially they talked about creating an inventory of the documents that need to be digitized and doing it cooperatively. We need to get organized groups, and that's part of what we talked about. And then following along, making it fully available to the public.

Now, that's kind of the nutshell of a lot of what we talked about, and then the details are where the interest came in. But there's a lot of ways that we can work together to make things work. And a partnership may not be the only way to do that. That's only one way to think about it. We were trying to think in new ways that we might bring in money, resources, but the ruling is to, at first, at least with the collection, get it inventoried, digitized and freely available. Then part of that, one of the ways to approach government, whether congress or whatever for finding, is if we can work with all the agencies, have a standard or try and come up with standards and work with the agencies to work with us so that we are -- there is more coordination, then there's less duplication, less waste, and a better product. So we're looking at things like that.

Now, it's easy to say, to do we know is very difficult. And we were looking at barriers a lot and how to overcome the barriers. It's easy to come up with the barriers. It's hard to stay positive and overcome some of those barriers so that's what we looked at. And say a big library might be able to get the resources to do a project because it fits with what that university, say, for instance, is doing and needs. They may be missing something and so they could go to a yet smaller university or library or whatever and say, We're

missing this piece or you've got that piece, how can we work together to get this done.

So that we're all in this together, but we have to have some leadership and some coordination. Maybe partner with some foundations to get this done, to get the money that people need. My thing is how do I get the ego of my administration involved so they think this is a neat thing to do and they'll help with it. Instead of being negative about it, how do I turn it into a positive. I won't because I'm leaving. But, hopefully, my replacement can do this.

And a lot of the people were saying they can't be a partner forever, that did come up. And how do we work on that not forever to make sure that it's still available. And a good example of a project that might work is one university has a huge map collection to digitize. If we could get the university to use these standards and when they're finished, yeah, they've got what they want, but they can also shift or help GPO make that available to more people. Or if you're going to do a project, make sure that GPO or OCLC or whoever gets it and it's more available. But I'll send you more detail, but that's it in a nutshell.

JULIE THOMAS: Julie Thomas, Drake University Law Library.

I don't have a whole lot to add, just a few things. On question one, if possible -- and maybe it isn't possible -- for GPO to give more advance notice for marketing purposes on newly available resources. Also, maybe identifying agency trainers or even people with more local trainers that could help libraries.

We had an example in Kansas, I think, someone that was referred to, but someone who might be more locally available. Sort of conversely, we were talking about the possibility of remote training facilitated by GPO for libraries that can't send people to conferences or to training, centralized training, if there could be more remote training, electronic, electronically done, maybe.

Another possibility on question two, we thought about using the community forums, maybe to post shared working documents. We agreed on the -- if there could be a list of digitization projects and then a priority -- making a priority list of digitization projects. That's not easy to say.

And perhaps our most profound statement --

which I can't take credit for -- but on number five we decided that you need structure but also flexibility. I think that's -- that's the only unique things we had. Everybody else covered things well.

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Thank you very much.

JEFF BULLINGTON: Jeff Bullington, University of Kansas. Much of what we said has been said already so it's just a couple of quick points to reinforce.

The notion of gaining local support for participating projects is really important, and then the concept of having an invitation or a formal invite to participate coming from GPO to the administrator, but at the same time the local librarian has to be able to articulate to the administration to the same time what the benefit will be to the institution for participating in the project, either immediate gain, but also the greater good.

Tools, standards, guidelines, processes, MOUs will all support quality, consistency and accountability in partnership. So those are all important things that GPO can help provide in the foundational community.

And partnership should always be encouraged to think about outside collaborators and resources so we didn't define specific ones, but always thinking outside of the FDLP community and the library community and even the government for the additional partners, resources and other kinds of inputs.

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Thank you all very much. I got a whole lot more than I know Mark and I had thought of, and I thought it's been really constructive. It's really good to hear from everyone and hear your incredibly good ideas.

Does anyone from Council have any comments?

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut.

I just had a thought as I was going through some of this as to a potential partner that GPO may already be partnering with, that's the FEMA when it comes to disaster recovery because at a state level we're working on how to identify institutions, collections and things that need to be -- they need to be made aware of and we need help with in case there's some kind of disaster.

And given the rolls that libraries, particularly public libraries -- different disasters. Is there any planning going on or collaboration going on with FEMA that was in this area.

SUZANNE EUBANUES: Suzanne Ebanues, GPO.

Well, we're not currently in discussions with FEMA. We did work with FEMA closely after Katrina to help get salons into the local depository libraries and also to help collaborate that libraries needed to apply for disaster aid.

MARK SANDLER: I guess I'll just jump in very general here -- Mark Sandler from CIC -- and say, you know, in general the reason people partner is because they need help to realize a vision. So, you know, at the outset you've got have to a vision, and that's either on the GPO side or it's for the library side. You know, you've got to have some sort of passion for accomplishing something or getting somewhere. And then there are all these like skills, entrepreneurship and charisma and, you know, it's just not -- you know, in order to form a viable partnership, you know, people ultimately have to get excited about working with you. And it's not just going to -- people can't just sort of come and say, Oh, well there's a form on the FDLP Desktop, and go fill out the form, and everything is going to fall into place and we're all going to manage this for you. There really, I think, has to be that sort of -- sort of a spirit of adventure underlying this and a certain drive to find a way to realize whatever goal it is that you're setting. And, you know, that seems to me to be as much a personality issue as a structure issue.

Now, you know, on the other hand, you know, I do think GPO, you know, could probably be sort of helping people along and sort of nurturing that in the community more by creating structures that just sort of help people get there or give them the confidence to sort of step a little bit beyond their safety, safety zone on these kinds of things.

So, you know, I'm thinking, oh, I don't know, a couple years ago when Elsaver (ph) was developing scopists, which was a big interface and that they were pushing forward. They reach out to about 20 universities looking for development partners.

Now, the truth is, they didn't needed those 20 universities. And, as you can imagine, probably 19 of them did almost nothing over a year's

time other than show up in meetings and, you know, eat lunch or whatever. But, you know, it was still -- it did encourage buy-in. It encouraged sort of recognition of the project. And, ultimately, when something, you know, finally came out, you know, there was a sense that it may have just been better because of the interaction. But certainly there was just much more preparation in the community and much more sort of readiness to receive this when it was finally done.

So, you know, sometimes, you know, when you're weighing this quid pro quo of equal value and, you know, what you are contributing, what are we contributing and all, there are these somewhat amorphous assets that need to figure into the calculus, and I guess I would, you know, continue to encourage GPO to sort of help the community along toward offering services.

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

Upcoming discussion on vision in the afternoon session, just a reminder for folks.

BARBARA MILLER: Barbara Miller, Oklahoma State. I just want to remind everybody here that the new electronic handbook has a good section on partnerships. I think it's called Cooperative Ventures. And this was done after we surveyed people that had partnerships to ask them what they felt were problems or barriers or what everybody should keep in mind when they're thinking about a partnership. So it's good thing both anybody considering a partnership to look at and it's a good thing for GPO to look at. Maybe there's things we reexamine in how we do them. So I just wanted to mention that.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

It seems like I've been in a partnership with GPO sometimes longer than my marriage, but I've got to tell you, no matter how small or how big you want to start, I've got to tell you it's worth it. And everything that Mark said is exactly on the mark, so to speak.

I don't think that I would have had the courage or the foresight to have approached Mark's group, specifically the committee on institutional cooperation, had not people from GPO encouraged me or my colleagues throughout the university of depository structure encouraged me to seek another partnership arrangement to continue this -- what had

been a time slowly evolving idea. And I got a to tell you that reaching out in that fashion is a risk, but it's a risk worth taking because I believe these other organizations, as well as GPO, share in our mission of public service and obligation to get government information out. They might may not do it in the same pay or for the same reasons, but there is an underlying foundation of purpose that we can continue to draw upon in these endeavors. And over the ten years I've been doing this, GPO is getting better, I can tell you that right now. And if you've heard me in my earlier incarnations at these meetings, this is a revolution for me to say this. I can tell you, honest to God, GPO is getting it and for the first time I can say that the rest of us are getting it too. And for the first time I see both communities finally coming in sync with each other. And that to me is encouraging. After 25 years of doing this, I feel there's a new season coming off of productivity represented by these small efforts and these great efforts. I just wanted to say that.

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: I wanted to think Suzanne for all her hard work with partnerships.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Well, I think that was a very good session, and before I release you to lunch -- as if I can keep you here -- I did want to urge to please attend, if you can, this afternoon's session. It promises to be very interesting. I've seen the crowd get thinner and thinner. I'm a little worried that we may be talking to ourselves. But it should be a really good session. So have a good lunch.

(Luncheon recess taken.)

FUTURE OF THE FDLP:

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government Printing Office. Thank you all for staying around this last session. I appreciate it very much, and I know you all did it because planning so fun. And I'm really glad that you're here so you can be part of it.

Let me you that we had to switch some of our slides around because Denise has to leave early so there's a little bit of a switch, but not much.

The reason we're here today is because one of the fall recommendations was that Council would like to work with did GPO to prepare depository libraries for a digital federal depository library

system that not centered on collections. Then I skipped out some stuff so it would all fit on a screen, and said the purpose of the discussion at the spring meeting is to begin the process of coordinating the strategic planning of GPO with that of depository libraries as all move forward into the digital age.

So we're responding by being here today to start that process. And I really like this quote from Peter Druker who says, The best way to predict is future is to create it. So thank you again for being here to help us create it.

So today's agenda, again, we switched it around. We're going to a little bit of SWOT analysis first and then go into the vision mission and assumptions. I don't think we're going to have time to do the whole SWOT analysis, but we're going to do the internal strengths and the external threats. And if we have time at the end, then we'll go back and do the others.

So at this point I'm going to turn it over to Denise.

DENISE STEPHENS: Okay. Can you hear me?

As Cindy mentioned, we are facing a situation in which we have enough of external influences and drivers that are forcing us, essentially, to reexamine our mission and our goals. And as consequence SWOT analysis makes very good sense. Normally you look at strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Were going to condense that into strengths and threats because when you think about it, you want to have a sense of what we do well or what our internal resources or capacities are as well as those external threats that are forcing us to react.

That being the case, this is going to be fairly informal and there are no right answers or wrong answers. We're going to start with input from Council and then I will turn it over to the floor. And what I'm going to ask is that as you think about those two issues, what within this program and its participating member libraries are our internal strengths, the things that make us successful, they give us the potential for success, potential for effective and meaningful change. Think about that for a second. And I'm going to ask Council, first, to offer any its thoughts about that question, what our strengths.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells,

Northwestern University.

-- the opening of preparing for a world without collections, but I think it's important to understand that many of our strengths come out of our ability to manage collections, and how the translate those strengths into distributing collections, digital collections and all of those types of things may be an area that we really need to look at and see how to translate those traditional strengths into new areas, and we're already doing some of that.

MS. STEPHENS: Tory?

TORY TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona State University.

One of the big strengths I think that we have are the members of the depository program, the staff, staffs that are involved in this collections, it's really sort of a true believer deal. We have expertise, we have knowledge base and we believe in government information and making it available to the public and to our users. And I think that's a huge strength, whether we're talking about managing collections or enhancing service, anything.

DENISE STEPHENS: Any other thoughts from the Council?

Okay, I'll turn it over to those of you on the floor. What are our external strengths.

BARBARA MILLER: Barbara Miller, Oklahoma State.

I think one of the depository librarian strengths are the ability to know who are our users and how the users are going to use the material, and I'm speaking of the collections here today, too, but also the website so we know how to make the websites usable.

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Katrina Stierholz, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

I actually that community is a -- that this community is a strength -- were talking about their expertise. But just the whole groupness of it. They're really quite a group.

MARK SANDLER: This is Mark Sandler from CIC.

I'd like to add to what Katrina said because I agree that the fact that there's this community of, really, hundreds of active participants who are willing to come together twice a year and meet face to face and do this work is just a huge asset. But if you think about our

libraries, some of the larger libraries, you know, that are represented in the room, you know, you're probably working with something on the order of \$40 million annual operating budgets, and you know there might be 50 or 75 of those and then it starts to trail off a little bit.

But if you even think beyond the libraries to the universities, to the kinds of technology resources that are represented in the universities, that actually are aware of and value their FDLR role. There are just literally billions of dollars in resources and some of the most gifted and talented people on the face of the earth to do development and build systems and think through problems.

So I guess I continue to think -- and I know there are libraries here and state libraries and others, but I continue to think it's just a tremendous resource base that could be tapped.

DAVID CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski, California State Library.

I think that one of our biggest strengths as a group, with the exception of our colleagues who are -- who belong to federal libraries is that we are not part of the federal government. That we see information resources produced by the federal government in a different way than the federal government sees those resources. And we all know the spectrum of ways that we see information differently. I don't need to go into that. But I think that we need to step back and realize that relationship with the creators of information that we have, and so it's a unique relationship. And I think it gives us a great deal of power and it gives our users power through us.

BETH HARPER: Beth Harper, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

I'm having a little trouble with this discussion because I feel like this is kind of a big recommendation, and it wasn't discussed this morning. And we're not discussing -- like the idea that this -- it's a system that's not based on collections, that's kind of a big leap. And I'm curious, you know, was that a GPO initiative, Council -- and it's hard for me to kind of sort out so what is GPO's role, are we just talking about the depository libraries. And I'm sure there are various circumstances. We spent a lot of time on the first three recommendations and the morning session. But, you know, I just feel there's not

enough context to just jump in and start doing this.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Do liaisons for that want to talk a little bit about the genesis of that recommendation?

DENISE STEPHENS: I can offer a few thoughts. Denise Stephens, University of Kansas.

The underlying premise is here is that we're moving toward a predominantly electronic program. And I think that's been something that we've been well aware of for many years. So the context for the conversation this afternoon is saying that if that is true, then what are some of the issues we need to examine about ourselves as a collaborative program toward facilitating that effectively.

Looking at our strengths and our weaknesses is one way of determining the extent to which that premises can be proven or not proven. Having been at a depository librarian some years ago, we were talking about this fact in the mid to late '90s. So while there hasn't been a lot conversation in the context of this morning's conversation, the has been a topic in the community for a good number of years.

But I think your point is well taken. It may be we'll need to discuss whether the premise itself is actually valid. And one way to get there might be to discuss some of these issues that we're trying to address today.

TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne.

I think one of the things we're trying to do is that there are many smaller depositories that we very heavily when their collection gets -- when the material gets to be five years old, they try to keep the current collection. And right now they don't have a current collection because they're really not receiving anything, much of anything in intangible format. There is an electronic quality program for that. And they're still operating as if they have a tangible program. Their process and procedures that they've employed has not really changed that much. And what we want to try to do is look at how their day-to-day function might change, what is different about being electronic depository after being a depository that gets -- every day they open a box and process it and put it on the shelf.

DENISE STEPHENS: Are think any other clarifying questions or comments about that issue, Council or from the floor? Please come up.

EMILY SELOF (ph): Emily Selof, Colorado College.

For me it's sort of the foundation, and I don't think it matters what format we move to, as Tim was just pointing out. But for me the strength of this program is the belief -- the bedrock belief, I think, that all of us agreed with that citizens should be informed of what the government's doing. And so it doesn't matter what format that comes in, and I think that's why people are willing to struggle with all these issues, you know, and why we're in such a quandary of what to do. And that goes back to the expertise of the people who are -- who have been -- government documents librarians a long time. They're saying, wait, we've got to think about the paper, we've got to think about the Legacy collection -- well, wait we need to go to an electronic only environment. And I think it comes back to that bedrock philosophy that that's the theory that we believe in and that's the strength overall that drives, I think, every sort of discussion that we have.

MARTHA CHILDERS: Martha Childers, Johnson County Library.

As I mention yesterday, we're an affluent suburban public library, and we totally embrace the electronic movement. I believe and our management believes that people have better access, but we do have the luxury of having way over a hundred computers in our building, plus 13 branches that have computers. So people can sit there all day on the computer, if they want to.

The struggle we have, of course, is directing people to those resources. A lot of them are cataloged in our catalog. I would love -- the problem we're running into is I would love to download the cataloging records from archive for all of these electronic documents, but we use CERCI. So when a patron does a search the records that come up are the newest ones that have been added. So they're not able -- we haven't figured out a technology yet for sorting those out so that patrons can select paper or electronic documents, because some people don't want those and some people do.

So the thing I like about electronic is if you have a computer and you have Internet access, you can get that document. And we don't have to store it, we don't have to weed it. We still need to catalog it. We do need to provide access to it

that way and have an informed staff who can help our patrons.

I don't know, does that help, Tim? You had mentioned that issue. I was suggesting that. Sorry, I didn't mean to put you on the spot.

DENISE STEPHENS: Well, thank you. You may have provided us with a natural segue into that next conversation about threats or challenges.

Are we ready to move?

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin from Connecticut.

I think that libraries, no matter what type they are, are seen as a trusted resource by our communities. While we may be dealing with government information, I think people are often reluctant to go to a government agency to get information. So it was a real strength in being -- that local touch and that trusted environment that I think comes through lots of these reports that we see today. Even though a lot of information is available online, people are going back to the libraries for help accessing it or understanding. So there's a real strength in that sort of demarcation between the government and its information and local entities providing that access.

DENISE STEPHENS: One question form the floor and then we'll --

MARY MALLORY: Thank you.

Mary Mallory, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

When I read that the program will not be centered on collections that sends chills up my spine. And I would rather than that sort of attitude being in the forefront that you reframed a definition of what collections is.

We live in a consumer society, and I think that people want something if they're part of the depository program. And at some level and in some way we have to be sent information, and we have to maintain and preserve those collections. So I think that it would be fairly easy, in our smart profession, to broaden the definition of what collections actually means at this point in time.

Thank you.

TIM BYRNE: I think the great strengths of the program is tradition and this tradition of cooperation, cooperating with GOP, cooperating with federal agencies, cooperating with Government Printing Office, cooperating with other agencies,

cooperating with other libraries. And then sharing of the information, sharing resources, sharing of expertise.

DENISE STEPHENS: I'll have to move on to our next topic, gotta add strength. Okay. Let's ask ourselves -- just take another look from the other side of our head to why we're having this conversation, those external forces that are driving us toward change.

What are some of the threats or some people may think of them as risks or adverse challenges, but what are some of the threats that we face in trying to address this movement towards, Hey, I'm going to say a predominantly electronic future because we clearly are there. But what are some of the threats we face. And some of these have been alluded to -- Council, what are some of your observations about that?

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

For me, would be complacency, just simply because it's too complex or it's too involved in negotiating with our home institutions, our respective futures. We sort of go with the flow, and agree that it is time, the media has struck, our species is dying, there's nothing we can do. I think that's a bigger danger.

Associated with that would be one of confusion, I guess, is the best way to put it, of what do we do now. We have all these things we have to do, where do we begin. And I think that's a leadership issue as much as anything. And when everything seems important, it's a hard to know where to begin. And I think that as a group, we sometimes have a tendency to veer in either direction at times when things get tough. And I guess I'll say electronic government is a big threat too.

DENISE STEPHENS: Other comments from Council? Tory.

TORY TROTTER: Tory Trotta, Arizona State University, College of Law.

The nature of information resource that we're trying to control has really outgrown the bounds of the current way that we're trying to -- through the federal depository program, trying to harness the bibliographic information and make the information available. I'm not saying this very well, but it just seems to me that that's a huge

threat because where it's making us think in different ways, we want to provide the service, but just with the web harvesting situation that we have, the one way to try and harvest information gleaned, so many documents it was unmanageable.

So I think that whole dynamic is a huge threat, not only from a depository library service program, but a managing collections, as well as finding this information and making it available to the public.

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Kentucky State Library.

I'm not sure of just where it fits. I think our threat or weakness is that we need to better understand that we're trying to serve a growing number of non-English speakers that are approaching all of us in different service levels, and we need to better understand that and be able to provide information in formats and in languages that meet their needs. And I know that's a whole controversial issue in this country, but, you know, how do we guide people who don't speak English through this wealth of predominantly English language documents that we have? How do we facilitate their access? I think there's real, possibly, an opportunity there, but it's also a threat that -- about understanding the government or how to get at the information.

DENISE STEPHENS: Other comments from Council?

TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department of Energy.

I think one of the real serious threats is that library administrators don't seem to think that electronic documents require the same amount of staff as printed documents. The processing has to do with getting a document from a box to a shelf that does require staff, but they don't see that there's still a lot that has to be done with making sure electronic information is accessible to the public also.

DENISE STEPHENS: I think we're ready to open this up to the floor.

KATHY HALE: Kathy Hale, State Library of Pennsylvania.

I think one of the threats that we have is was the elephant in the room that was mentioned earlier this morning and the downsizing of staffing and making those documents librarians that are out

there now wear multiple hats and not be able to devote as much time as they would like in order to push the program forward, both electronically and tangibly.

ESTHER CRAWFORD: Esther Crawford, Rice University, Houston, Texas.

Mary Mallory already touched on this, but I think you need to hear it as many of us as possible.

I ask myself regularly what the value of being a depository library is to my institution, and I ask that for all three depository programs that we participate in because I anticipate that some day someone is going to ask me that question, and I'm going to need to be ready to answer it. And I want to know where my carrots are, I guess. I guess Steve Hayes isn't here so I'll say that. We need collections. We need them to be in electronic format, but we still need collections.

I think one of the great strengths of the depository program has been the distributive nature of the collections, has been the copies all over the country so we make certain that we always have access to those. I think at the same time, that's the biggest threat that we're facing currently.

MARY HEADY: Hi. Mary Heady, University of Arkansas at Monticello.

And I was actually -- the point I was going to make is in the strength of the -- having the physical collection that there's multiple copies in multiple locations, so one disaster isn't going to completely wipe out a copy. But if all the copies are on one server in one location, and a hurricane comes through or whatever, then those -- you know, those documents may be gone. So that is definitely an issue.

SCHUYLER COOK: Schuyler Cook from Cleveland State university.

A threat, jee, where to start.

First of all, talk about self-introspection, I think I've been coming to these far longer than any of my administrators want to believe. And they've been very generous in spending me, and I go back to them and they said, Well, they have vague notions of what it is that's going on with this, because I find it safer to keep them somewhat in the dark. We're working on it, you know, phrase such as that go a long way to -- okay, they see I have less boxes so I've less tangible

documents.

What they don't always see is that I have, you know, a monthly list of electronic -- new electronics titles that I want to make sure I either have URLs onto, you know, things that aren't in tangible format or that I have the electronic only titles available. And I rely on that cataloging. And I really don't want to see that go away.

I'm in a law library -- and I know I'm in bouncing around -- I'm in a law library and I think there's a threat when we talk about giving up a controlled vocabulary that this profession has been creating for, what is it, a hundred, 200 years? And I think to just, say, Well, it's ephemeral, lots of conclusory statements. You know, I don't pretend to know what's ephemeral. I look at who my patrons are and I try to come up with item selection that's going to represent what I think they'll need, and all that's a guess.

But, again, going back to being here at so many of meetings, I heard a former public printer talk in terms of cataloging for everything prior to 1976. I heard about -- I went from two offsite dark, dark places where stuff would be preserved to I didn't hear anything more about that at the time. I haven't seen any e-mails saying, Gosh, send your stuff here when, you know, you want to get rid of it. I'm not trying to get rid of anything. Some people are going through and reading their collections because of lack of space. I'm fighting desperately to keep the space that I have with the few tangible documents I'm still receiving because I don't know, when the electronic comes out, whether it's going to have that appendix that's at the end of the print version, but isn't there in electronic. I don't know that it's a straight one for one. I rely -- I find myself that I'm threatened that I can't rely on someone with the experts at the Government Printing Office to tell me, Here's this electronic title and it's exactly a replication of what it is you have in print. Feel free to unload that. Because I'll hearing so many mixed messages, and now I read in thing that the future is getting rid of collections.

You know, if we don't like -- let's not use that word. You know, let's define it somewhere else. Gosh, if we haven't heard anything in seven years, it's the ability of the folks that are in power now to redefine things, it just goes away.

You know waterboarding isn't torture. But I'm going far afield.

The point I'm trying to make is the threat is there, in that if we don't back up a little bit and decide we don't even know what the collection is, we haven't defined what collection is. We have in our heads that's it's either tangible or intangible or combination of the two. But until we get some sort of inventory about what those things are, and when we identify it, and are able to provide good access to it through a controlled vocabulary, the earliest form of meta data being the descriptions involved in cataloging, then I think we can talk about what it is that we want to do with this. I think we all have cradle-to-grave job security.

Okay, I'll stop.

ANTOINETTE SATTERFIELD: Antoinette Satterfield, Kansas State University.

What I was thinking, actually, is nothing new, but I just wanted to reiterate a couple of things on my mind. One, so much information is online today. As we've heard before now every library is a depository. We have librarians, particularly in small communities, that are dealing with government information and they never have before. And some of us in that session this morning about government documents in the 21st Century training the trainer, I think that's a challenge we all have to help other librarians, who previously and are not officially in the federal depository program, how to navigate through the websites.

One thing that, as we all know, I don't think any two agencies have the same interface, the search boxes in the same spot, the menus not in the same spot. So for me it's job security. I feel like I'll be needed for a long time. But we do need to pull together, not only with the GPO, but with each other.

I also wanted to make a comment, you're right, it is difficult to discuss situations that are controversial, such as some Poppel do not have a good handle on the English language and have you help people like that.

Another similar problem, one we've had for even longer -- is that early under-educated. And lately with -- and I've seen this in a personal type situation. You're out of work, you go for unemployment, you fill out everything online. I

know in a previous institution where there was a large unemployment community I was forever helping out people who had previously been housekeepers and construction workers who had never spent time on a computer, yet, they had the fill this job application online. They wouldn't use the computer in the job, but they needed to know how to use it to apply, whether they're applying for a job or the unemployment benefits.

So that I see is not necessarily a new problem, but it's a growing problem. Thank you.

MICHELE McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly,
University of Wisconsin - River Falls.

I think one of the greatest threats that we face as government information professionals is thinking that these threats are unique to ourselves. Throughout our libraries we are under siege in a multitude of ways from outside forces, our administrations and academic libraries, our city and state governments to save money, to cut costs, to reduce service -- well, not to reduce services, to keeps services the same, but to do it with less human -- which is at great expense.

Our strength is the people that we bring. It is also the threat because it's a great cost. We keep talking about, you know, the cost of housing collections, but in the end that's really pretty key for our institutions, they want those spaces, but they also -- they want to change the nature of the work we do.

As librarians, as information professionals, if we sit back and we continuously tell the public that they have to do it our way, we're dead. We are dead in the water. And, I'm sorry, that the lady who was just speaking was talking about helping people fill out, you know, applications and forms. This is the wave that is about to roll over us. Most of us sitting here are from academic libraries, so I'm not sure that we're going to understand what's going to happen to our colleagues in public libraries and more of an academic institution. Because, once again, the federal government is pushing a cost down onto the libraries. They've pushed the cost of the depository program back onto housing institutions, the libraries. We pay for our cataloging, we pay to house it. We pay the professionals. We have wonderful staff here, they pay them. They go out and they do certain things and then they want us to

partner with them so we can pay some more. But -- and that's okay, these are good partnerships, but these costs we are set to bear, our colleagues in public libraries may not be prepared to bear these costs of -- government. And I think that we need to get out and be ready to go out and help those who have a lesser understanding of the federal government and the state government in many ways to deal with this multiplicity of stuff that we have some knowledge about. But we're no different than any other types of collections within our institutions.

BARBARA MILLER: Barbara Miller, Oklahoma State.

I think one of our grievances is that we've done too good of a job trying to project to our management that we're an electronic environment. We are not an electronic environment, we are an environment in transition. And we're probably going to be in transition for 20 years because we're going to have partial paper and partial electronic. And a corollary of this is we don't know exactly what the electronic environment is going to look like because the generations regenerate in technology about every eight months. So at the end of this years, when we may be talking about a total electronic environment, we can plan all we want, but we don't really know what it's going to be like out there.

BARBIE SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia.

And I was going to use this as a strength and then I got to thinking about it -- I didn't say then -- but our diversity, our diversity of library types I think is a strength. I think it's also a weakness. We would never be able -- the community is never going to be able to talk with one voice, but I think when we -- sometimes happens we talk over one another against one another to those in power, we show mixed messages and we don't get what we need. And I think underlying all that, we need a lot of the same things. All of our libraries and communities. So I think that's both a strength and a weakness.

EMILY SELOF: Emily Selof, Colorado College.

I think one of our biggest weaknesses is -- we live in a one-box search world, and we're not in that box. If I'm not in a meeting when we talk about stuff like our journal finder and the

resources we have, then no one thinks like, Oh, none of our document journals, our internal finder.

When we talk about institutional repositories, no one is saying, Oh, but let's make a section there for the government documents to be in there too. So like the Z-39 stuff is amazing, but I think that's one of our biggest problems is we've kept ourselves separate. And so we are seen as a separate collection, we're seen as the government documents in the basement or in the attic or wherever you probably are on the fringes of things. And I think that's one of our biggest weaknesses, we're not integrated.

DAVID CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski, California State Library.

Quite properly, we've been talking about threats to our organizations. I'd like to remind everybody that there's a little bit larger meta threat to us, which is our threat to our basic product, our basic resource, which is information itself.

If you think of a city on a river, and the municipal water system there delivers water to its customers that comes downstream, and then you think of a situation where that water is being polluted or damned farther upstream so that not as much water comes down, and the quality of that water degrades, then that's somewhat similar to the situation that we're facing here, in that more and more government information is being privatized -- and embargoed or classified.

And there's also a situation where government owns its information now and owns the delivery of information in a way that it never did before. And so just -- I know this has been talked into the ground, but it's something I think we need to remember as a threat that is just as important as the threat to our institutions and our organizational structures.

TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department of Energy.

Speaking as a former regional, I think the message I got from many of my selectives was that our biggest threat was the space crisis that many libraries are facing. And they're library administrators looking at the need to get more space for more highly used collections, enforcing the depositories to reduce their footprint in the library. In many cases getting rid of up to 80 to

90 percent of the collection that they had been maintaining and working and keeping as a really good collection -- read it, but that's no longer valued because that's based -- needed for something else.

SANDEE McANINCH: Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky Library.

I think -- I don't think I've heard anyone say this, but I think a major threat is a loss of the Legacy collections. Not that anyone is throwing them away, but they're disintegrating, falling apart. Finding funding to preserve them is nearly impossible. Digitization, of course, is a possibility, it's not cheap either. So I really see those Legacy collections being at great peril right now. So...

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Any more threats from Council or audience?

TIM BYRNE: Okay. Going back to what really was supposed to be the start of this presentation, is talk about what the vision of the deposit library program should be. And in terms of a vision, it should be a description of what an organization would like to aspire to or achieve in the midterm or long-term future. Should be short, it should be verifiable, understandable to all and -- future courses of action. So this is a draft that we have come up with to put government information at your fingertips.

So have at it. What do you think of something of that short and to the point?

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

What I love about this is it doesn't presumably libraries at all. It presumes a statement that could be delivered by any organization, if they can figure out how to put the pieces together.

So the assumption of what libraries would bring to this problem is an open-ended question. So there it is both an opportunity and a threat.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University.

This seems to leave out most of what I do everyday and what the librarians in my department do everyday. I mean, certainly this is part of it, but they sit down and analyze and repackage and consult and help folks understand and help folks put stuff together, and a variety of things that I'm not quite

sure this gets at. This is certainly part of it, but there's the next step that certainly takes up a lot of the time of the folks around me so...

RICH GAUSE: Rich Gause, University of Central Florida.

That's exactly what I was thinking, is that the purpose of, I guess, the Government Printing Office is to do this. And out in the libraries we're doing a lot of other parts of this that when it's not at your fingertips is when we're getting involved in working with people.

And there's a huge part of what we're doing is the access to what people should be able to find easily, but particularly in an academic setting, where a scholarship is taking place and the research, a huge portion of that takes place on the fringes where information is hidden and information has not been looked at in a certain way. And so the availability of that less useful for the majority of information, but the opportunity for scholarships to take place is another part of what we're doing in the program.

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government Printing Office. Thanks.

We've got to remember what we're trying to create a vision of. It's not of a depository library. It's not of a vision of what our staff is doing. It's a vision of what the collective program is and where it's going and what is the underlying foundation of what we're trying to do as a program, if that helps focus a little better.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Let me rephrase my Zen-like statement. I don't see this -- actually, I embrace this, I think it's a great statement for what we do. I just point out the opportunity it's what a lot of other people do as well in different ways.

So the challenge that we have is why we do it better, that's what the competition is. And I think this is as fine a draft statement of vision for the program as any that I've seen. It's fewer than six words. No. Yeah. It's fewer than six words, I think that's great. With the understanding we're not going to be the only life force out there on the environment attempting to do this thing, and that's what we're in competition with, is to attract the attention of consumers, if you will, on they should go to us. It's a problem that cable TV,

satellite TV -- with broadcast TV, why would you choose one form over another? They all deliver the same basically. But people choose them for different reasons, and I think that's the kind of competition here we're in now.

TIM BYRNE: Tim Byrne.

I think a lot of the statements that were just made are all things that fit into this vision. And we're talking about -- but still even if we're working with things that are not easy to find, we're putting them -- our users fingertips. That's parts --

MICHELE McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly, University of Wisconsin - River Falls. I feel so stupid because I do not understand this is a vision. This a slogan to me. This is like an ad campaign. I mean, if I were to take this back and say, This is the vision of the FDLP, they would -- I think people would look at me and say, What are they talking about? They don't understand what at your fingertips means.

We want to be able to deliver services to people. And it's not -- if it's the vision of the FDLP there's a library program, if it's a vision of something else, then you would want to articulate that. But I don't understand the statement at all. And I mean I'm really feeling like, you know, I'm having an other worldly experience here. I would have to explain the vision so maybe I wouldn't, you know. But, you know, if you were trying to communicate this to people who outside of the fold, I'm not sure that they're going to understand what you're talking about.

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin.

I like vision statements that have some verb in there that means it look like we're trying to do something. To me it's more about enhancing access to government information. I mean no matter how you cut it, whether it's preserving or cataloging or having depository libraries, or whatever, but it's about enhancing -- talk to John -- what makes us different -- maybe we need an action verb that really sets this apart. This is was nice, but whose fingertips.

MARK SANDLER: Mark Sander, CIC.

I'm sitting a bar last night being boring and really talking about this very -- very kind of statement and increasing my discomfort with libraries focusing on the idea that they give people

stuff, that they hand people during -- or they hand people monographs or a printout of an article, and encourage some of the libraries I work with to put -- higher in addressing people's sort of higher aspirations.

They want to get a grant. They want to get a Ph.D. They want to get a good grade in a class, that's the kinds of things that get people excited and really builds loyalty and a base of support have more to do with people's sort of life's ambitions and dreams than they do this kind of stuff that's sort of part of the process, but not the end point.

And I guess I think here, you know, that the big win is really the sort of reenforcing Democratic particular principles of an informed citizenry. You know, that's the big end, and the big vision has to do with America's Democratic pretenses. And I guess I would like to see more -- lean more in that direction than the idea of sort of making the widgets along the way more accessible.

But, you know again, I know this is a very hard thing to come up with a vision statement like this.

MARY: Mary -- University Library, Ohio.

I see this statement, and immediately about 15 different questions pop into my mind. And a vision statement has to be little bit more clear than that. One of my questions, it says to put government information at your fingertips, okay. What am I going to do with it at my fingertips?

Another thing is, is it the right government information? Is the government information I actually need? I can put all kinds of government information at people's fingertips, but it might not be what they need. It might not be what they want. It might not be what they can use. And all those are concepts that have to be worked into this vision statement.

It's not only that we want put government information where they get it. We not only want to make it accessible to them, but we want to make what's useful to them accessible to them or what they need accessible to them. Sometimes they don't really know what they need, but then we have to help them figure that out too.

But so there's so much buried here that isn't stated in this vision statement, that anybody who reads this statement is going to say, what?

What government information? What do you mean, at my fingertips? Where is it going to go? It's a nice slogan, but it's not a vision statement, I agree with Michele on that one. It is not a vision statement. It's a slogan. And it's a great slogan. It's a great slogan. But if you're going to do a vision statement, you've got to be a lot more clear.

Thank you.

DAVID CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski, California State Library.

I agree with Michele that it's a slogan and not a vision statement. However, I'm troubled by the syntax of what is not a complete sentence up there. How about a saying, We put government information at your fingertips, instead of that amorphous to up there.

And I'm also a little troubled by those Martians on the other side of the cabinet there. Who are they? Why are they green, and are they jealous because they're on the other side of the computer monitor? I don't know who they are.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago. It makes you wonder why -- even works.

So, I mean, if -- you're actually right, we're talking about marketing as much as anything else. But I think there's something to be said for brevity, too, and if we can catch it into a very brief phrase, I think we should be praised. So we can study the hell out of the syntax, but I think -- I think the group that came up with this deserves service more credit than we seem to be giving them because they had a huge task to try to condense sense a hundred years of tradition in just a few words. And if you want slogan, they'll just say one back at you, documents to the bloody people. Come on. Part of our DNA. How is this any different from that bloody slogan?

TIM BYRNE: Anyone have a moment of inspiration and has their idea of what the vision statement would be?

BILL OLBRICH: I'm Bill Olbrich. I'm from St. Louis Public Library.

It's not even a sentence, it's just a phrase, and leaves out too much. How about something like, You will understand the government information we put at your fingertips. Now, great, that's 15 words, John, but it was seven not six, to begin with. We have to personalize it, like -- and

we have to let them know what we're going to do with the stuff. We're going to help you understand it, because that's what the library program does. It makes it available and makes you understand it. Handing somebody a -- is a waste of time until you teach them the geography of column header and demographic variable is the row header, and where the two meet might is the number you want.

So we have to have both in there. It's just not just government information. It's understanding the government information.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler. Okay. How to put government information in your palms, give it context.

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin.

You know, you know we can have slogans. I think -- real thing, I don't think it's the vision statement for the company. I think if you went and looked at -- I mean the library's read a lot vision statements. And I think to be able to focus where we want to go, we have to more than a slogan. So while it is catchy, it isn't leading us to some new level, which is what a vision statement should really lay out where you want to be. I would like to think we're already doing all of this.

TIM BYRNE: This really is the beginning of the process. So we've thrown something out, we've heard your comments and we will take that under consideration, certainly.

The next step will be the mission statement, the mission, the declaration of the core purpose and focus usually does not change. It serves as a filter to determine what is important and what is not. It states who will be served and how and it communicates a sense of intended direction.

So here is our proposed mission of the FDLP. The mission of the Federal Depository Library Program is to provide for the perpetual, free and ready public access to the printed and electronic publications and other published information and dissemination of products of the federal government through the partnership between the U.S. Government Printing Office and the designated libraries.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern University.

I actually come back to Mark's point. I mean, I think that's fine and important and is what we do, but is that helping America become informed?

That part of it which might be the broadest vision of sort of helping people meet their needs and aspirations needs to somehow be in there too.

TIM BYRNE: Shot all your -- vision statement. We can move on to --

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut.

I do think the vision statement lacks sort of the audience for this, for the American people. I mean it may be implied in there, but who are we doing this for?

GWEN SINCLAIR: This is Gwen Sinclair, University of Hawaii.

I just wanted to respond to what Ken said. I think our target audience is really broader than citizens or Americans. It's, you know, our -- we serve whoever walks in our door. If it's somebody from Canada, somebody from Japan, somebody from Mars, you know, we're going to help them too. So I don't want to limit it to -- the audience to a particular group, geographically based group.

TIM BYRNE: I'll expect people who -- we have a website that Peggy Jobe right there created for us that is used all over the world.

PEGGY JOBE: Thanks for that lead-in, Tim. Peggy Jobe, University of Colorado at Boulder.

I think these short -- I think we need a little more inspiration in everything. And I'm wondering if we could, you know, look at, say, the constitution or something for ways to make it more real and sustainable.

I mean, was joking back there, but I said, you know, what if we're fighting to preserve the right to keep and bear knowledge, or, you know, about our government or, you know, just something a little more -- not info at you fingertips. Just, you know, why we do we want to do it? I think you need the why in there and all that more.

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Back when we talked about this originally, one of our -- I remember Chris -- bringing it up and I thought it was so interesting. The original bargain between depository and libraries and GPO was libraries get stuff, but they have to comply with these rules. And now libraries really don't get much stuff. And so I'm having some like fundamental questions about even this whole mission and having designated libraries.

Why we don't want perpetual free and ready

access to these materials just for everyone, and then maybe the partnership is more about the services or these aspirational things that Mark is talking about, helping people get, you know, to where they want to be as some sort of program.

But I'm struggling with this on a really fundamental basis about the designated library piece when, you know, GPO is not really giving out stuff anymore so the partnership somewhat alludes me.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: How about, Be all you can be?

ESTHER CRAWFORD: Esther Crawford.

I'm not really here to touch on the vision statement, but I just wanted to say something positive for a change.

I understand this mission statement and I really like it. I'm not sure about the designated word, but this just makes sense to me so...

TIM BYRNE: I'm sorry, could you repeat that?

Well, let's move on to assumptions. So what we're about to present are a list of assumptions that have been drawn from a number of different documents that have been put together over the years. And, of course, we're assuming that the basic assumptions should be challenged.

Developments in the larger library -- in the FDLP in federal resources. Regional depository libraries must be allowed to adapt to technological and program changes to perform their roles. Competencies to lead and manage the federal depository library of the future will differ than those of the traditional depository library. Collaboration and cooperation are essential.

JOHN SHULER: What did Cindy point out? I didn't hear that.

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government Printing Office.

When Denise and Tim and I were working on this, we did come up with some new assumptions and they're on this first screen. And what follows on the next screens are assumptions that we had in other documents that looked at the future of the depository program and the transition in all -- we reviewed all those and still found some of those to be valid. But this first screen are new ones that we came up with.

TIM BYRNE: More assumptions.

Depository libraries will not be able

to individually preserve electronic publications for PPA in the way that they have for print-based publications. Government agencies and the private sector will continue to independently develop tools and resources to locate government information.

Partnerships between the government and the private sector will continue to develop and increase. GPO needs to promote depositories as resources and tools outside of the FDLP.

Online is the preferred medium for distribution of and access to government information dissemination products through the FDLP, although distribution of paper or microfiche will continue when appropriate.

An enhanced system is needed to ensure the persistent identification and description of government information products available via the government electronic information services. A primary electronic FDLP offers opportunities to make more information locally available to the public with enhanced functionality.

And one more. As an unintended consequence of technology, the trend to shift cost from agencies to users or to libraries will continue to occur.

Any assumptions here, anyone questions?

KATRINA STIERHOLZ: Katrina Stierholz, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

It seems to me that one you didn't state, but is implicit in everything I've read is that the federal depository library program will continue.

ELIZABETH COWELL: Hi. This is Elizabeth Cowell from Stanford University.

What, Katrina, you were saying before, this part -- and I actually kind of agreed with -- I'm kind of struggling a little bit with this discussion in a way because the direction it's going is kind of post FDLP in a lot of ways.

I think what libraries and what libraries are a key part of the FDLP and should be -- and what we do, like many people have been saying, are how you provide access and preservation to collections.

So without that component, while I would agree that we will not be able to individually preserve electronic publications for the EPA in the way that we do with print, we can do it in a different way and we should. And the GPO should enable that.

MICHELE McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly, University of Wisconsin - River Falls.

I would like to speak to the point further that online is the preferred yesterday median for distribution. And I mean, I guess we need to talk who prefers that. Because for distribution where I am, many people still prefer paper. They would prefer to take a tangible product away in many cases. But government agencies prefer to have it be electronic for the cost savings.

And I think that it's important for us to understand that on my end, when I'm doing distribution to the end user, that's not what they necessarily want. In some cases is it, but not in every case. And so I don't see that it's the preferred median.

TIM BYRNE: I'm teaching a course at -- government information sources, and I think I'm halfway through the semester now. And maybe two-thirds of the class have yet to touch a text document. And that's their choice.

JOHN SHULER: John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago.

To echo Tim's experience, I just had a class to complete a legislative history of the Military Commissions Act, and not one of them -- I asked them at the last class, How many of you went into the library to complete the legislative history 20 to 30 pages long? Not one of them stepped into the library to finish the task.

Did they all do an acceptable outstanding job with their legislative histories? Yes.

MICHELE McKNELLY: I work in a non-research, non-ARL institution, and we have many users who prefer a tangible medium. And I think that by just saying at large institutions where you're teaching high-level classes, that that's the case, that that is not -- I'm challenging your assumption here.

JOHN SHULER: Dominican is not a large research institution. Many of the people that go --

MICHELE McKNELLY: The library --

JOHN SHULER: The library -- many of the people are -- coming through into another career, and many of them are youngins who prefer the digital life.

MICHELE McKNELLY: Many people do prefer it, but not everyone does. Many people prefer the tangible content. We still receive our hearings paper, and I find that people prefer them that way. They vastly prefer them over the microfiche. And

using a hearing -- you know, a 2, 300-page hearing electronically -- a PDF file is a really burdensome thing.

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut State Library.

Not just a preference issue, but representing at least the public library sector, not every American has electronic access. They don't all have computers at home, they all don't have high-quality Internet access where you should forget that while the agencies may want to distribute things in an electronic format, the ability to access it is not in every individual's home.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, Northwestern.

Sorry, Mary.

Again, I think we have to deal with the fact of the preferred method of distribution by the agencies. And we need to allow for the fact that use may be needed in other formats beside the method of distribution, which raises, once again, the issue of print on demand and other technologies like that so that we can, when needed, convert to another format.

MARY MALLORY: Mary Mallory, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

I just had a quick question for John, and I couldn't resist asking this.

If you gave them some restriction as to how old the public law -- whether it could be only five years old or had to be within the last ten years, because it would be much easier to do an online only legislative history, if there were restriction about that.

JOHN SHULER: I agree, but I've done this with laws that are older and --

MARY MALLORY: Okay. It was just really a chance to needle you a bit. Bring some humor into this discussion.

And if Rich doesn't mind, I think that people are -- these days, they're looking for testimony for individuals. So it's very convenient to go online and just find one or two people, experts, that you're looking for their testimony. And what I'm wondering is if 50 to a hundred years now from now, when people are looking for legislative histories, will they want the entire testimony? And so they're going to end up printing out the entire testimony, rather than looking at one

or two people's testimony.

And I haven't seen any research on that, but it's just as I, you know, pass -- 800-page energy hearings pass through my desk, I just wonder dear about that. That's a question I have about the future.

Thank you.

RICH GAUSE: Rich Gause, University of Central Florida.

I think it was the first page, the assumption on fewer will be steeped. And I don't disagree with it. This is going the next step in terms of so what does that mean. We've done a lot of talking at different sessions in terms of expanding the number of non-specialists that have a greater familiarity with the information. Our colleagues that don't specialize in documents, and so maybe this goes the next -- okay, that's the assumption, that you will be steeped in it, but will we have more people that have a greater familiarity than they currently have?

KEN WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut.

The first assumption, developments in the library world are forming the future of FDLP, I would also suggest that they're impacting, not necessarily railway informing.

MARTHA CHILDERS: Martha Childers, Johnson County Library.

As a public librarian, I would like to address the issue of who asks for tangible documents. And it's generally pretty easy for me to tell when the patron walks in the door which ones. And you can kind of tell it by how much gray hair they, typically.

I don't know if any of you are familiar with Age Page. It's put out by the Department of Aging. They have a wonderful little three-fold publications that are easy to read, have all kinds of useful information for the general public. And they have this preparing for your will, preparing for your death kind of thing. And it's electronic. And I'm going what? Because the people who are needing this want it in paper.

So it's real -- as those of us who are older, go away and younger people come along, there's going to be less and less need for the paper because the young people, they really like electronics.

BETH ROWE: Beth Rowe, UNC-Chapel Hill.

I'm at -- a huge research library. Our youngins want both, it's not an either/or. They want to print because it's too much to read online and they want the online to cut and paste and put into their papers.

BILL OLBRICH: Bill Olbrich, St. Louis Public Library.

Online is the preferred medium of distribution. Then what? What happens when the agency decides it no longer has room on its server for the stuff they put up last week and it goes away?

Is Al Gore's Commission on Airport Security that he did just before the end of the Clinton administration, it was gone on January 21st. It was no longer online. When you ask where to go to get it, Oh, try the Clinton white house.

If we don't preserve the online stuff somehow, it's going to go away and nobody is going to have it.

BARBARA MILLER: Barbara Miller, Oklahoma State.

I think you need to work on assumptions one and two that are up on your screen. And maybe it should be rephrased that the assumption is that the depository library will be a system in transition from paper to electronic probably for a generation, and maybe that should be the assumption, that we to have focus on both, not just one.

TIM BYRNE: Anything more from Council?

SANDEE McANINCH: Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky.

Your last assumption, unintended consequences, I suspect there's also another -- well, maybe it wasn't -- but unintended consequence or a problem consequence of technology is some cost shift back to the federal agencies. Bill's comment just now. Huge technology costs, huge storage costs, huge conversion control cost, huge management and preservation costs. Maybe they'd see that coming when they started down this road.

CINDY ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government Printing Office.

Thanks so much for all of your comments, all of your suggestions. And, you know, some of the comments that you all have made during this assumption portion of this program can then very nicely lead into objectives and things we can build on and aim for to go into this strategic plan.

So we're looking at what's next and we'll be analyzing all of the comments that you all made on the vision statement, on the assumptions, on the strengths and on the threats. You can look for providing more input as we develop this piece. We still have to go back and look at the weaknesses and the opportunities, and the ultimate plan that is to have a draft for Council to look at in the fall.

Look for stuff on FDLP-L on the new desktop and we'll offering some opportunity for input maybe through oval sessions or similar kinds of things, maybe -- or something. But we absolutely want your input and really value what you all are saying. We understand. But we still have to move forward.

It goes back to the recommendation that Council gave us at the beginning, and that's where we were moving from to create this session. But we have heard loud and clear the whole thing about not having collections.

Thank you.

GEOFF SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells, we have one last chore before we free you. However, that last chore will be done by my successor, Tim Byrne.

TIM BYRNE: Before we adjourn, I do want to express a great deal of appreciation and thanks to outgoing class of Council, Mark and Mary Parker who was not able to be here.

Pete I want to say something especial about because Pete is not only not connected to library world. He has come to these meetings much better than some of the librarians. He really tried very hard constantly and gave us great input.

He came here this these last few days without pay, meaning when he's not working, he's not making money. So he has just really made a significant contribution to us, and I'm really want to get into the record that we appreciate what Pete did for us.

And then, lastly, I want to thank our outgoing chair, Geoff for the leadership he provided this year.

That being said, the meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., the meeting concluded.)