

National Collection Service Area Meeting - West Region - Transcript

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Hello, everyone. Once again, this is actually Dahlen with GPO just letting you know that you will get started in about two minutes. And we are recording. Lori?

Hey, good afternoon, everyone. This is Laurie Hall, the Superintendent of documents and be server of contact management. Welcome to our West national collection service area meeting. Just a few details because everybody asks, we are recording this, the chat is maintained and we will send slide decks at the end of the meeting which we will send at the end of the session. Also if you want a certificate for participation, that will be available too. So welcome to the meeting and today, we are going to be presenting, so is Jennifer Lindley and Cindy at Cannes. We are going to be monitoring the chat as well and then we have 20 of time allocated at the end to answer questions and take feedback and comments. Get started. Okay, so here's the agenda. We are going to talk a bit in general about the overview of the national collection service areas, talk about the goals for resource sharing within those areas, talk about the impact of these new national collection service areas, what they have on the library's and O SCM. We are going to talk about some collaboration opportunities that we receive by doing these and developing these National Service collection areas, we are going to talk about a little bit of the microfiche transition because that is driving some of the work going on in these service areas. And we are going to talk specifically and give you some specific details about the West national collection service area. You are obviously from that area. We are going to talk about some next steps that the GPO is planning and then we will have some time for the question and answer section. First off, let's define what these national collection service areas are and of course, with government, we always have acronyms. So NCSA is what we are calling these national collection service areas . It is a group of Federal depository libraries, and we have to map by grouping it into four regions by Amy and of ensuring geographically dispersed permanent public access to federal government and she info products, sharing resources among libraries and also receiving services from LCSM. Okay, so it has a bit of history and background that started this whole discussion and whole divvying up of the geographic areas within the FDA LP. In 2015, as some of you may or may not know, we approached the joint committee on printing, who is GPO's oversight committee and we were asking them to give us some of their thoughts and or permission to allow us to come up with some flexibilities for our regional depository libraries. And we knew from all of our feedback from you all that space is a problem, there are a lot of collections that just were growing exponentially, and they had big collections and were having some issues. We wanted to look for some opportunities where we could offer the regional library's chances to lead some tangible items under certain conditions. So the joint committee on printing came back and specified that, yes, we could do this if we -- and they set this bottom ceiling, minimal number of copies, just as long as we did not get under four tangible copies of a title and ensuring that they were geographically dispersed. So you know, we know that there are a lot more copies of material out there but they kind of sat that we could not go below that minimal number of copies. So that kind of brought up a couple of things. And we will talk a little bit about those in a minute or two. But we decided that made sense, but how are we going to do that? How would we be able to manage and identify when we got below a certain number or close to a certain number? We decided to use a modified census region map and created these four national collection service areas, the Northeast, South, Midwest and West. You know, our goals are basically to improve opportunities for regional collecting and weeding flexibilities and also, our goal was to ensure adequate tangible copies for access. So we started with that and you will see, we are thinking a lot along those lines of working with each of these areas. So let's talk about some of the shared

collection possibilities. So you know, historically and recently, we have a lot of models and a lot of things that we have done over the years to allow libraries to be more flexible. One of the original things that we put in place many years ago was the shared housing agreements. And that allowed for, you know, if a library got a collection and they did not have space in their library, they could send it over to the log library, or you know, you could send it to the geographic library or the science library, the health library. We could also share between institutions or library to library. So you know, those were some of the things that we have built, some of these other models. We have expanded our shared models for regionals and now have regionals who share materials across state boundaries and we are always coming up with working together with new models that you are suggesting and that we are working on to make things more flexible. With all of the various models, agreements and things, partnerships we have, we can share the collections within states, across state boundaries, between states that do not share a border, and you now can do this sharing of collections within an NCSA or between different states and different NCSA. So we are trying to expand the possibilities of sharing collection, sharing burdens and all with the really -- what the goals of making sure we are flexible as possible for you all and without impeding access and services. We have a policy about establishing shared regional depositories and there is a link to that as well. Okay, so let's just look at two of the agreements that we have now brought about recently and we are going to talk a bit more about these, but I just want to introduce and remind folks, beside the shared housing and regulatory agreements, we have preservation stewards and print selectors. Just to give you an idea, we have preservation stewards who are selected our regional and they are preserving certain -- a big group of materials or a small group of materials, tangible materials. And so, then print selectors is a newer category and they are committed to selecting and retaining content until the content is superseded, so there are a couple of charts later down in the slide deck that will go into more details but I wanted to introduce you, for some of you who do not know about these two options, that we have partnerships, agreements and arrangements. Okay, so let's look at a new shared collection possibility inside of these new National Collection Service Areas. So if we have one preservation's two word or print selector in a service area, we could potentially replace many regional copies in that area. This is a new thing that you have to wrap your head around a bit, but let's look at an example. If there is a preservation steward for a title and, say, Utah, and the superintendent of documents can authorize all regionals in the West national collection service area to select only the EL format, so we do not now have to have one copy in each state. We can have it in one national collection service area. We think this is a really good opportunity to help regionals with self space but also share the burden a bit across the area. That is just one example of what is a possibility. Okay, so let's look at some of the overall impacts. The impacts to libraries, for collecting these National Collection Service Areas, you can do a bit more targeted collection of federal information to meet local needs and now we have always redefined local a bit. It is not necessarily a continued -- that they continue to be in your city, your academic community or local community but it can be a bit larger than that. If necessary. And, you know, a lot of libraries have been collecting because it is just in case. I am going to keep this just in case I have somebody that walks in and wants it every two years, but maybe that is not the case in your library and maybe there is somebody else also doing adjusting case. So we can be a bit more flexible about those needs because we are doing a little bit more, LCSM is doing a bit more and maybe somebody else in your National Collection Service Areas really does need to keep the whole year of CFR from 1975. It allows for that flexibility to look for more right sizing and it allows for greater regional flexibilities when you weed, so those are critical things for you. For us at LCSM, it will put a bit more burden on us for managing that overall national collection. You know, what is out there in all of the libraries and how do we know what you have and what condition they are in? This is going to be one of our bigger challenges. And, you know, we also, once we have that information, we really are monitoring the safety net and making sure that the safety net is in place. And if need be, LSD on will stop in and do things with collections if somebody drops out, do our best to find preservation stewards and other copies, and so

we will take a little more active role in some of the collecting that is going on just to ensure that we do not throw out or that we stay above those minimum four copies. So, plus, we are also looking at the model of doing more localized service to each of our local NCSA and depositories, so we are looking at a regional servicing model where our outreach library and are focused on the specific NCSA. That is a good model we are looking at so that they know a bit more about your area, what is going on in your libraries and they could visit more often and know the distinctions and needs of libraries in the NCSA. That is our goal in the next six to eight months, to focus our outreach on being specifically working with NCSA. Sorry, that was a bit muffled. But also, I think I mentioned that we are going to have to monitor the collection levels to make sure that we have adequate copies. Those are some of the challenges for LCSM. Okay, so let's look at a bit of some immediate and long-term impact. Immediate impact is, by setting up these areas, there is more resource sharing. Once all your libraries start talking to each other and we can facilitate that, we hope there will be some burden of space, planning, and as we phase the microfiche out, maybe we can work on some agreements with in our NCSA to alleviate space burdens. We have started this for quite some time, recruiting preservation stewards and print selectors to make sure we have public access in each of our service areas. So for longer-term, we think we are looking at some pilot projects and some work to help the libraries in each of these service areas to do some collaborative collection development and we are kind of looking at some shared reference and some ILL best practices that will help include access. We are also, you know, looking at preservation opportunities and preservation services to libraries that have these collections and also some shared training opportunities. So those are some of the things we are thinking about as impacts. I apologize again for my phone ringing. I thought I took it off the hook. Okay, I will turn the ball over to Kate who will take it over from here and I will be monitoring chat.

Thank you, Laurie. Okay, thank you. Good afternoon, everyone. I am Kate pitcher, chief of federal support services and I am happy to be here today talking with all of you. So picking up from where Laurie left off, we talked a bit about retorts sharing, so some questions that the regionals and selectors will need to ask to make some decisions going forward with this transition away from the distribution of microfiche are going to include a few things. We have identified some here on this slide. One of the first questions is whether or not your current depository collection is selecting microfiche, so that is going to prompt the first question. Will you have to add paper to your item selection profile to replace the microfiche you are currently receiving? You are also having to look at shelving and spacing as issues. Is this going to impact, and do you have growth the space? Can you drop the microfiche and rely solely on digital content or are you going to need to use ILL or some other resource sharing to get materials? Recently, LCSM met with the regional libraries individually one-on-one and sometimes in pairs to go through the different options that regionals are going to have going forward, so our federal staff is working with the regionals and giving the regionals information to determine what types of decisions they are going to need to make. One of the things that the federal staff is doing is also working with the regionals to review any current shared housing agreements that might be in place. And also, working with the regionals to decide if they could reach out to selective's to perhaps talk about future plans for shared housing agreements. So again, this is something that the regionals and selective's along with LCSM will have many conversations about. Okay. So, as you are all aware and as we are here today talking about, in the fall of 2021, the library depository conference superintendence announced that the distribution of microfiche will be discontinued in the 22/23 years. That is the first title that we are going to be discontinuing, the CFR. The current contract expires at the end of March, and of course, one caveat for that is that the contract expires for the concision process, but because of the way the vendor works, this may mean that libraries will continue to contain some my microfiche after that date for the CFR depending on how much we are able to get to the vendor prior to the March 31st date. As you know, CFR supersedes except for title III. And so, we will be recruiting print selectors for a lot of the

superseded titles to see if we cannot get libraries to select the paper going forward before it is superseded. The next contract that will be phased out shortly after the CFR are the house and senate journals, why one and why for which expires at the end of April. Again, many of these titles do not supersede and so we will be actively recruiting libraries to work on preservation steward agreement with depositories for these particular titles. And then those particular titles are going to be followed by the remaining items on microfiche and I will talk about those in the next few slides. Okay, so this slides shows you a few of the titles and series affected by the discontinuation of microfiche and we already mentioned CFR and senate and house journals, the different committees, Y1 and Y4. We will also have one expiring for the bound congressional record proceedings, daily digest and injects at the end of September. The Federal Register and the LSA will be distributed through the end of 2022. Then followed by the daily congressional record. Hopefully through the 117th Congress. Okay? I will, just as a note, provide after I am done talking today some links to documentation that we have on the FDL P.gov site that gives you a list of microfiche titles that are affected as well as which ones have online equivalents, which one are only found in paper, and so that will give you some future -- some information for future reference after today's presentation. Okay, so speaking of which, in terms of online equivalents in government info, there are some titles that we recognize that are not available currently on , and so these are going to be needed for use as regionals and selective's, as you go through and make decisions about what to keep in paper, the Y1.1 disclosure reports, appropriations, committee hearings, et cetera, these do not currently have equivalents for print, so you will have to keep that in mind. We do not want to reiterate but we want to emphasize that access to content -- that the content that is not on govinfo -- so an example here on the side is separating out different options for those titles or ingesting them into govinfo which is something that GPO and LCSM is keeping top of mind. Again, known titles listed above must be selected by the regionals in paper and retained. Again, I will provide links that give you some information about what is and isn't available in govinfo so that you have that for future decision-making. Bottom line, a few things I would like to just emphasize. GPO and LCSM are going to have to keep track of random titles that do not go into govinfo and these will be primary priorities to get them ingested into govinfo. They have to realize, we had to not hold the regionals responsible if an itemized number does not get ingested. We have to keep careful track of that and keep it in mind. And we will print these items to distribute through the program if we cannot get them ingested, so they will be available in paper for the libraries to select and get them through our shipments. Okay. So along those same lines, what are the next steps? What is the support that GPU and LCSM will provide to the regionals and selective's to make the distribution transition away from microfiche? There are several short-term support methods and then also some long-term strategies that we want to employ. In the short-term, we have been doing item selection analyses and again, if you were a regional, you have been on the one-on-one meetings with FDS staff and received classes with the microfiche impact there. We are trying to go through with the regionals and help them make some determinations about what they need to get in paper. So we have been again, meeting with regional coordinators to discuss options, and those are some of the strategies. We are also going to be actively recruiting reservation stewards and print selectors going forward and providing guidance to regionals on the collection management and those titles that were previously distributed and microfiche. In the long-term, we will continue to work on targeting outreach and recruitment of the preservation stewards and print selectors in the long-term as well as providing guidance, continually guidance for the regionals on their collection management and their national collection service areas. So again, getting the regional areas to think celebrity collaboratively in that service area will be a priority for LCSM. Then of course, Superintendent of documents will be looking at reviewing titles for potential approval for regional discard or the regional online selection. So let me talk, and I will be talking over the next few slides specifically about preservation stewards and print selectors, and highlighting some of the differences between the two types of partnership arrangements. And again, please, if you have any questions about any of these,

tape them into the chat and at the end, you will hopefully get answers and clarification that we have provided in the presentation today. The way the current model works, there are 46 regional copies dispersed geographically but what might this look like in the future with a National Collection Service Areas model with those four geographic regions? With that in mind, if there are four geographically dispersed copies of a title, and they are in a preservation steward or print selector agreement, the titles could be authorized depending on whether it is appropriate or not for regional discard or deflection. So moving forward, the superintendent of documents may authorize, discard or deselect the materials in a National Collection Service Areas as these agreements are established. There will be, in the future, no need to wait until all four of those national collection service areas have agreements prior in place. It just you as a regional would need to know that another library in your service area has signed an agreement and that it was authorized by the superintendent documents. Again, a lot of information and if anything is unclear, we will clarify this information at the end, but I will try to go through and be as succinct as possible. So preservation stewards, as Laurie mentioned earlier, they tried to sustain the resources for the length of the agreement and of course, with assistance from GPO, and this can take several different methods, they also take on additional responsibility for preserving that, so that includes maintenance and conservation treatments and GPO could provide assistance in many ways to provide that help. Both regionals and selective's could be preservation steward and agreements could also be covering historic materials as well as newer materials not yet distributed. Stewards are not obligated to fill gaps but may submit updated inventories at any time. We want to emphasize, there are several incentives for libraries to become preservation stewards if they have these collections. GPO may provide postage and shipping to ship material to a steward from another collection and we may provide assistance with cataloging, inventories, condition assessments and contracting that might be needed for conservation services. Print selectors. So the print selectors specifically outline how the depository library interested commits to future selection and retention until the title supersedes. So this is a new type of partnership possibility that we have created and emphasizing the commitment is to the selected specified tangible resources that are retained until superseded. And so the agreement could only be made for superseding resources. Again, as to re-emphasize, these materials may be discarded upon supersession. And this enables the regionals to select online versions of the superseded materials when approved by the superintendent of documents. Okay, the next several slides are going to go through some of the major differences between the two types of partnerships to just highlight how these differ and it gives you some idea of where you might want to consider if you are interested in certain types of partnerships for your collections. So in terms of participation, for both preservation stewards and print selectors, both selectors and regenerators can enter into both partnerships. Both selective's and regionals are encouraged. Preservation stewards are used for both non-superseding and superseding content, historic and going forward, while the print selector agreement is primarily used for superseding content. That is retained until it has been superseded, of course. The retention commitment for preservation stewards means that they commit to preserving tangible resources for the duration of the said agreement and then the difference from the print selectors will be retained for a specified time and discarded if they choose. So the inventory requirement. For print selectors, there is no inventory requirements but for preservation stewards, there are essentially three different options that the depositories have one entering into an agreement. So one option is, for the older horror or historic information distributed, they will look at the depository resources that they intend to retain and submit that to LCSM. Another option is if they are entering into a steward agreement for new word material not yet distributed, they would need to confirm receipt of material via a list sent by LCSM to the library and this could be sent on a periodic basis to just confirm receipt of material. A third option would be where a library has a combination of historic and future receipts and there would be an inventory done for the historic or older material and then future receipts would be verified by that list that LCSM would send on a periodic basis to the library. Much of this will be determined when the library enters into the

agreement with LCSM and negotiated prior to signing of that agreement. So again, to emphasize, preservation stewards are not obligated to fill gaps or add receipts to their inventory but they can do it if they are so interested. Okay, continuing the differences here. So for the catalog of U.S. Government publications or the CGP holdings, the preservation stewards item holdings for older materials are found in this CGP but the commitments for any newer materials are not reflected in those item holdings in CGP and that is the same for print selectors because of the super beating content. Then the biggest question, how can a library enter into an agreement? For more information, we have a partnerships webpage on FT LP.gov and we have a new page is selected called volunteer, a print selector page with all the information on how to become a print selector. I will put those links in the chat after I am done speaking here. So in terms of -- and a specific to microfiche, one of the questions that we have been asked by regionals are, what are the collaboration opportunities for regionals and selective's in these new service areas? So one of the things we want to emphasize and ask you to remember is that if preservation stewards and print selectors are in place for titles at the NCSA level, it allows the rest of the depositories in that geographic area to deselect the title and paper if appropriate and authorized by the superintendent of documents. This table gives you a breakdown of the titles for which LCSM is actively recruiting and establishing agreements for preservation stewards and for print selectors , for those titles no longer being distributed -- or who will no longer -- which will no longer be distributed in microfiche. So I will go through the table quickly here to just sort of give you an example. So we have the two columns, one for preservation steward and one for print selector which gives you an idea of which titles are eligible for which type of agreement. If you look at the first line item in this table, it is the CFR. You will see under the preservation steward, the CFR title three is eligible only for preservation steward because it does not supersede. Whereas under the print selector heading, the CFR titles one through two, four through 44 and 36 through 50 are eligible for print selector agreements because they supersede. And they would be eligible under a preservation steward agreement as well because it is for future selections going forward. Again, we have preservation stewards for some of the titles in this table, however, we need agreements to cover new material which will increase the amount and lots more opportunities for collaboration at the national collection service area level. And again, remember, preservation stewards agreements can be used in lieu of print selector agreements because they cover both historic material as well as any future material going forward. One other thing to note in this table is that you will notice, highlighted in blue under the print selector column, the Congressional record daily and the Federal Register, we have some commitments already in place at the national collection service area level for these two titles. So we will be actively recruiting for all of the titles in this table but those are two for which we have already started work on getting commitments in place. Let's see. Okay. I think that is the end of my section. So that is going to be turned over to Cindy Etkin who will give the rest of the presentation.

Thanks, Kate. So I am going to talk about how everything we have talked about thus far, what Kate and Laurie have shared to you, how that relates to the collection of public information. We have a number of challenges we face with the national collection, so we define it as a geographically dispersed collection of the corpus of the federal public information -- federally public information accessible for free. When we are looking at the entire body, the whole corpus of information, public information, there is a lot that we do not know. We do not know what content is included in this scope and part of that is because the scope of what is in our programs has changed over time and we are taking what is in scope now and using it retrospectively to identify content to ensure that it is in the national collection and accessible from the CGP. We have a challenge of knowing what is published each year by the federal agencies and the digital content as well as the tangible content that is not published through GPO. But what we really do not know and what we are talking about today can help us with is that challenge of determining what is in depository libraries and their collections? That is all unknown to us. We know what we have just

repeated but we do not know who has what or the condition of the content and you all have been actively weeding over the years, so the biggest challenge is knowing what you all have a, the condition, and that is what we hope to help find out with these collaborative and sharing arrangements we have been talking about earlier today. So we take a look at the West. Those are all of the states, so here is our region and those are the states listed. And Guam and the Federated States of Micronesia. Whoops, wrong way. This gives you an idea of the number of libraries, depository libraries in each of those areas so that you have a broader perspective. These are all of the regionals. We know that you all know your state and maybe a couple of states if you are in a shared state arrangement. But again, this is just to give you a broader view of what your national collection service area looks like. Working with some 2020 census data, we put together some ratios here looking at the populations of the states and the islands. And the number of depository libraries. That number of depository libraries is, as of the end of January. If you figure out the population and the number of depository libraries, there is one depository library for every 368,427 people in the West area. So that gives you some kind of idea of the public that you all are serving and also more locally at your state. But again, this is to get you thinking about that national collection service area and what is going on in that area and how you may be able to collaborate and share. The West compared to the other three national collection service areas, they are the largest area which is not surprising. Midwest and the Northeast are relatively close in size and relatively close in size with the South as well, but a little bit larger. We think we have got a pretty good division in our four collection services -- our National Collection Service Areas. That is what it looks like. So, looking at our next steps, the outreach librarians have had meetings with all of the national depository libraries that was completed last week. We are going to continue our outreach efforts and have more meetings. We have been having meetings such as this with all of the other national collection service areas and we have asked -- they have been asking for more meetings and we can accommodate that. And we will be recruiting preservation stewards, print selectors, and as we move into spring and summer, there will be a webinar to keep you all up to date on the microfiche phaseout. There will be an update at the spring depository library console in April and if you do not have that on your calendars, April 11th and 12, and reservation information should come out soon. And there are a couple of new webpages for you all related to the national collection service area where you will be able to find more information. And there are the links, so there is a link about the discontinuation of microfiche and one for national collection service areas within that. Both of those have launched and are on FDLP.gov and we are in the process of growing the content on the National Collection Service Areas page. If you have not already, you should be subscribing to the news alert that LCSM sends out because it is the best way to be kept up to date. You know it when everyone else knows it. I would like you to let us know if you need help understanding what your libraries in your state region National Collection Service Areas select. You can download information and get the items numbers that you are selecting, what your neighboring states are selecting, what everyone in your service area is selecting, slice and dice it and help you better understand what is going on with the materials that libraries are receiving. If you want to have a meeting, we invite you to use the platform, the one we use for today's meetings, and you know how it works. We welcome the opportunity to host meetings for you if you need such a platform. If you have any questions, concerns or ideas, we would love to hear about your concerns and we welcome new ideas always. Of course, if you have questions, we will answer them. The best way to do that is through ask GPO and if there is not a category for what you are asking about, please use other depository question issues and your ideas, questions and concerns will be routed to the appropriate people. With that, we will check the chat and take any questions. We have plenty of time for that. I will turn the hosting back over to Ashley.

Thanks, Cindy. We have one comment and one question came in but I think we addressed the question through chat. The comment from Arlene was, regarding the NCSA models, what regionals really need is

feedback from selective's in our states that are okay with potentially one tangible copy being available only at a library at a great physical distance and some have made collection decisions based on a copy being made available in the state and in Oregon, there talking about doing a survey to get that feedback. That is a very good comment and we are curious to see what you all in Oregon feel comfortable doing moving forward. I do see another question have come in from Peggy. Am I understanding there will no longer be a guarantee that the historical CFR will be available in print in depositories because it supersedes?

This is Laurie. No, we are going to continue to distribute print CFR as long as the office of Federal Register does print those materials. They will be available for selection by whoever wants them. So yes, I mean, most of our libraries, at least from the meetings we have had, everyone is concerned about making sure that we have historical CFR throughout the FD LP, so that is something -- we already have some print selectors and preservation stewards maintaining those copies.

If I could piggyback on that, Arlene has chimed in as well that regions are not required to retain historical issues of the CFR, and that is true. They are not required to retain superseded materials. So from GPO's perspective, you are not required to retain them now but we understand now that the microfiche format is going away and some are leery of potentially having their tangible copy have to be paper which consumes about nine shelves per year. This is a concern we noted when we were talking with regionals and are one and one meetings. It is basically going to be up to you all and your states as well as your service area and one of the proposals that has been floated is, are the regionals, or is somebody, anybody, going to sign a preservation steward agreement where they would agree to preserve access to the superseded titles. From GPO's perspective, we may look for that agreement since it supersedes everything but subtle three. But maybe you all in your service area may decide that no, you in fact want to keep the tangible paper going back even though it has been superseded. That is a conversation you will all have to have locally in your service area. Did we have any other questions about anything that we have introduced you all to hear? So Arlene is asking, GPO provides a list of preservation steward agreements organized by NCSA, correct? We are not at that point yet but will be hopefully soon. Right now, there is a list of existing preservation steward that is linked off of the -- I am going to get mixed up here. There is the regional discard project page that has a list of -- that would be the list of what is authorized for weeding. The preservation stewards has its own partnership page. Thank you, I have my colleagues chiming in with the links. What we are hoping to do in the future is off of the national collection service area page that you have a link to farther up in chat, off of that page presumably, we would provide, for example, a Western service area page where we would make note of existing preservation steward agreements as well as print selector agreements so that you all in the Western service area would know what potentially -- what could have a future agreement signed if you want to help out in that way or potentially what you have been authorized to deselect or weed as appropriate. Suzanne has chimed in that there are two preservation stewards currently through CFR. Could you elaborate, is that in the Western service area? I did not mean to put my colleague on the spot, sorry, Suzanne. Okay, so Suzanne is saying, one is in the Midwest and one in the South, but those preservation agreements for the CFR, those people have agreed to sustain the superseded addition of the codes of regulations, so there will be paper copies in those areas for sure. That said, just because we have a preservation steward agreement does not mean everyone else will deselect that material going forward in time. We assume if you're willing to get the paper at this point in time, you are probably going to continue to get the paper into the future. I am not seeing any more questions. I could give you all just a few more minutes to type anything in as it occurs to you. Thank you, Arlene, for your comments. She notes it would be helpful if GPO could note if the preservation steward agreements are forced historical or current receipts on the spreadsheet. Thank you. Okay, so I am not seeing any more

questions coming in. As you start thinking at the Western service area level, if you guys come up with anything else that you think would help you guys wrap your head around this new paradigm or if you think there is something that would help you sign up for a preservation stewards or print selectors agreement. Let us know. Says, if we continue's to select the print daily congressional record, will the discard instructions change since we will no longer receive the microfiche of bound volumes? That is an interesting question. I had not thought that far ahead to think about the microfiche superseding the bound edition. I am trying to think, and I am struggling because the browned bound congressional record, it takes how many years for print to come out? About eight to 10. So in theory, you could petition your regional to read the material after holding it for five years or you could wait for it to be superseded with the online. You could also ask to substitute with the online version which is on govinfo, or you would need to wait for the bound edition to be issued or to be loaded on govinfo. But yes, the bound edition is only distributed to the national depository and you would have to look for the shipping list is to know when it came out. That was a good question. All right, well any more of those -- Beth has another one. The publication of the bound is so random, it is difficult now when we do get a physical item. I agree, particularly the index volumes are problematic, aren't they? So, thank you for the feedback. We may be able to do something at GPO, maybe our group can brainstorm some possible assistance that we could give you all to identify when something has not been issued in bound format. We will see what we can brainstorm and come up with. So if you all have more ideas, feedback or questions, feel free to let us know and the questions that you ask are making us think about this whole process and helping us flush out our procedure, so we appreciate the feedback we are getting and I guess we will be in touch with you all. So, thank you all.

[Event concluded]