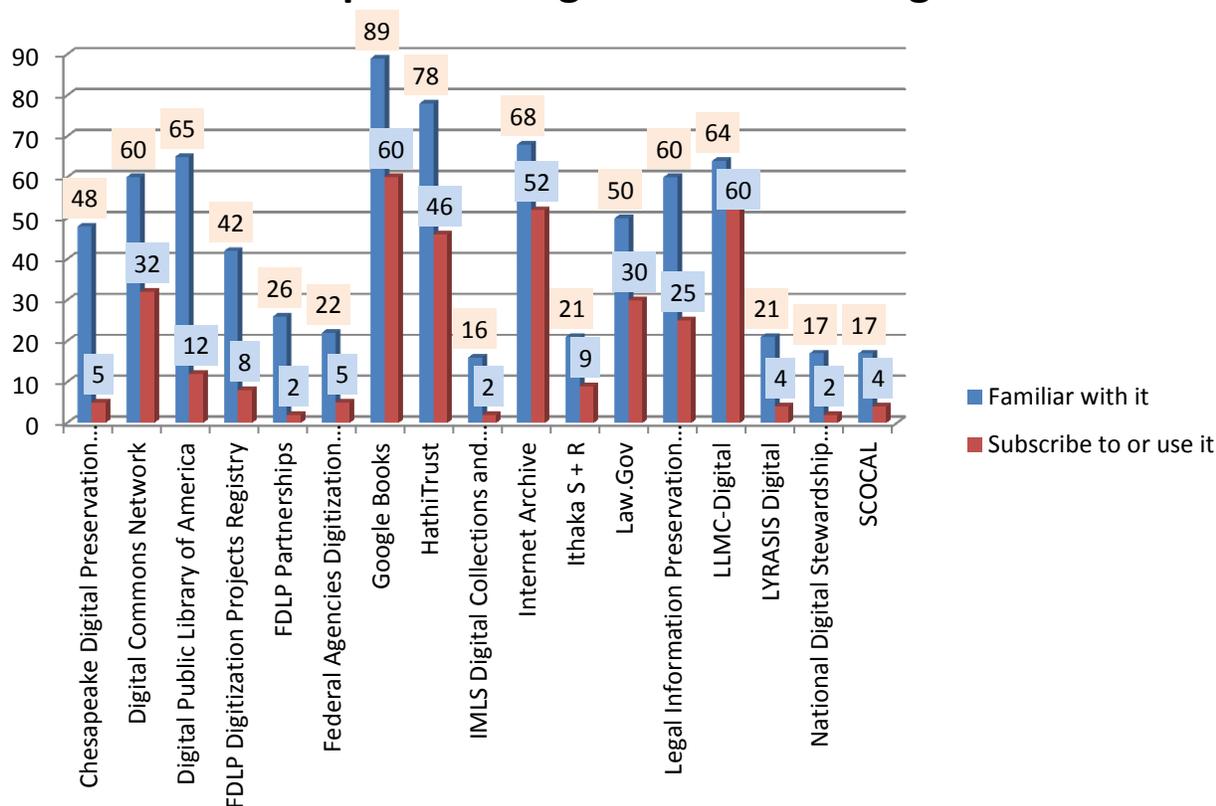


## AALL Survey Analysis—127 Responses Collected

Question 1: (a) Which of the following cooperative digital libraries or cooperative related organizations are you familiar with? (b) Which of these organizations do you subscribe to or use?

	Familiar with it	Subscribe to or use it
Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group	48	5
Digital Commons Network	60	32
Digital Public Library of America	65	12
FDLP Digitization Projects Registry	42	8
FDLP Partnerships	26	2
Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative	22	5
Google Books	89	60
HathiTrust	78	46
IMLS Digital Collections and Content	16	2
Internet Archive	68	52
Ithaka S + R	21	9
Law.Gov	50	30
Legal Information Preservation Alliance	60	25
LLMC-Digital	64	60
LYRASIS Digital	21	4
National Digital Stewardship Alliance	17	2
SCOCAL	17	4

### Cooperative Digital Libraries Usage



**There are a growing number of regional consortia that support and promote digital preservation projects. Please list any that you are a member of:**

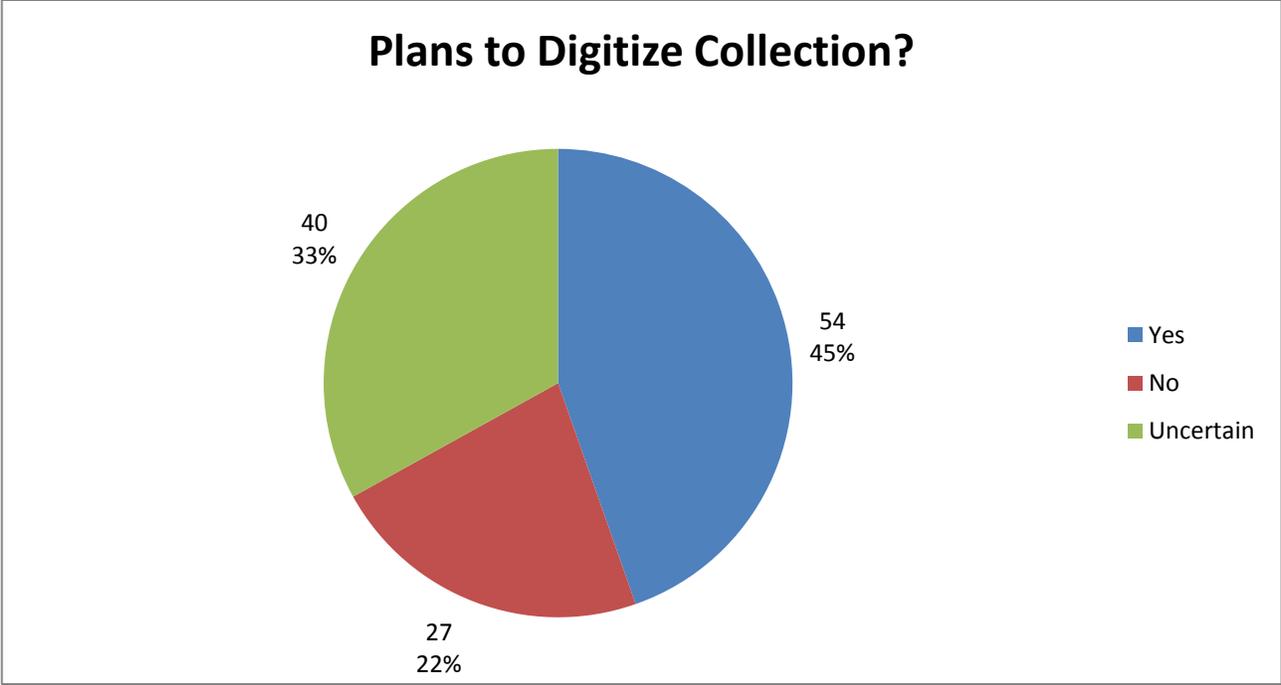
Desert States
Digital Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mass. Board of Library Commissioners
n/a
LIPA
Cleveland Memory
NELLCO, LILRC, LIPA METRO
TRLN
Our library is a member of LIPA currently
MALLCO
Chesapeake Project Subscribe to LLMC Digital and LIPA
Mountain West Digital Library
We're part of the California Digital Library, but I'm not familiar with their specific preservation projects.
CIC Shared Print, Iowa State, National Library of Medicine
Utah Academic Library Consortium (UALC) Desert States Libraries (DLS)
None
PalmPrint - NELLCO
California Digital Library
None
None
Partnership of Academic Libraries in SC PASCAL SC Digital Library
Nellco
Digital Collections of Colorado, Desert States Digital Group
Pasadena Digital History Collaboration
none
LIPA
none that I know of
LIPA
NELLCO / LIPA
Florida Academic Law Libraries
NELLCO LACC - Latin American and Caribbean Center in FL universities
Not
Florida Law Libraries Group
Kentucky Virtual Library
Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group NDSA

<b>What other significant digitization resources have we overlooked? List here:</b>
Regional portals (e.g., Mountain West Digital Library), Individual repositories for universities, museums, or other organizations that utilize ContentDM, Omeka, or a home-grown platform
n/a
The standards (such as METS, MODS, linked open data) for exposing and exchanging content objects and metadata via APIs, data crosswalks and other mechanisms. In addition to contributing data to hubs (such as the HathiTrust and LLMC), I suspect that many organizations will also like to steward/host content locally, while using protocols to expose and exchange data. Your resource list (of guidelines and selected services) is fine; perhaps listing "content-hungry" tools would also be useful? (Sometimes we are motivated to aggregate content into a single repository, such as the HathiTrust. Other times, we supply content to a specific tool valued by the communities we serve.) Harvard Law School faculty, for example, developed H2O to hack the casebook. As a consequence, we are digitizing reporters to give the app the content it needs to support and transform legal education. As the dpla folks have pointed out, content/metadata + code/tools serve to support community.
HEINOnline, MOML,
HeinOnline--commercial, but a major resource
I honestly didn't know most of the ones listed. I feel bad about that.
MD Archives on Archivelt MSL Scanned OAlster Text Archive
Not sure
Mountain West Digital Library (MWDL)
Don' know
I don't know, but now I am aware of these you listed and may use them more or subscribe.
Hein Online?
None
not familiar enough to even answer this question
<a href="http://thorpe.ou.edu/">http://thorpe.ou.edu/</a> Native American Constitution and Law Digitization Project
DPLA (not doing actual digitization, but metadata work); LOCKSS (for preservation); LII (for access)
National Indian Law Library - digitization of tribal law
Mountain West
The IUPUI Scholar Works includes a digitized archive of Indiana Attorney General Opinions from 1933-1976 which were provided by my law firm library, Bose McKinney & Evans LLP. They can be accessed via this link <a href="https://scholarworks.iupui.edu/handle/1805/237">https://scholarworks.iupui.edu/handle/1805/237</a>
Project Gutenberg
Europeana,
There are lots of projects going on in individual libraries. For example, my library digitizes KY Supreme Court and Court of Appeals briefs and puts them on our website. We have also digitized the papers of a retired KY Supreme Court justice.
It would make sense to me to include Perma (perma.cc) in this category; seen from one perspective, it is a large, collaboratively curated collection of digital content cited in legal research. There are a lot of related domains that this project may run into, but I'm not sure where the boundaries are supposed to be. One group of projects which a lot of academic institutions are already members of are cooperative archives for digital content like Portico and CLOCKSS.
New York Law Institute, Hein

<b>What do you believe are the major gaps in digital access to legal materials?</b>
State legislative history materials (particularly compiled histories and older committee reports); Historical copies of bills (as introduced, amended, etc.) prior to adoption; and authenticated PDFs of state codes
Discoverability by search engines
older state statutes and territorial documents.
As far as free digital access, I would say older primary materials. Also, state briefs and older court docs, a lot of which you can not even get on Lexis/Westlaw or even the courts docket site.
Westlaw & Lexis have a stranglehold on a lot of content that should be available to the public online
For primary source legal materials, the gap is not one of access, but affordability. Can we develop a consortia-supported clearinghouse to open-access legal information?
there is a need for a centralized way to search or at least be aware of, the resources in these various collections
Selected treatises. State regulations. Older historical federal and state government documents.
Legacy collections of state and federal materials (beyond the keyed, non-image versions in Lexis, Westlaw, etc.)
preservation of born digital legal materials
I think early state legislative journals are neglected for most states - Maryland is an exception.
State legislative materials, court dockets, etc.
Lack of funding, lack of awareness, relying on vendors
I think Open Access is very important and Law has much public domain primary content that publishers currently sell to us. Law Reviews are moving that direction now. Many states have their codes online - but how authoritative are these online codes which are covered by copyright of their own.
Don't think we know one way or the other
Many state and county historical materials are not available at this time, such as ordinances and meeting minutes for legislative history.
Lack of standardization and use of best practices in digitization and metadata cataloging
Not sure
Regional legal newspapers, older state treatises, older state legislative history, legal ephemera.
Local and state materials outside of the coastal states, and other materials from the late 1800s to around 1980.
Primary materials to which the state claims a copyright. In New Jersey this means the Administrative Code.
There are significant windows of time that are missing in many digitization projects. Also, I'm worried about the stability & long term health of many such projects.
Interfaces are not conducive to moving people away from books.
Open law projects done by anyone other than government agencies tend to have terrible interfaces. For example, it is very difficult to find a case in RECAP, even if you have the party names and court, and even if the case is in RECAP.
No idea.
don't know enough to know
All of the old annotated state codes that are still locked up in copyright.
secondary sources
Historical code materials
The lack of publicity about such efforts outside of the academic world. It's as if the academics dismiss us in the for-profit realm, when we could have significant and important input.
Free access to state statutes, case law.
Cost
Access to older state material--legislative history, especially.
Historical versions of laws, especially local ordinances.
not knowledgeable enough to comment

Digital Autentication security, file formats that last long-term, formats that will meet multi-media needs, cost of systems, policies and procedures for digital preservation not readily available in many academic law libraries.
primary law materials in a usable, reliable format that will be preserved.
Federal Administrative Decisions State Superseded Statutes
some state codes ("copyright" states) and court reports. PACER/state dockets.
Hard to know since you have to put together so many pieces to find out.
So many different organizations locations doing their own thing.... It's hard to know which one is doing what, and where to look for different types of materials. We need one or two major clearinghouses or websites that keep up and post information and links to the sub-projects.
Would have to think longer about this
Historic/superceded codes and regulations at the state and federal level in the US
State legislative history and administrative law materials.
Foreign journals
Many projects have been done for a specific audience, but aren't well known outside of that audience.
Open access to statutes and case law outside of commercial vendors, with appropriate metadata and search interfaces.
yes
Secondary Sources
Superceded statutory codes, municipal codes

Do You Have Plans to Digitize Your Collection?	
Yes	54
No	27
Uncertain	40



<b>If you answered yes to question five, what cooperative resources do you need to make the project happen?</b>
We are just beginning to consider large digitization projects, so any resources (scanners, computers, software programs, file storage, image processing and cataloging, etc.) could be a "cooperative resource." Otherwise, we may consider developing in-house systems or outsourcing parts of the process.
none at this time.
Digital Commons
n/a
Ability to scan bound print materials quickly and efficiently.
Mostly we need money, or staff time. Our main university library has a Digital Collections unit that we have been able to work with on one project so far. Others would be possible if we had the funds.
"digitization mentors"? Maybe a wiki or something with how/where to get grant money Maybe a special all day long class right before AALL or CALI Grants for continuing education - library schools offer continuing ed in digitization
We need and have received support from the GPO/FDLP. Our regional depository has been very encouraging.
Community-vetted vocabularies (for description and organization of legal materials) and requirements for *open-source* tools; then funding to pay the developers to enable people with domain expertise to tag, organize, and enrich digital resources.
We use Digital Commons. We need assistance with copyright permissions for special collections. Your question is unclear, but hope this answers in part.
We're going on our own, although a more cooperative response from our own IT department would sometimes be helpful!
grants/private funding/cooperation with state library
We have done some digitization but not as a part of a larger group. So the usefulness is not fully realized.
We haven't really used cooperative resources but have instead made significant investments into digitizing materials ourselves.
We are digitizing currently 19th Century Congressional Documents about American Indians in cooperation with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and the University Library. The database will reside with the University Library digital repository. Although ODL has a substantial collection, no one has them all. I hope to organize a consortium depository libraries to work together to build the collection which will require a lot of communication and enthusiasm. I hope we can put these up in the near future. We have 3000 titles and 100,000 pages digitized.
We have been working with our state archives to digitize material and vendors
The Mountain West digital Library provides the necessary resources and support
Not sure
Just about everything, funding, a source to do the scanning, someone to host the scans.
Money for staffing.
Reliable, low cost options
We have already digitized over 35000 items, which we are in the process of adding to the digital commons. Probably the biggest issue is that bepress uses a metadata standard that is designed to mesh well with Google. Since it's not really Dublin Core, other systems seem to have a hard time harvesting the data. This isn't a one-library problem, and it would be great if somebody bigger than us could work on it.
I can't think of any. We are generally digitizing state and federal materials without cooperative resources. It may be that some form of cooperative resources will be helpful in the distribution of what we digitize but so far that is not an issue since we are concentrating on one state and the attorneys and public in this state are generally aware of the digitized resources.
Montana Historical Society
We have not considered using cooperative resources.

Participation in a LOCKSS arrangement with other libraries. This does not enable any digitization projects. Instead, it provides some stability. For planned digitization projects, all that is needed is a flat dollar amount for each, and then outsource to the appropriate vendor (because that's cheaper than in house staff time even at a \$10 and hour student rate). But you're asking the wrong question, so I answered the right one. Any vendor at all can provide a one time service that is easy to spec out and list requirements for (ie. digitize to jpeg 2000 at 300 dpi greyscale for these 1000 photos). A vendor cannot provide continuity. When a vendor says "continuity" that means "buy in". So, what your committee should think about is not short term things like digitizing. That gets done once, and it's over. You should think about long term things, like keeping a set of files able to be found and opened for decades.
Not sure yet.
None.
Free storage. Cost of server space and repository support is prohibitive for a lot of law libraries that want start digital collections.
Proper equipment -- cost is a big factor, but also help in deciding which equipment is best.
None. Covered through local collaboration.
financial and technical
local organization will help us
We have been doing it on our own with the assistance of a legal vendor. We have also lent a sizeable number of materials to Hein to digitize.
We currently digitize the appellate briefs in our jurisdiction.
Bepress
Best practices, especially for dealing with sensitive information and making the content usable.
None
Cataloging (OCLC); collections loan (individual libraries); hosting/public interface (campus library).
Time and staff, money
Better equipment
I would like to complete the Indiana Attorney General Opinions digitization project that my I firm library started but need some manpower to make it happen.
We work with the campus main library to share digitization equipment
No plans for my current position. At a previous firm I digitized their retrospective (and subsequently the current) collection of Municipal Ordinance
The biggest issues are: 1. the availability and sharing of expertise. Too few people know what they are doing, and it is difficult to share info. 2. Metadata input and quality control: these are the two activities that cannot be completely automated, and are therefore the source of greatest expense. Help with paying for the needed labor would be great, but also having a cooperative project where partners helped with this would be wonderful.
For most of our projects, we have what we need. We need greater cooperation with the Florida State Archives, and that is in progress.
none
Money and equipment. Our main library has materials in their Special Collections and Archives they would like to digitize. The equipment could also be available to us. If grant money is used to purchase equipment, we would have to wait until that work is done for equipment availability.
We have digitized a small amount of material from our institutional archive. We lack a workflow for digitizing bound materials from that collection.
Not sure.
Need manpower and digitization equipment beyond out general Fujitsu scanners
More data on what legal materials would be most useful to digitize. Specialized equipment for digitizing more difficult formats such as video. Platforms that can give access to highly hierarchical digital materials appropriately.

<b>If you answered yes to question five, please describe the collection or collections that you would like to digitize (e.g., describe by subject matter, number of volumes or size, importance to your mission).</b>
Archives of organizations affiliated with our school or local community; materials of interest to our state or region
archival materials
Portia Law School Archives (using Content DM) Mass. Legislative Research Council Reports (we scanned and cataloged on OCLC to make available to all).
We have many varied collections available via our digital commons site, including law reviews, data related to faculty research, and collections related to local law history
n/a
We are digitizing indian materials found in the serial set to make them available at no charge to tribes and other researchers.
We would like to digitize our collection of state Supreme Court & Court of Appeals records & briefs. It is a massive collection, but could be a valuable asset. We would also like to digitize the session laws of our state. They are currently available in digital format from commercial vendors, but lawyers in our state are unlikely to subscribe to those services.
Right now, we are working on the Sheppard case files donated to us by the prosecutor. What we will do after that is undefined. We could do more Cleveland Legal Landmark exhibits, like we did in the past, digitize older primary sources or out of copyright materials for Ohio, etc. Also, we have been approached by various groups who want to donate their case files, NAACP, etc.
DOJ reports from the 1980s and early 1990s that are not already available on the National Criminal Justice Reference Service online repository.
All reported (state and federal) US case law. Then potentially statutes and foreign primary sources. Continued digitization of legal manuscripts and other historical collections, including personal papers (justices and jurists) and warm crimes paper (e.g., Nuremberg trials).
Our own law school journals, faculty scholarship, special collections, archives and yearbooks.
State session laws, legislative materials, state reports--some are already available in subscription sites, but we want to see open access for these
NC session laws - pre-1817; important for our mission to preserve and provide access to NC primary legal materials
I would like to digitize Louisiana's early codes - stuff that is on Hein or MOML but this would be free.
We are digitizing our special collections and hope to digitize state legislative documents but we lack the time and resources to do so rapidly.
law school history and scholarship
.The Congressional Serial Set is the source of the nation's legal history. This Law school is very involved in Native American scholarship and the state has 39 tribes.
We have digitized state task force reports, rules committee meeting minutes, judicial conference materials. We hope to digitize our bill files someday and other materials that are unique to our library.
State Court Briefs Faculty Collections Faculty scholarship
Right now we're interested in digitizing and preserving the archival materials that are unique to our collection. We haven't looked beyond that yet.
Our very fragile collection of the Pittsburgh Legal Journal.
Faculty papers, school histories.
compiled legislative histories, over 400 titles in 800 volumes, critical

<p>We have digitized all of the Utah Supreme Court and Appellate Court briefs in our collection (about 33K individual briefs). They are now searchable through Google Scholar. We have also digitized all of our law school journals, and have uploaded 3 of the 4 to our digital commons repository (the final journal is in process right now). Digitizing the briefs has freed up significant shelf space in our library, and also eliminated the very difficult task of keeping them in order. We have also offered to house any briefs digitized by the University of Utah or the State Law Library. Uploading our school's journals has made a significant impact on the visibility of our materials. Bepress has recorded almost 25K full-text downloads of these items in the 6 months since we launched the first collection. This makes our director and deans happy :-)</p>
<p>We mission is to serve the public of New Jersey so we continue to digitize and make available legal resources to New Jersey. We are currently digitizing more iconic NJ cases and documents like Mount Laurel and Baby M documents and we intend to continue doing that. We are also beginning to digitize old AG opinions.</p>
<p>Archival materials from firm's founding in 1895</p>
<p>Historical collection of municipal codes used by our RE department</p>
<p>Once again, you are asking the wrong question. Most of our collection development is to find and get copies of born digital publications made in the last 10 years. Digitization only makes sense for older material that never was digital before. Click, drag, copy, index makes sense for most things. Not the extra steps in print out, scan in, name file, click, drag, copy, index. For digitization: A set of old photographs of law school graduations and other events from the 1930s to present. There are about 1,200 each of photographs and negatives. This supports the library's mission of preserving and promoting law school history. (Preserving would be by raising interest, so that alumni could donate material and physical material could be better organized. A digital image is a throw-away, and digitization is not preservation.) All back issues of the law journal. This would promote the law school to the world, and (very minimally) reduce time filling ILLs for this material. This is held back by internal politics, and no consortium would help. (It's also very easy to outsource this by buying files from Hein.) I keep a list, and there are also several rejected projects and several funded projects. The funded projects were funded both by waiting until end of fiscal year and then outsourcing, and by monitoring grants and matching projects to other universities that digitize collections in exchange for keeping a set of files. For example, all back issues of the law school's student newspaper back to the 1950s will be digitized by Portal for Texas History at University of Northern Texas, and my tiny university will get the files. Also, for example, we have bound volumes with a copy of every brief filed at the Texas Supreme Court since the 1970s, and we are the only law school with this material. But, we will not digitize this, because at estimated 20 cents per page for non destructive digitization, it is a \$50,000 project to digitize (indexing is negligible, because indexing can be pulled from the court opinion's header). So, there is a long list of rejected projects, and a short list of funded projects, and that two item very short list of planned projects.</p>
<p>This survey has made me think about what we might digitize in the future.</p>
<p>We're digitizing six years of current newspapers (approx. six dailies and a couple dozen weeklies. It is critical to our mission as the state library and funding will be a struggle. We'd prefer filming for archival purposes, but we just can't afford it...not even close.</p>
<p>We're going to digitize New Mexico's legal history and make as much of it as possible accessible on the web (limited by copyright and money).</p>
<p>We have digitized Kansas Attorney General opinions, 1974-date (small gap in early 1980s which we are working on). We have started to work on 1959-1974 (ksag.washburnlaw.edu). We have also created several collections at <a href="http://contentdm.washburnlaw.edu">http://contentdm.washburnlaw.edu</a></p>
<p>Colorado Session Laws, Colorado Code of Regulations</p>
<p>We have already started digitizing state specific material in our collection: Supreme and Court of Appeals briefs, and the Tax &amp; Equalization Review Commission decisions.</p>
<p>It's actually only a small collection that will be available internally across branches, so not worth describing.</p>
<p>We have been looking into whether it would be feasible to digitize legislative history material in Nevada, documents related to the Nevada constitution, and some of our special collections of donated items.</p>
<p>old appellate briefs - starting with 1860s</p>
<p>PA Appellate Court Briefs &amp; Records which we are presently digitizing.</p>
<p>Law School archives</p>

Archives
Historic materials relating to legal education, rare law books, court briefs, state legislative journals
We have a huge microfilm collection that would benefit from an inventory, digitization, and assigning of metadata project. The information is very difficult to currently access, digitizing it and making it accessible to all would be a wonderful service for our library to be able to provide.
Legal history collection of several hundred volumes
Indiana Attorney General Opinions 1921-1932
Historic foreign codes and treatises
We are involved in continued work with the congressional documents digitization going on between Rutgers - Camden and now us here at Rutgers - Newark. We also have important historical case files, such as the Baby M case, Abscam, and others that we would like to digitize. We are slowly working on digitizing (from microfiche) constitutional documents for all states. We will also be working on session laws for the whole country, back to the beginning of each state. We also plan to expand the range of born-digital material that we save and curate, including statutory material and national case law.
More like these: <a href="http://www.law.fsu.edu/library/collectionsmain.html">http://www.law.fsu.edu/library/collectionsmain.html</a>
We have not gotten that far.
Archival collections related to the history of Boston College Law School. Bound volumes and audio visual material. Small collection, probably fewer than 500 items that would merit digitization. We also have digitization projects underway for manuscript material from our rare books collection; I can't really say off the top of my head whether it would make sense to expand those efforts to other materials from that collection.
Legalcy agency documents older than 20 years.
Florida Constitutional Law
We are completing digitization of legal dictionaries and Georgetown Law Journal; we will move on to other journals, annotated Magna Chartas; Lord Eldon collection; American Justice of the Peace writs; Land grants, Coke's copy of Bracton, Japanese War Tribunal records, Mexican legal manuscripts, ERISA materials; potentially collaborate with two other institutions to digitize the Federal Register