The Chesapeake Project:
One Model for Digital Preservation

101st AALL Annual Meeting & Conference
Portland, Oregon

July 13, 2008
Agenda

• Introduction
• About The Chesapeake Project
• Project Status (report on First-Year Evaluation)
• Looking Ahead
Legal information has always been at risk for loss & destruction (whether by natural or human means)

- 1814: first 3,000 volumes of the Library of Congress destroyed
- 1966: thousands of books, manuscripts, and legal materials at the Biblioteca Nazionale & Archivio di Stato destroyed in the Arno River flood
- 2005: Government records & documents destroyed in the flood of New Orleans
- ALSO...mid-1800s onward: mass-printing processes using acidic paper
Today, A New Threat...

- Important legal materials are increasingly being digitally born

- Unprecedented mass acceptance/adoption of digital culture

- 2007: 281 million gigabytes of digital information created, captured, or replicated — surpassing global storage capacity

- The current “digital universe” will increase 10 times over by 2011
New Risks in the Digital Age

- Archival preservation standard = film; there is no digital archival preservation standard

- ALA adopted its first, accepted definition of digital preservation only last year (June 2007)
  - Short version: “Digital preservation combines policies, strategies and actions that ensure access to digital content over time”

- Digital formats vulnerable due to:
  - Technology obsolescence
  - Unknown life span of digital media
    - CDs = 5 – 59 years
    - digital formats = obsolete in 5 – 20 years
New Risks in the Digital Age

- Legal information permanently lost from the Web as files are removed and URLs changed/inactivated through routine Web site maintenance activities

- Average lifespan of a Web page = 44 – 75 days
Preserving Digitally Born Legal Information

- This challenge is not insurmountable

- Digital preservation strategies:
  - **Technology Preservation** — Imagine a computer museum....
  - **Migration** — Continual copying of information from old formats to new formats
  - **Emulation** — Designing new applications to mimic old applications

- Current philosophy: shift in focus from preservation action (migration, emulation) to preservation metadata, standards, and architecture
Preserving Digitally Born Legal Information

- Digital repositories and Web harvesters are available for a fee or independent development using open-source software

- Requires commitment of staffing, infrastructure, and funding
  
  - The long-term viability of a digital archiving program depends on organizational “fitness” as well as technological infrastructure
Law Libraries & Digital Preservation

• Recent survey of academic/state law library directors (37 respondents)
  - Only 4 of 59 reported digital preservation projects involved the preservation of digitally born materials
  - Remaining 55 = preservation of digitized print materials

• Yet, by a margin of 2 to 1, respondents indicated that they believed digitally born materials were in more urgent need of preservation than print materials
Law Libraries & Digital Preservation

- Top factors limiting digital preservation activities:
  - Lack of funding
  - Staffing shortages
  - Lack of staff with requisite technological or digital preservation expertise

- Can be addressed through collaboration = sharing of resources, reducing the burden placed upon a single institution in implementing a digital preservation program
About The Chesapeake Project

• Affiliated with the Legal Information Preservation Alliance, whose membership includes the American Association of Law Libraries
  
  - Origin = 2003 conference, Preserving Legal Information for the 21st Century

• The Chesapeake Project is a shared Legal Information Archive
  
  - A collaborative digital preservation program for digitally born legal materials published online
About The Chesapeake Project

- A two-year (2007-2009) pilot implemented by three law libraries:
  - Georgetown Law Library
  - Maryland State Law Library
  - Virginia State Law Library

- **Project Mission**: to successfully develop and implement a pilot program to stabilize, preserve, and ensure permanent access to critical born-digital legal materials on the World Wide Web.

The Chesapeake Project is working to establish the beginnings of a strong regional digital archive collection of U.S. legal materials as well as a sound set of standards, policies, and best practices that could potentially serve to guide the future realization of a nationwide preservation program.
Selection & Collection Scope

- Individual selection parameters set to guide/limit scope:
  - **Maryland and Virginia State Law Library collections** = state-issued materials, as well as some community- and organization-published reports and studies
  - **Georgetown Law Library collections** = thematic, secondary legal materials based on scholarly areas of interest and legal research institutes

- Focus on the capture and preservation of discrete online publications, as opposed to entire Web sites
Digital Preservation Strategies & Tools

- OCLC Digital Archive:
  - Compliant with ISO reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)
  - OCLC = stable; archive is backed by a sound organizational structure
  - Fair shared pricing structure
  - Bit-level preservation = files remain uncorrupted and renderable in their original formats
Digital Preservation Strategies & Tools

- OCLC responsibilities:
  - Secure onsite storage at OCLC facilities
  - Multiple copies of backup data/disaster tapes at offsite facility
  - Regular schedule of virus-checking, file format verification, and fixity-checking using checksum algorithms
Digital Preservation Strategies & Tools

- Like all things in the digital environment, digital archive systems must evolve to take full advantage of technological progress and evade obsolescence...

- Spring/Summer 2008 = transition from the original OCLC Digital Archive to a more sophisticated, two-tiered digital-preservation and access system

  - Access copy in CONTENTdm + archival masters in dark Digital Archive (similar to original Digital Archive)

  - Added point of access through CONTENTdm interface

  - PDF full-text searchability
Discovery & Access of Archived Items

- Discovery and access made available through:
  - Participating institutions’ local OPACs
  - The open-access WorldCat.org system
  - Subscription OCLC FirstSearch/WorldCat databases
  - The Chesapeake Project’s new CONTENTdm system

- Bibliographic treatment is crucial to access
  - MARC record created in OCLC prior to harvest
  - Unique digital archive URL hyperlinked to the archived access copy (856 field)
  - MARC metadata crosswalked to Qualified Dublin Core in CONTENTdm
Call #: KF2994 .S43 2008 electronic

Click on the following to:
- Connect to electronic version
- Connect to electronic version (executive summary only)
- Connect to electronic version in Legal Information Archive

Access via local OPAC

Internet Resource; English

OCLC: 221658479

Related Subjects: Copyright -- United States | Copyright -- Electronic information resources -- United States | Fair use (Copyright) -- United States | More Subjects ...

Citations: Cite this Item | Export to EndNote | Export to RefWorks

Additional Info: Connect to electronic version | Connect to electronic version (executive summary only) | Connect to electronic version in Legal Information Archive

Access via WorldCat.org
The Section 108 Study Group report
an independent report sponsored by the United States Copyright Office and the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program of the Library of Congress.

2008


[Washington, D.C. : The Section 108 Study Group],


Availability: FirstSearch indicates your institution owns the item.
- Libraries worldwide that own item: 6
- Georgetown University Law Library
- Search GULLiver: the Law Library Catalog

Access via subscription OCLC WorldCat database

The Section 108 Study Group Report

March 2008

An Independent Report sponsored by the United States Copyright Office and the National Digital Information Infrastructure
# The Section 108 Study Group

**Title**

**Rights**
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**Date-Issued**
2008

**Subject**
Copyright—United States.; Copyright—Electronic information resources—United States.; Fair use (Copyright)—United States.; Copyright and electronic data processing—United States.; Digital media—Law and legislation—United States.

**Description**
Title from title screen (viewed April 9, 2008); "March 2008."; Also available in the OCLC Digital Archive. Harvested from http://www.section108.gov/docs/Sec108StudyGroupReport.pdf on May 19, 2008.; Issued with: The Section 108 Study Group report; executive summary

**Publisher**
The Section 108 Study Group

**Type**
Text

**Format**
PDF-1.6; PDF-1.6

**URL-Identifier**

**Language**
eng

**Relation**
http://worldcat.org/oclc/221650479/viewonline

**Format-Extent**

**Relation-Requires**

**OCLC number**
221650479

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MARC metadata mapped to Qualified Dublin Core
Organizational Framework & Staffing

• Collaborating libraries:
  - State + academic law libraries
  - Different patron groups, mandates
  - Range in staff size from 5, to 15, to 70!

• Requires flexible policies, regular communication
Organizational Framework & Staffing

- **Staffing:**
  - Directors: project planning, upper-level decision-making, strategy
  - Staff Librarian/Project Coordinators: appointed to coordinate project participation; manage curatorial, cataloging, and digital-archiving tasks
  - Technical Services/Cataloging Librarians: assist with cataloging; consultation on cataloging issues and decisions
Organizational Framework & Staffing

- **Time requirements:**
  - Georgetown Law Library: 30 hours/week (central project coordinator)
  - Maryland State Law Library: 12 hours/week
  - Virginia State Law Library: 5 hours/week (15 at the beginning of the project)

- **Cataloging archived items = most time-consuming aspect of project**
  - Majority of archived items represent fugitive or gray literature
Organizational Framework & Staffing

- Flexible Collection Plan developed (template adopted from NDIIPP-sponsored Web-at-Risk project)
  - Describes mission & scope, acquisition/selection methods, metadata policies, access methods, preservation system

- Formal schedule of quarterly meetings to reassess/update project policies and share information as the project progresses through pilot phase
First-Year Project Evaluation

- March 2008: First-year mark of The Chesapeake Project

- Evaluation Parameters:
  - No. of items/titles archived during year one
  - Access statistics
  - Count of archived items altered/removed from original locations on Web
  - Qualitative analysis of challenges & progress
Archiving Activity Figures

- 2,705 digital items harvested & archived, along with preservation metadata, in the OCLC Digital Archive
  - Represents roughly 1,266 titles

- Monthly archiving activity levels varied from 71 to 377 items archived per month
  - Average items archived per month = 225
Access Statistics

- **Total access figure = 5,317**
  - Access by public (non-authenticated) users = 2,528 (47%)
  - Chesapeake Project access = 2,267 (43%)
  - Other authenticated OCLC libraries and institutions = 533 (10%)

- **Monthly access figures ranged**
  - Low of 206, July 2007
  - High of 979, September 2007
Archived Items Altered/Missing from Web

• Sample analysis of the original URLs of titles harvested from the Web and archived between the dates of February 27, 2007, and February 29, 2008

• **8.3 percent of the original URLs had become inactive by March 2008!**
  - 10.8 percent of state URLs (state.__.us) inactive
  - 10 percent of government URLs (.gov) inactive
  - 8.3 percent of the organization URLs (.org) inactive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOP-LEVEL DOMAIN</th>
<th>TOTAL IN SAMPLE</th>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>INACTIVE</th>
<th>PERCENT INACTIVE</th>
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<td>214</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>177</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The top-level domains of active and inactive original URLs for titles in the sample...
Archived Items Altered/Missing from Web (a few samples)

- The future of oil energy security, climate risks, and market opportunities (ceres.org):
  http://worldcat.org/oclc/180862732

- Briefing report for federal department leadership (ecr.gov):
  http://worldcat.org/oclc/154233375

- Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) annual report to Congress (purl.access.gpo.gov / acf.dhhs.gov):
  http://worldcat.org/oclc/58837769

- Harford County Juvenile Drug Court performance evaluation final report (courts.state.md.us):
  http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/82366432
Qualitative Analysis

• First year challenges:
  - Transition to new digital archive system
  - Selection and management of content placed in the digital archive
  - Procedure, policy, and project standard development
  - Learning to use OCLC systems/original cataloging
  - The loss of an influential project leader
Qualitative Analysis

• Accomplishment of project mission/vision:

  - “Participants agree that although great strides have been made in the first year, in order to truly realize the project’s mission and vision, a concerted effort to raise awareness and educate others about the work of The Chesapeake Project will be instrumental in the project’s second and final year”
Project Vision

• The Chesapeake Project aims to set a precedent for a national movement to prevent the widespread loss of legal information in digital formats, securing these materials for generations to come.

Upon reaching the close of its two-year pilot phase in 2009, The Chesapeake Project hopes to help inspire, establish, and galvanize widespread participation in a comprehensive, collaborative, and nationwide preservation program for legal resources.
Next Steps

- Pilot phase ends in 2009
- Aspiration: to evolve into a national Legal Information Archive, shared by participant law libraries throughout the U.S.
- Given the success of the project’s first year, and with support of LIPA & AALL, this vision is within reach
- Tackling the challenges of digital preservation represents a means by which law libraries can reclaim their traditional roles as stewards of information in the digital sphere, while also ensuring that our contemporary legal heritage is preserved for generations to come
More Information

• Visit us online:
  - The Chesapeake Project:
    legalinfoarchive.org
  - The Legal information Preservation Alliance (LIPA):
    www.aallnet.org/committee/lipa
Thank You!

- **Steve Anderson**, Director
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- **Sarah Rhodes**, Digital Collections Librarian
  Georgetown Law Library
  [sjr36@law.georgetown.edu](mailto:sjr36@law.georgetown.edu)