Evergreen

Catalogers Organizing Locally

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>> KATIE GREENLEAF MARTIN: Is another session happening in track two if you're looking for that happening we will get started in a couple of minutes here. Thank you again to our sponsors Mobius and the Evergreen community development initiative. For the sponsorship of the platform and ever closed captioning and I will put our captioning link in the chat here.

Thank you everyone for coming and hang out with us. We have Elaine Hardy, Jessica Phiyaw and Jennifer Weston enable talk about catalogers organizing locally I hope you enjoy the presentation. .

>> JENNIFER WESTON: We all used J in our first initials. Even though Elaine doesn't use her first initial. We will start with introductions, I am from the Equinox Open Library initiative and I facilitate Evergreen monthly working group meeting spread so thank you for being here.

>> ELAINE HARDY: My mother's name is Jill and my father's name is Jack. I am the PINES collaborative manager. I've been pretty much every conference I think. 3.6 on the technical services supervisor at the Jackson County Public Library and I am a member of the Cardinal cataloging committee and I got to know Jennifer way back when.

>> JANET SCHRADER: I am Janet Schrader the bibliographic services supervisor at the C/W MARS a consortium of over 150 libraries.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Our first question for the panel, just letting you know the structure for the day we will pose a few questions for the panel and ask them about the libraries and how the cataloging infrastructure works there. And after we get there with the speed allowed quite a bit of time for question and answer session. So if you have questions you can put it in the chat and we will monitor spread how are cataloging activity structured in your libraries? Do you have centralized or dispersed cataloging.

>> ELAINE HARDY: I can go first. We have dispersed cataloging, cataloging's responsibility of each library’s counties. In the state that we have 153 I think now we have had some mergers recently used systems, each library is responsible for their own cataloging and we do? Do original for people occasionally but they are for the most part responsible for their own.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: So you have somebody that, talks about the role.

>> ELAINE HARDY: She does training for the One catalogers and in training for original and OCLC and she assists libraries when they need original for specific materials like now she's working on a project with one library to catalog toys.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Cool. Jessica?

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: I will go next. North Carolina Cardinal is non-centralized for cataloging. And so is my local library system. Jackson County Public Library where I am physically is part of the three County regional Library system. Everybody does their own cataloging. At the time we migrated to Evergreen in 2012, my local library system had a cataloging and technical services hat but it was really all is more about processing than anything else. And since the Cardinal cataloging has really taken off and cotton up to speed. Thank you April who is our facilitator. At the very local level we have effectively disbanded anything having to do with cataloging because the consortial committee is really giving us the guidance that we need and the Cardinal cataloging community made up of representatives from member libraries -- it has taken on projects like documentation and best practices in order to address the same kind of problems that Jonathan Moore of the SPARK consortium addressed in his presentation yesterday we are still a distributed environment but the consortial committee plays a super important role and it is on the same page.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: As a regional library you were able to pivot to just relying on the Cardinal cataloging committee as opposed to having great separate regional --

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: Local catalogers did copy cataloging in the original cataloging went to headquarters not diminished and diminished and diminished over the years and we've abandoned it completely. [Laughter].

>> JENNIFER WESTON: It is good to evolve. Consortial work is great. Janet? C/W MARS?

>> JANET SCHRADER: We are adding records to the database and library and staff member libraries send in requests for the records they need and we have one full-time staff person and one part-time staff person that search OCLC and export those records. We have one part-time cataloger creating original records at the request of member libraries.

We do have 29 libraries currently using Cat-Express that can search OCLC and download records. When they create that daily file of records when it is loaded we monitor the records that come in so that we can reject anything that is not a full level record from OCLC. We have two large libraries that are at the second and third largest cities in Massachusetts and they are full OCLC members, so they can also use C 3952 import records as well as the academic library set up for OCLC members. So we do not centralized cataloging as far as cataloging the items. The libraries do that but they do it with the records that we have loaded for them.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: It sounds like we have a variety of different structures there. But all with some level of support weather with a full-time person or a committee there. It is just a little bit of variance there.

>> JANET SCHRADER: And the cataloger we have, she has worked remotely since last March so working remotely for 14 months now. And because we cannot send -- we let libraries send the physical items to us when our office was open -- and she would do the cataloging from the actual items. So once the office closed, we had to depend on scans for original cataloging and if we had physical items here I would scan them and send them to her, if we encourage the libraries to do their own scanning to send us the sets of scans. We have extensive direction instructions on our staff website as to what they needed to include when they sent the scans. And I would say most of the libraries are following the rules for that and sending the appropriate scans. Occasionally we mail photocopies -- but we've adjusted --

>> JENNIFER WESTON: 14 months later you have a great process in place.[Laughter]. Medicine one of the questions but how do you handle and you have to catalog from home but -- yeah. It sounds like you work through that.

>> JANET SCHRADER: Right. The staff that worked from home while everyone was working remotely, so the cat staff, each of us came in one day a week and the other days was working remotely and I would say that two people that do this searching OCLC, they had all types of systems because they are not in the office together and they print out the requests that come in. So they set it up so one of them sending out for requests in the next four crests, the other person prints before requests. I often wondered --we work through a system of email so any time a request comes in the staff member that printed it out would then send an email, it would be printed in the subject line so there was no duplication. And I wondered why the printed emails came in groups of three or four and it is because that is how they set up their procedures to work remotely.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Before move on I want to ask, Alain, your catalogers credit catalog directly in OCLC.

>> ELAINE HARDY: Any record created is created in OCLC we don't create things that are ephemeral or records within the PINES database we are lucky that GPLS pays for the PINES and non-PINES library so everyone has access to that. It prevents duplicates, only one place to go and the only you batch loading we do is acquisitions and those records have to be replaced by a OCLC record and they have to broaden one at a time.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Janet is a little bit of echo coming off of you might, I don't know if there is anything that we can do about that. You said that you had also you have in OCLC subscription so you get records directly from OCLC?

>> JANET SCHRADER: We only use OCLC records. We made, I mean that has been our policy since 1996.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: You are lucky enough to still have funding for OCLC?

>> JANET SCHRADER: Yes. We are using Cat-Express as prepaid records and this year for the first time we migrated the library to use our network description also. So OCLC created all the logins for them and I logged in with each log in and set them up so they could only see the Express tab. I mean, they actually have full cataloging permission in OCLC but they don't know it. And I don't think anyone has discovered that.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: They do now.

>> JANET SCHRADER: They do now.[Laughter]. Sorry about that.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: We will cut that out of the recording.[Laughter].

>> JANET SCHRADER: I think there are a couple here, I noticed the names going by but they are set up to use Cat-Express the way they were using it before except now they no longer have their own symbol in OCLC and they are saving money by using our subscription.

>> ELAINE HARDY: Each of our libraries have their own symbols and one of them has two.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Think it is different at NC cardinal --

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: That's been an issue only if member libraries are OCLC libraries. So it's been important for the standards that the cataloging committee -- it is important for us to not cause problems for those of us who are OCLC members and also educate the rest of the consortium about how that, how you need to protect OCLC records for the libraries that need them, and that is something at the consortial level.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Absolutely. Okay. We will move onto the next question Pete I had a lot of follow-ups there but we will keep going. I know we started to answer this question but, about your cataloging committees, talk about how they operate in terms of governance and how often you meet and the scope of the work that has been taken on by your cataloging committee.

>>ELAINE HARDY: PINES has a cataloging subcommittee which is a subcommittee of the executive committee of that of the governance PINES consortium, it does not, at one time it met fairly frequently and had a bit to do with governance but if we need to add a new Circ modifier for example we run it I them first. I have a new policy that I want to have a tighter policy on graphic novels, multi- login specific so I'm running that by them.

There are special things that we do but anything like the circulation modifiers have to have final approval of the executive committee. So there's a lot of things that they just vote on until the executive committee be preferred this for this reason and the executive committee either approves or does not approve. So we are not really -- for some things we get to set policy and other things we have to go through the executive committee but the cataloging committee is not really very active.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: But you have a workflow of changes are requested?

>> ELAINE HARDY: Yes.

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: NC Cardinal, the Cardinal governance committee specifies details of the various working committees -- it lets us go. So the Cardinal cataloging committee and by the way, I am relying on some great background from April for this -- but members of the committee are admitted by nomination. They have to be approved by their library directors. And the consortium and the committee tries to get representation from different kinds of libraries and different sizes and all around the state and some representation from regional library entities. Municipals and County libraries. Those different structures as they might affect cataloging procedures. Those are represented.

There are between may be 5-8 people who make up the cataloging committee, and -- we are sort of more -- we create cataloging policy. But in many ways it is out more strong advisory type body and it doesn't wrap back into true governance. In a way that perhaps might in other models.

We are project based at this point and depending on the projects that we are working on that will dictate our meeting frequency but every month, every other month, we try to meet and of course the COVID era has meant that we do a lot of communicating over base camp which is useful and of course -- but it is a model that really seems to work, seems to work for the tasks that we feel like we need pretty good structure, got enough flexibility to let us be effective.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: It has been in place for quite a few years now.

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: Yes.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: I don't remember how far back it goes but a while.

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: April, I can't believe it has been four years since you've been the facilitator.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: It is fabulous. Janet?

>> JANET SCHRADER: We have a bibliographic committee that operate similar to what Elaine and Jessica said. Currently, we have 13 members, 13 members and I say 12 members + me so I don't have to say it is a group of 13. 12 members plus me. We tend to meet about twice a year, once in the spring and once in the fall unless we have a special project we are working on. So ours is project oriented also or something comes up in the committee needs to develop a best practices or policy. At the start of the pandemic last spring we met to revise our policy for adding online resources because it said resources were added as a request from member library so now we have a detailed policy for online resource such as Overdrive advantage titles or databases.

The other project we are working on will come up later when we get to question four. Our members are volunteers and like Jessica we tried to get members that present different size libraries or different geographic areas. We are spread out over Massachusetts and it was difficult to find a central place where someone wasn't driving for close to two hours to attend a meeting. The pandemic was extremely helpful in how our committee met. Once he met on Zoom the attendance was really good because there was no travel involved and people could take an hour and a half or so to attend a meeting during their workday because they didn't have to spend an additional two hours to do our round-trip so we developed best practice policies for the libraries. Such as adding library records to the database or whether we have a policy about using the same --I'm sorry we have a policy for using serial records, that is in our policy. And we have a best practices document for adding trade paperbacks as the hardcover. We try to do our best.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: It sounds like COVID in some ways proves you can operate from Zoom call you never want to go back. Seems like you could spend your time better doing something else.

>> JANET SCHRADER: You enjoy the drive and maybe after the meeting you can go out to lunch.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: There is something to say for the in person camaraderie. Before I move on I want to share in the chat -- Noble Has an Electronic Resource and Database Working Group That We Work with Policy Issues and Decisions on Things like Loading Records for Electronic Resources catalogers public services staff and administrators. So that is a little different than some of the others, it goes beyond the purview of just cataloging. Fascinating.

So if others are in chat want to share how you organize locally please do and we will talk about what you do in a positive way.[Laughter].

>> JANET SCHRADER: Like Jessica, any policy we write this have to be approved by our executive committee.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: It sounds like Elaine they do that too.

>> ELAINE HARDY: It depends on the policy. They are nominated by their, by the -- there directors and then the executive committee votes on their inclusion. And I do not know any time and some it is not, they've been nominated for director by the executive committee that hasn't been approved.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: And approval spending that time because these committees are volunteer and they need a commitment. To make sure that you get the work done for the administration and directors to do that.

Let's move on to question three. Talk little bit about your catalog or training program and the kind of resources that are made available to the catalogers. And how that might be evolving over the last year.

>> ELAINE HARDY: If you are going to be cat one in the original formation of PINES you have to be trained by the cataloging coordinator who has been Lynn she trains them on the OCLC, what a MARC record is and things like that. The cat two responsibility is responsible for the library since those are local. They do the item level records. Cat two cannot do any, they cannot bring in a record, they cannot edit a record. They just handle the volume and item part of the record. Although there are times like I have to train a cat two person because maybe there isn't anybody affect they are going to be cat one because only had one cataloger and they left. And so they need to have training to add those items to existing records before the cataloging can be done. And with COVID training has moved online. I think she gets a lot more participation when she announces she's doing one. And she also trains for original cataloging. In OCLC.

We provide in addition to OCLC subscription, which we have been providing at least well initially it was just PINES libraries but I want to say since 2000-2001, maybe a little later, I think we were one of the first statewide consortiums OCLC had to originally they wanted to charge us for every library in PINES every time a record was brought in. So that had to be negotiated. We also offer a subscription to RDA Toolkit, to Web Dewey, and for those that need to do originals for the cataloger's desktop and there's a handful people who are that. But we require them to have the print schedule so once it went online we started providing the subscriptions for that. And of course -- we were incredibly fortunate that the leadership at GPLS sees the value in having trained catalogers and giving them the resources they need to do that. And that we have the money because OCLC is not cheap.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: That is phenomenal that they continue to support you in a way that is so beneficial for let me ask about RDA Toolkit do have one subscription or multiples?

>> ELAINE HARDY: The way destruction we have to have one for each library and then some libraries might have multiple, their license might allow them to have multiple simultaneous logins but there's a subscription for each one. We get it at a reduced rate so it's a bit pricey but not as bad as some others.

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: Cardinal did offer ascription to the RDA Toolkit, but it wasn't widely used and so -- I think -- frankly, a lot of people were not used to having a resource like that --we are used to being resource starved. -- In fact, that has colored a lot of the way we work in the training we provide.

>> ELAINE HARDY: We require them to have access to those resources. So we started buying the print before -- they put printing in before we did the RDA. The print versions. And now we provide the electronic versions.

Frankly, it probably does not get used as much as I would like for it to be used. But it is there as a resource for them. In case they do need it.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: my experience with RDA Toolkit it seems like there needs TO BE A TRAINING PROGRAM AND HARD TO USE THE RDA Toolkit.

>> ELAINE HARDY: We've had that actually. We did, I do, I want to do it every year but I have to do it every other year, conference for all the catalogers in the state. A couple of years ago we had two conferences were the Library of Congress folks came down and trained us on RDA and on using the toolkit. Changing to the new RDA which I'm seeing a retirement date approaching with this one. I'm taking a course right now and pulling my hair out trying to figure out what she's talking about.

Anyway, they've had some training in using it.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: That was the joke, when RDA was retirement that he had.

[Laughter]

>> ELAINE HARDY: I heard "retirement date approaching." [Laughter].

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Who else wants to talk about cataloger training program?

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: Cardinal has training but it is framed differently as how to -- be familiar with and use the cataloging best practices that have been developed.

So that has been a project going back several years, slowly developing consortial standards and best practices. And as part of that, changing the permission structure a little bit so there are two cataloging permission levels. You can do and item cataloger who can attach items but cannot make any changes to the bib record or you can be a bibliographic cataloger.

With the changes in the permissions and development of the procedures and practices, we needed all of our existing catalogers to get training on what the new standards are. For many people it won't be new information but for others depending on their workflow and knowledge it may have been a big thing.

So we created, as a committee, a set of best practices. Ended some in person training, recorded in person training throughout the state so people could come to the location that work best for them.

We hired a contractor to offer those trainings. And a committee worked with her to make sure it was not only a general cataloging course but cataloging in Evergreen course. Those remain available and formed the basis for all catalogers to pass an assessment, not a test.[Laughter] -- But a skills assessment that matched which level they needed. The item level or the bibliographic level.

It has served really well I think, as a general training tool for new catalogers. I have trained a couple of people now, really just based on the foundation and the architecture of the Cardinal best practices document and it has been great. My library system does not have any other formal training program for catalogers other than what the consortial committee came up with. Although it's been really helpful in that way.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Absolutely. In the chat they have access to the online knowledge book through SPARK -- that is Linnae. And I think you have a knowledge book as well.

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: Yes. It is supported, hosted on Hopespot, which also the help ticket platform so it is altogether and all of the documents are there. Not just cataloging but resource sharing.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: And Elaine you just shared yours also.

>> ELAINE HARDY: I forgot to mention it is a constant work in process and things that have to be updated and added. I am not as well versed with Docu Wiki as I would like so I'm sure I could organize a better and figure out how to do it.[Laughter].

>> JENNIFER WESTON: The important thing is making it available.

>> ELAINE HARDY: Yes.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Thank you for sharing that. Janet?

>> JANET SCHRADER: We have a lot of online documentation for our catalogers but we do not have formal cataloger training program. We do one-on-one training with new libraries as they joined the consortium and we also do one-on-one training if the library gets new cataloger or if they have a cataloger that is asking for a refresher course and using Evergreen. None of our catalogers are creating the records because we only use the OCLC records but they are creating brief records for things that would not have a OCLC record. And so we have multiple templates they can use and the templates are pre-populated with information that will always be in a record for the format so if they use the template to add a record for a DVD because they need to circulate it before they can get a record for months, the physical information is already filled in -- one video disc and the sound color.

The catalogers, when they send their requests to us, they fill out an online form and it is a Google Form and they thought the information in the form and click submit, it automatically emails to us. We also have forms for reporting duplicate records are requesting overlays. So we do database maintenance that way. Our network, I want to say -- we are all about standardization.

We allow libraries to attach items to periodicals and because we are only using serial records for things like a serial record for an almanac or travel guide, so we have standards on what those monograph parts would be. We went through a large project just over a year ago, cleaning up all the parts for periodicals not entered into our standard format.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Big project I am sure.

>> JANET SCHRADER: Will there's been a lot of slip sliding as time progressed and people have not -- people that are adding the magazines, issues to the record are not necessarily catalogers. And so when we do the cataloging training or when they are reading the documentation online, they are not necessarily seeming but the standard parts should be so occasionally we have to contact the library and let them know, please remind people that cataloging magazines, what the standards are for weekly and monthly issues.

We have a lot of online documentation, can't give you a link to a manual like Alayna Jessica did because ours is on the library staff website as individual documents. We do have libraries and subscribe to Web Dewey they pay their own subscription and we have 14 libraries that subscribe and we will have 15 next month, we have known other library that asked to join.

We do all the original cataloging server not training library staff to create records using RDA. And we haven't switched over our brief bib templates to have the RDA fields in them either. When RDA first started I thought adding those fields would be scary. We didn't know what they were. What was or something like that in the record -- were what were they supposed to do with it?

>> JENNIFER WESTON: And you find that some are just standard.

>> JANET SCHRADER: For print and audiobook and that yes, they are all standard and all the same.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: To these people into it.

>> JANET SCHRADER: Because we have such a variety libraries, we have the second largest city in Massachusetts which has over 185,000 people, and the accounts with populations of under 400. There is a wide range of experience whether they are familiar with what a MARC record looks like but they are basically doing copy cataloging sodas interesting with the program from SPARK that have the permission levels, the three levels for catalogers -- the lowest one having only permission to add items. I'm going to look into doing something like that here because I think it would be good to have more granular permissions for the staff and libraries can have some actual training. Having online training we found worked quite well in the past year for library before they can progress on. I have one library that every time they create a brief record they then send me the TCN and I say would you like to work a year because records are so good.

Someone else will create a record and I will not see it is terrible, it is just they are not really sure how all the fields are filled in. They never ask if I want to review that record.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: Of course not but that's a good segue to the fourth question but what are you working on now? And what future projects would you like to see?

>> ELAINE HARDY: I've written about policy for multi-part works. So we are -- it's in the background but I want it written down the policy so we are all doing it the same way. We have too many people when they get that recipe they put it on its own record instead of the serial record for and how to treat graphic novel sums that is all over the place within OCLC.

Trying to get that written up and then I have when I started to redo the circulation modifiers because the combination of content and format and I'd like to have them content so we don't have a new circulation model when the new format comes out for audio or visual. And that would be a good project because it would require a lot of data work on the part of the library and policies.

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: Cardinal finished an icon cleanup. It's been great. Dupes Are a perennial favorite. We are about to do e-resources.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: What are you doing with the e-resources?

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: We are trying to figure out how to export them and clean them up and readjust them. Make that through our regular basis so all the different resource consortium within the Cardinal consortium can keep track of access to those E-resources in a way that is accurate and get the correct bibber record as well as the correct timely access.

>> ELAINE HARDY: We don't allow E- resources for the Overdrive..

>> JENNIFER WESTON: We've got just a few minutes left, Janet. But tells about yours, the things that you would like to see.

>> JANET SCHRADER: One staff person in our cataloging center is now working on a project to clean up all the records that site unknown musical format because the records have an incorrect code in there. She's handling this single-handedly but there are 1400 records that need to be gone through. Our bib committee now is beginning to work on a project to update the subject headings that are illegal aliens to change them to undocumented immigrants. And aliens to noncitizens. Got a quote from backstage on the cost of updating the records if we extracted the records that needed to be changed, and creating local authority records for us. So the committee will meet and decide at one of the things you have to decide is whether we want to keep the illegal alien subject heading in the record or if we want to replace it. I have to look into how Evergreen displays subject headings because if there is a way to keep it in the record but not have it show up because of the indicator or subfield in that field, that would be a good thing for us to know.

>> ELAINE HARDY: From my understanding you can do that but I don't know how.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: This is something that would be a great section to talk about as you go through the cataloging working group.

>> JANET SCHRADER: The committee is going to meet next month and then we are going to meet with our social justice subcommittee and then we will make a proposal to go to the executive committee to say we are going to do about the subject headings. The bibliographic committee how to include staff from the state library of Massachusetts and staff from the Wister public library because Wister is a government docked depository and many of the gov docs have subject headings for illegal aliens in the state library also has government documents on those. So this is like our summer project. For this year.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: That's a big one and it is important and I think you're leading the way and libraries will be following you.

I think we are right at time but there's a question Jessica about what did your icon cleanup project look like?

>> JESSICA PHILYAW: Yes, April also provided a chat, link in the chat from Blake's presentation from a couple years ago. On the cleanup. It was searching records for clues as to their type. If it was missing from the fixed fields that create the icon, using those other places in the record where you can reliably detect what the item, with the type is, Matching up those I consult adding them where they are missing and then of course automating that project as much as possible but creating a list of exceptions that is a cataloger has to have judgments made about.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: It is fascinating that we can tell people how to do it individually but -- We could talk for hours anytime we get together. I want to thank all three of you for being here today and I will show the emails for these knowledgeable veterans. From the cataloging working group organizing committee generously taking the time to show how they are structure locally prayed all the emails are there so if you have more questions I suggest they are available there always willing to answer your questions. They're very responsive prayed I found that to be true. for so many the cataloging committee paid but here's another resource --I will post the links to the cataloging working group for the different resources that you have shared. Thank you so much, and I hope you see you in attendance for the other sections.

>> JANET SCHRADER: I want to thank Elaine because in doing our documentation for various functionalities and cataloging I have led yours -- it was extremely helpful.

>> ELAINE HARDY: Terran, Tiffany and I did that together,

>> JANET SCHRADER: I had a cataloger telling me how many rows and how many Collins and she wanted to print two sheets of labels, one right after the other and the second she did not line up so I suspect it is because the second she does know the margins are because Sb like to know margins there. they couldn't get her labels to light up so I wrote back and said I don't understand, I only get 2/3 of a sheet of labels. She said I didn't tell you is printing in landscape. So once I switch to that it lined up perfectly on the sheet but not the second sheet.

>> ELAINE HARDY: I thought there was a bug about that.

>> JANET SCHRADER: I started to look into that because I remembered you said that. But they should know that there is a second sheet and it should adjust.

>> JENNIFER WESTON: We are being kicked out. Thank you again.

>> KATIE GREENLEAF MARTIN: Next we have Batches, Baskets, Buckets, Book Bags and Carousels by Elizabeth Thomsen. Many of us will be sticking around for this next one.