Please stand by for realtime captions.Good afternoon everyone. Welcome to the Academy. We have another terrific webinar for you today. I am from GPON with my colleague Ashley with tech support. Today's webinar is digital collections at the law library of congress, pass, present and future. With us today is our presenters, Jennifer Gonzalez, a legal information specialist, Stephen Mayhew, also a legal information specialist, and Chris Herman, digital projects coordinator. They are all from the law library of congress. Before we get into the presentation, I have to go through some of my usual housekeeping comments. If you have any questions or you would like to ask the presenters review have any technical issues, please feel free to use the chat box, which for people a desktop or laptop is located in the bottom right corner of your screen. I will keep track of all the questions that come in at the end of the presentation. Our presenters will respond to -- I will read them back to the presenters, and they will respond. We are also recording today's session. We will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who registers for this webinar. We will also be sending you a certificate of dissipation. Participation. The email you use for today's webinar. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people watch the webinar with you, please email FDLP outreach include the title of today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those needing certificates. Desktop computer or laptop users may zoom in on the slides being presented. Click on the full-screen button on the bottom left side of your screen, to exit the full-screen mood, mouse over the bar at the top of your screen so it expands. Then click on the blue return button to get back to the default screen. Finally, at the end of the session, we will share a webinar satisfaction survey. We will let you know when the survey is available and the URL will appear in the chat box. We very much appreciate your feedback after the session, including comments of the presentation, style and value of the webinar. With that, I will have the virtual microphone over to our presenters who will take it from here.

Thank you Joe. Thank you all for being here today. We are really happy to be here. I am a legal information specialist at the law library of congress. Before we dive into the presentation today, I just want to take a quick moment to tell you about the law library of congress overall and hour division specifically. First, I should say that Congress established the law library in 1832, recognizing its need for ready access to reliable legal materials. The law library has grown over the years to become the world largest law library with a collection of over 2.6 million volumes spanning the ages and covering virtually every legal jurisdiction in the world. Jennifer Gonzalez, Chris Herman and I are from the digital resources division or DRG. DOD is larger responsible for digitization initiatives and other digital projects going on in the law library which we are going to talk about today. I now pass it along to Chris to give us a summary of today's agenda.

So this afternoon we will speak to you about some of the digital initiatives that the law library of congress has undertaken in the past, collections that are currently available online and are either available online or still being added to. First Jennifer will speak about some of the past and present projects of the law library that had been available online, made available online such as the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations. Next, Stephen will talk about some of our other projects that are in process such as the current legal reports and legal report archives in Spanish legal documents and the crowdsourcing efforts. And then, I will talk about one of our future projects, which is the digitization of the U.S. Congressional serial set. And then, when that is done, we will wrap up the presentation with a question-and-answer session. One thing we wanted to mention is that all of the links to the available collections and any of your other

resources we mentioned are going to be included in the handout that FDLP will send out along with the link to the recording of the session. With that housekeeping done, I will pass the presentation to Jennifer.

Thank you a good afternoon. My name is Jennifer Gonzalez. I am going to begin talking about some of our past digital collections and moving on to some of our present and ongoing collections. Like Stephen said, the goal in DRD is to bring digital collections online that are legal and government information , and fill gaps into what has typically not been available and what we have in the law library to fill in our historical collections. But that being said, the first collection is one of my favorites, the past election and one of the first large collections we put online. This is a completed collection of over 400 titles on American Indian constitutions and legal materials. The very first item we have in here is from 1810. It is laws of the Cherokee nation and this collection goes all the way through 1960 with American Indian constitutions and legal information. Some of this is very early information, very interesting and comes in the native language of some of the tribes. There are items in Cherokee, and you can look at the beautiful script of what is written in there. when you get into the later collections, you will find corporate charters and constitutional bylaws that happened after the Indian reorganization act of 1934. They tend to be a little bit less beautiful than the earlier documents, but they are nonetheless interesting for legal information. The best example of these I have for you is this, the ordinances of the town of Delacroix Oklahoma. It is from 1890 and is one of my favorites to go through because it goes through every ordinance that they had at the time and it gives a fine for not opening those ordinances, which range from caring a policeman swizzle whistle, using [Indiscernible] among other must much more serious crimes. The other mostly complete collection is military legal resources. This is when we have developed a partnership with the Jack school law library, the U.S. Army judge advocates in Charlottesville Virginia. They have started to digitize their law library, and we have been the fortunate recipient of much of their collection. We are able to put up online for the public. This contains an extensive collection of primary source military law [Indiscernible] legal center and school material the second one, historical materials and the third, military law and legislative history. First collections contain materials that have been published by the Jack school for the -- OGA -- JA G school. For instance we have the periodicals of the lawyer in the military law review that are both continued to be updated. Also in that collection is what we call the [Indiscernible] collection, a personal collection of a Brigadier General who is still the longest-serving head of the JAG department. His father , the whole family, there are doctors in the Army, but his father wrote a code for rules of conduct in the war that was adopted by Abraham Lincoln in the union Army. General created a pocket version of this that his father wrote for distribution for the Spanish-American war. Their entire personal library is here, digitized in that section. The second section has historical material that includes under the World War II tab all of the information that we have on the published information for the Nuremberg trials. There are four different collections and those are all there under World War II. It also has the general Machida trials and the Vietnam inquiries. In the third collection is the military law and legislative history. This collection shows , it is basically one long legislative history about the uniform code of military Justice all the way through the military Justice asked. Begins with all the information on the articles of war, and then to the military Justice asked. What is interesting about this collection is that under the UC MJ title we have a personal papers and notes from Edmund Morgan, the chair the committee that drafted the UC MJ. That is about as complete as you can get when it comes to a legislative history on

anything military. The next collection we have also a completed collection is the Federal Register. This collection is again completed, came to us and we decided to fill in the gaps again. We started volume 1, which was 1936, the very first year the Federal Register began, and it continues all the way through 1993 when the Federal Register is available and other government websites. We have volumes one through 58, every volume is divided into each day, and so you're able to look up and find each day the Federal Register, of the Federal Register, anytime between 1936 and 1993. The full volumes are available for PDF download. Of course, the Federal Register is the official daily publication for executive branch agencies. Similar to the Federal Register we have the code of federal regulation. The dates are pretty similar to the Federal Register, 1938 through 1995. However, this one is still a little bit in progress. This goes through past and present. In the past, would have through 1969, 1970 through 85 should be by the end of the summer, and then the continuation of this, the next I believe 10 years up to 95 will be available in the fall. The Code of Federal Regulations is very interesting. All the codified rules and executive agencies . It is divided by parts. We have put meta data in for every single part so you do not have to download a volume or a chapter title for the Code of Federal Regulations, which could be a very massive PDF. Instead, we have each part that has meta data her title and subject so it can be searched, and you can look across years to look at how different parts and chapters and titles have changed. Next step we have the U.S. reports. The U.S. reports are the supreme court decisions. These are the cases as they are found bound into volumes and released by the Supreme Court. When we started, the Supreme Court had not put up their bound volumes through 2003. We put up 542 volumes. Volume 1 through 542 which takes us to 2003. We started in 1354, which is very surprising when we found that in the first volume because we were not the United States in 1754, but they took the first four volumes of USB ports and combined the pre-United States I suppose you could say, the circuit courts in the Pennsylvania courts and the roaming justice courts, and they put those altogether in the first four volumes. The first four volumes are very dense with lots and lots of cases. As we go through the years, the cases get longer and fewer. In volumes one through -- one through five and 42, each case is divided up, or we have each each item divided up by case rather than just having the volume down for a very large download. This was in response to our patrons who found that the big volume, which is available on the Supreme Court say, just wasn't cutting it. It was too big of a download they had to do and not being able to find what they were looking for. But we did was take every single case and add metadata to it by volume, by justice and major case topic. You are able to search by volume if you know what your citation is. You can search by justice and browse and see what types of cases your favorite justice have offered, and major case topic was one that we added. We have had law students and professionals help us add the metadata for that, and that is assigning one or maybe two topics under which this case could fall. So basically, the idea was which case would this fall into if they were in a law school book. Would be contract law or criminal law? those were the decisions they were making. In addition to that, when you click on any one of these options here, you will be sent to some search results. These results show all the metadata we have added to the cases. For instance, you're able to search again here by date, you can search or narrow it down by clicking on any of these blue tabs here. This first arrow shows you the date, the second one shows you part of in which you can see which part of, which means a collection. So we have put collections here understate property law and constitutional law so that you are able to get any of those major case topics and get a whole collection of what those cases are. The third arrow shows your contributor. That is where we have added metadata for all and each of the authoring justices for the majority opinion. We have not, not yet, perhaps in the

future, added to any dissents or other opinions that were written. And finally, in addition to the topics I discussed, he also gave every single case subjects and keywords that are here, and they expand beyond just what the major topic is into anything that the case touched. Searching by that is a great way of narrowing down to find something you're looking for. That may not be a major case topic, but say something you're interested in like zebras, that there may or may not be a supreme court case on. You can find out later. The final thing to say about the U.S. reports is that because of our patrons requesting so much information and liking the way we have it on her website, we will be adding the next 10 years by the fall. We will cover from the very beginning of 1754 or 2013. Hopefully by the fall and all of that will be added into this collection. Another collection we have is the United States code. This is an example of a completed collection. We have here volumes 1925 through the supplements to be 1988 edition. This is federal statutory law and every six years they release new additions. In between every year they release Joomla! tiv supplements. So we have put them all here underneath with the addition supplements are. This drop-down format let you get to the year and title and then narrow that by the type if you can see the title. For instance, title 14 has the Coast Guard. So you can click on that for the Coast Guard, if you have a citation, it is a lot easier to get there. When you click on the title again it will bring you to the search results and you will be able to see the results. Next we have the statutes at large. This is an example of an in progress collection. We have currently all of the public laws available, 1789 through 1950. These are available through separate downloads that you can find either from the full Congress, which is the arrow on the left here at the top of each page or you have on the right PDF links for each individual statute. Again, these are the public laws available to private laws are currently in progress as well as the other material like resolutions and treaties, etc. They are in progress, but they are generally available via this download appear at the top. Full Congress. This project is still being worked on, and we are hoping to release it at some point in 2021, however we still want to make the information available to you hear. Every single PDF, just like the one before, instead of one big download PDF, we like to break it apart so you are able to get to every individual chapter and we have metadata specific to that statute. So the keywords can bring you into the statute if you have a name and you are interested in finding out how to get there via that name, you can search the name and then the statute should come to these the top. The final section we have or final collection is the United States treaties. What we have, this is in progress, somewhat past and somewhat present. The first section we released right here is what we called [Indiscernible], the United States treaties and international agreements that were compiled by [Indiscernible] who took all the treaties of the United States assigned, multilateral and bilateral, between 1776 in 1949 and put them into 13 volumes. We have made them available here. Hopefully these are drop downs that you can click on, it comes down and then you're able to see what the actual treaties are. A great way to use the site is to click on the expand all section and then you can control F to find something you're interested in. Perhaps it is sanitary conditions and ships and boats, there are several treaties about how to deal with rats. Those are the early treaties. And there are much more interesting treaties as you get to Amity and friendship and dealing with the international postal Union and even some of the aftereffects of World War II and World War I. There in this treaty collection. We have up through 1950 through 1984 that we are in progress and working on, and they are in final review, so were hoping to have those up by the end of the summer. Again, every single treaty is divided up and has metadata attached to it so you can search not only with the control F on this page, but in our global search on [Indiscernible] and find the treaty you're looking for. Now for more the in progress collection I'm going to head over to Stephen.

This is Stephen again, and I will be talking about a few other ongoing special projects that the law library is now undertaken because I think they capture what makes the law library so unique. Those projects are the production of current legal reports, the legal report archive and the crowdsourcing campaign of Spanish legal documents. Now that you've heard a little bit more about the collection side of the library, I should say that the law library, in addition to being the worlds largest collection of naval materials, is also not unlike the Congressional research service in that we write legal reports in response to requests from Congress as well as other federal agencies, and where we are unique is that our reports are in the area of foreign, international law. Our global legal research director is composed of four legal specialists who are trained in legal jurisdictions around the world and who specialize in the law of specific regions. Many of these current reports such as the one referenced on this slide, which examines the structure of civil court systems and arrangements made during the COVID-19 pandemic around the world, are published directly on the law library website, law.gov. And they can be found in the current legal topics page in the comprehensive. Links to those pages are included in your handout today. Many of the newer reports on these pages are in HTML as well as PDF formats. The HTML is sometimes updated as new legal developments occur. We also have a new design coming in the next few months that should make navigation easier and improve the integration between the older and they were reports. So the law library has been writing these legal reports for many decades. Actually going back to the 1940s, if not earlier some of these reports are already in the library collection, and some of them are published online, but there are many thousands more in paper and digital formats that are eligible for digitization or digital [Indiscernible]. We believe it is our duty to share as many of these reports as possible because we know they are of interest to law students, students of history, public policy, international relations, as well as to the general public. This project, the legal report archive, presents the opportunity to engage new audiences with works authored by the law library over the last several decades. About two years ago we began to inventory, digitize and store and publish many the reports previously unavailable. These reports were previously stored in one of two places in our Madison building. A small storage closet which contains approximately 4000 people reports, and our own Lyle libraries share drive which contains approximately 6000 digital reports. So recently we have begun to release these reports with over 600 historical reports online now on the library website with more coming every quarter. One thing I believe will be of interest to this audience is our collaboration with GPL. As part of a joint effort to provide increase access to library research reports, the law library is proud to be working with the with government publishing office who will provide full geographic records for these unique reports that will be available on the library website and will also be discoverable with the catalog of U.S. government publications. In addition to creating original legal research on international law topics, the law library has the largest collection of foreign legal materials in the world. We are always looking for rare and interesting collections that can be digitized and shared with the public. One recent example of this effort is the Spanish legal documents project which later became known as the crowdsourcing project. This is a collection that was purchased by the library in 1941 in the purchase order was described as a sub collection of judicial contest between people, noblemen and civil and religious institutions in Spain. These documents contain criminal cases and private disputes between individuals, royal decrees, ordinances and local regulations by kings, inheritance, estate, dowry and titles of nobility as well as papal decrees and opinions of legal scholars of the Catholic Church as well as some more mundane documents dealing with things like sales the property and collecting taxes

and debts all from the 15th through 19th century in Spain. These legal documents were made in the law library for 40 years after they were purchased before funds were available to organize, index and ultimately microfilm them in 1980. In most cases the translated English titles and short descriptions will provide a time these governments were organized in the 1980s. In many cases, these translated titles represent all we know about the documents. Names, places, geographical regions we know will be of interest to scholars are waiting to be discovered in the ends transcribed text of these documents, for that reason, last year the law library proposed to include this collection in the Trent crowd sourced transcription platform by the people. By the people is a crowdsourcing program that invites the public to become virtual volunteers to contribute their time and knowledge to enhance library collections. In the process we hope they will also learn new skills like cursive or primary source research and as a result hopefully forging deeper connection to the library, its history and their volunteers. This collection was launched in by the people in early 2020 as the first entirely non-English crowdsourcing project. This campaign offers the chance for the students, the scholars with an interest in written Spanish, Latin and [Indiscernible] to help us uncover the mysteries of what is a pretty unique legal collection. This is a screen showing the by the people platform. Earlier this year we launched phase 1 which contains approximately one third of the collection, and we have plans to release phases to it and 3 in fiscal year 21. The majority, luckily the majority of the documents released in phase 1 have already received transcriptions from volunteers. Next week we will be launching a review challenge to promote the collection and to encourage reviewers to finalize some of these incomplete transcriptions. So if you follow our blog, stay tuned for updates on that next week. As I said, this slide shows you what the transcription interface looks like, and I encourage all of you to take a look at the project and maybe try your hand at transcribing and reviewing. I will say as a last note that although these documents are in Spanish, Capitol lawn in Latin, you do not need to have any language, any knowledge of these languages in order to participate. With that, I will turn it over to Chris to talk about the serial set.

This is Chris again. So one of the current initiatives that the law library is undertaking is the digitization of the United States serial set. The United States Congressional serial set commonly referred to as a serial set is an official bound collection of reports and documents of the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress. The first serial set volumes were published in 1817 during the 15th Congress. The volumes generally contain committee reports related to bills and other matters, presidential communications to Congress, treating trading materials and executive publications and nongovernmental publications such as the annual reports of the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. Previous congressional documents published prior to the 15th Congress have been collected and published in the American State papers. The term serial set derives from the fact that the volumes have been numbered consecutively beginning with the volumes in the 15th Congress up through, I am not sure what number currently, but through 15,000 of what we are trying to digitize. As I mentioned, the goal of this project is to digitize the U.S. serial set to allow research to provide information on the laws especially when studying legislative history. Some years also contain executive branch material not available elsewhere. In the range of the 15th through 103rd Congress or 1817 through 1995, there are approximately 15,735 volumes accounting for around 12 million pages. Currently the U.S. serial set for the 104th Congress from 1996 through present are available through the GPO website. This project will provide open access to a collection not currently freely available to the public and offer improved accessibility to the worlds largest and most comprehensive collection of legal materials through expanded

digitization. When you are undertaking a project this big, we want to start out with a pilot project. For the pilot project we set out to digitize around 1000 volumes. We ended up digitizing slightly more. It was a random sampling of volumes, but we also wanted to do complete volumes from two of the congresses. Complete sets were digitized from the 69th Congress in 1925 through 1926 in the 82nd in 1951 through 1952. The pilot project was completed last winter, we are currently working on processing the pilot volumes to match full digitization specifications. As with the legal reports, the law library has partnered with the government publishing office or GPO for this project. The law library is managing the digitization of the serial set volumes. We are providing the accepted digitized volumes to GPO. The GPO will provide cataloging of the serial set volumes and document levels, volumes and documents. They're going to add authentication to the PDF files. While the law library of Congress and the library Congress can have up to six copies of each serial set volume in our collection, we don't have six copies for all of them, but in any case, when a volume is missing, a document or mapper is incomplete in some way, the GPO is working with us to provide complete volumes for digitization. So once the project is complete, the digitized serial set will be available through both the Library of Congress and GPO websites. So we have the goal of digitizing about 750 volumes per quarter over the next five years, in the law library workflow is, we evaluate volumes for completeness, send those to her digitization vendor, we receive back digital objects and then perform quality review in our systems. We then send the accepted to GPL for GPO for cataloging. And eventually there will be access points to this collection through both the library of Congress and GPO websites. Like many of you, COVID-19 pandemic has thrown a wrench into the systems or projects, and we are currently working off-site. We are unable to perform selections of physical volumes for digitization and preparing them for sending tour vendor. Fortunately, at the end of February, we were able to send 100 boxes of approximately serial set volumes to our vendor for digitization, and they have been able to reopen again and have been digitizing since about early June. Which working remotely we are still able to receive and review the digital deliveries a digital objects. So while a wrench was thrown into the plans, we are still able to continue the process and make progress with this project. I want to mention two additional members to the DR the -- DRD, meta data technicians, Bailey and Alina. They both are indispensable to the project. Alina has created a database for tracking the digitization project. This database allows us to track selection, and this includes the evaluation of multiple digital, multiple volumes for completeness. Digitization which includes the receipt and evaluation of the digital objects, and then as the progress progresses, we will continue to add new workflows such as for receiving back the cataloging records. In the database we have also incorporated the 1909 index and schedule a documents, which is very useful for helping us to ensure completeness of the serial set volumes. So while we don't have any serial set content available online yet, we have created a page on the law library website that includes links to promotion and other information, and it is just kind of a landing place to track progress such as press releases and blog posts. Another way we are promoting the serial set project is the law library blog and custodial [Indiscernible]. We have a series on that called from the serial set. It covers topics down in the serial set such as U.S. treaties, the history of the law library and life in D.C. in the 1880s. Today a new blog was published by Bailey titled from the serial set, pride in the face of prejudice. There are links to that if you just google and custodial leeches or the library twitter feed contains links. Have a coming topics such as diplomatic fashion in the history of the minimum wage. Another project that barely and Alina have been working on is how we can highlight content from the serial set volumes using the platform of story maps. Barely and Alina have been working on the creation of story maps on

subjects related to topics that can be found in the serial set. One that is in progress is city sketches and the census. Bailey is working on this. It provides an interactive look at several of the city profiles documented in the U.S. Census of 1880 and from the information that was published in the serial set. And then Alina is working on a story map about the city of Washington. It is a short introduction of the U.S. congressional serial set and original resources of plans in unique features of D.C. history including maps, and illustrations. A lot of the pictures and maps come from other divisions at the library collection such as prints and photographs angiography and maps. It is a great way to pull together disparate collections from around the library into one narrative that can tell a story about a topic from the serial sets. Those are some upcoming projects that is not quite available yet but in progress. There are other law library related serial story maps available from the law library, or the Library of Congress serial set story maps, landing page. There is one about piracy trials that is very interesting. That is the end of our content. Here is our contact information. Feel free to contact us with any questions that you have. The FDLP will send out a slide deck with a list of links to the, or a slide deck and also a list of all the links to the projects we have mentioned and discussed in this presentation the next few days. I will pass the presentation over to Joe, and we can use the remaining time for questions and answers. Thanks. Now over to Joe.

Thank you Chris, Stephen and Jennifer. Fantastic presentation. I learned -- I was going to sit on this webinar anyway, and I am really enjoying it thoroughly, as I am sure the audience is. Barber asks, are past collections still receiving cash -- I lost it for a second. Are past collections still receiving new documents?

I can take that one. This is Jennifer. The answer is, it depends. It depends on the collection and depends on what the item is. Generally when we are talking about our federal documents, the goal for putting them up was to fill in the gap from what is not available. That is why the Federal Register and the CFR or the U.S. code fill in the gap of what was available on GPO or other government websites where it is available for free. In the case of the U.S. reports, I think that kind of shows that we have absolutely considered, especially if there is a compelling reason, U.S. reports we put up through 2003, which at that time with all the Supreme Court had available. It has since expanded their collection and there was a compelling reason for us to add all of the cases instead of just the bound volumes, and that is how people wanted to search and find it, so we were able to add those in and expand that collection. When it comes to some of our other collections, the serial set is pretty standard as far as what is available online and what is not. But when it comes to Native American Constitution, if we get another item that we would like to digitize, we absolutely will add that.

Thank you. Natasha asks, how searchable is the Federal Register? is it a virtual searchable PDF?

Yes. It is OCR and is available to be searched. The best way to search it, you can search from the main search bar at the top, but you can also find the collection you are looking for, seek and find the collection, LOC.gov / collection / will register, and there are lots of ways to get to that. That URL, including what we have on the sheet coming out. When you get to that search page, at the very top of will have a search bar, and you can change the drop down from searching everything to just searching this collection. That is the best way to do it. With a caveat that the OCR is only as good as or the searching is only as good as the OCR, and when you're dealing with the Federal

Register, especially in the 30s and 40s, it is a three column structure and everything looks really cramped, so the OCR is not perfect, but it is available.

Thank you. Martha asks, how does one actually get to the searchable digital database? what URL?

For many of the collections we're talking about today, we are going to send out a handout with the links directly to the collection, but a good way to start, if you are looking at digital collections overall in the library website, you can go directly to LOC.gov/collections, and you can use the filtered search features to identify specifically collections in the law library. You can start there. Many of the collections that Jennifer and I talked about today can be identified directly that way. That is one way. But there are multiple ways to get to these collections. You can even just google U.S. reports Library of Congress and pull it up that way.

Heather makes the comment, in my experience they are searchable PDFs. That is an earlier comment. Martha said, yes, I gathered the searchable PDFs, but [Indiscernible], maybe she meant LOC. I don't know what she means. Does that make sense?

Yes. You can go straight to LOC.gov/collections. That is certainly one way to get there.

Okay. She corrected that. Okay. Daniel says the essay else, I don't know what that is, are downloadable by chapter. Will you make them downloadable by citation for individual law as well?

Yes. I can take that. Absolutely. So that project is very much in progress, and it is currently very limited. We are only limited, or we are limited to the metadata that is only available on a PDF. So that type of citation we just cannot put into a PDF to be searchable. However, you can browse browse, which I know is not the best answer, and we are sure that that will be available next year when we hope the collection will be online. When we are able to put the entire collection online, the collection will be complete and will have complete metadata added so you will be able to search by citation. We are hoping that might even be able to get to the Congress.gov website work can be linked through all of the great information they have on their.

Martha asks, added the comment, thanks, this looks likely. Joan said, in a MVD we have staff and volunteers working on the collection. I don't know what AMVD is.

That is the Library of Congress. She is saying they have staff working on the transcription project.

Okay. Thank you.

Awesome. Great to know that.

Daniel says, when you expect the serial set to be fully digitized and available online? will you put them up in tranches as they are serial? can you start with the most recent volumes first?

so we don't, the goal is to digitize all the serial set volumes in a five-year span. That does include getting them online. We hope to get agreed-upon with GPO available online at first, to release them both at the same time. After that, [Indiscernible] and putting things online. Would probably be up quarterly updates were so. That is something we're still working out. We did not start with the most recent volumes first. We started with the oldest first, which in hindsight being 2020, we probably would not have done that, but it is where we are. It will probably be some set of somewhere in between that gets online first depending on our receipt of records. If I were going to guess on what gets online first, I would say it was those two full runs of serious and long as we digitized as part of the pilot project. But that is just complete the hypothetical. We will announce any updates I am sure, or we plan to in our blogs and on that serial set page that we released, and I am sure we will make a joint statement with GPO when volumes are available.

Thank you. Martha makes the comment, we have many records for congressional hearings in our catalog with the URL that starts with HDL LOC.gov/LOC dot law/tran10. The address points to a work in progress page. Can you tell us anything about this project?

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thanks for that question. I unfortunately do not have an update at the moment about the congressional hearings project, but if you email me at the email address appearing on the screen, I can get back to you. Sorry, I just don't have a current update for you. I will get back to you.

Okay. Peter gives the comment of a thank you. As my friend Jane there making a comment, I am the FDLP coordinator at pontifical Catholic University in Perrigo. I think that the [Indiscernible] Spanish legal documents will be useful for our theology history and law professors. Any possibility you guys might be interested in a collaboration to translate some of these into English? and also, have the native Spanish speakers review the transcriptions. I will pass this information on to the appropriate faculty members. And she gives her email address.

Thank you so much Jane. That is really great that you are interested in this collection. I will reach out to you off-line to talk more. One of the things that were definitely trying to do first is to get this full collection transcribed. We are making it clear that this is not a translation project at the moment. It is a transcription project. So to get this full collection searchable. A possible translation down the road isn't something that we have necessarily planned for, but I would love to hear thoughts about how that would work in the general we just want to get it is many people involved in this volunteer project as possible. We would love more participation from native speakers, but we're not requiring you to be a native speaker in either to transcribe a review. We would love to make those contacts and get people from your university involved. I will send you an email if that is okay and we can talk more off-line.

Thank you. Thank you for that detailed answer. Evelyn says, a former colleague of mine said that the LOC will take early volumes of the U.S. reports if they are in good condition. Is this still true?

That is a question for our collections division, because we are all on a digital resources division, we generally deal with documents that are online or are being digitized. It sounds like something that if you could email me, I would be happy to forward your question on to the people that work

specifically in the collections department and can answer that question for you. That is Jennifer Gonzales on the top left.

[Indiscernible] says thank you. Everything sounds great. Very informative. Jennifer put a link to the Federal Register. Stephen gives a thank you. Jones says African and Middle Eastern division is working on a project transcription and review. I hope I am pronouncing that correctly. Mark says thank you for the answer I -- on hearings. Chain says that would be great. Martha says thank you for the answers on accessing this material. I can see several patrons utilizing the material on items such as the story maps and the Native American PDFs in particular. Albert says there is a suggestion at the Internet archive that law.gov was involved in the digitization. Appellate court briefs specifically those of the Ninth Circuit. My understanding is that the digitization of appellate court briefs is not an active project. Is that right? might it be restarted?

Anyone care to comment on that?

I don't have a current update on the digitization of appellate court briefs. To my knowledge there is no active effort in a law library to digitize those at the moment, but if you would send me an email, I would be happy to get a more complete answer for you.

Okay. Jane says, please do. This sounds like something I can get involved with various faculty members. Daniel said, it would be great to hear more about the digitization of the international legal research. Is there a place I can look to learn more?

I believe you're referring to the digitization of historical legal reports. Yes, if you go directly to the publications of the law library of Congress page for the digital collection, you can see all the historical reports we have digitized and published as well as some more recent digital reports letter there. we have also written a few blog posts that are available on an custodial where we announced this project back in March I believe. Announcing this effort as well as our collaboration with GPO. What I can say in general is that we are planning to release about 250 historical reports every quarter. That is the pace we think we can sustain, and we have published a recent blog post as of last week or the week before announcing our second batch that is gone online. We hope to have another batch sometime late next month or early in August. But we will try to keep up to date and keep everyone up to date online, but you're also welcome to email me directly if you would like to talk more off-line.

Betty makes the comment, it is not an active project. I get she is --

I think she is referring to the appellate court digitization.

Okay. Sorry. My colleague Ashley has just put the satisfaction survey in the chat box. Please fill that out. Allen makes the comment, excellent job, thank you. Okay. More think he is coming in. Thank you coming in. I will second all those comments. A bunch of shadows. Keep the questions and comments coming. I'm going to go into some wrap-up comments. But we still have time for questions if you got them. First off, I would like to give a big thanks to Jennifer, Stephen. Fantastic, I learned quite a bit. I assure you did also in the audience. I would also like to thank my colleague Ashley for a great work today as tech-support keeping everything running

smoothly. Don't forget her upcoming webinars. We have, this is the last one for June, and we are doing right if you webinars with the Covid shutdown. Attendance and registration is way up. We have six webinars scheduled so far for July. The next one is Thursday July 9, the impact of COVID-19 to the census 2020 operations. The latest update on that. Should be a good webinar. You will receive notice of all of our upcoming webinars when they are announced and can sign up for email elite service on FDLP.gov. From the FDLP.gov Academy webpage you can view a calendar of upcoming webinars, access past webinars from the webinar depository and links to a web form to volunteer for an Academy webinar. I'm sure there are people in this large audience who can present a great webinar. Let me check on any last-minute questions. Quite a few thank yous and shout outs. No other questions. I wonder if Ashley Clinton if she got a minute to put in the link to that repository in this quality article if you get a chance there. she was doing that. There is the easily searchable repository, this webinar will be up there. please give that a look.

I have a link. Let me pop that in for a second. It is a very interesting article that tells you all the things we do at the FDLP Academy. Of that a look when you have a chance. It looks like no other questions. With that, I think I will close things out. Thank you once again Jennifer, Stephen and Chris. A fantastic webinar. Come on back again for the other webinar at the FDLP Academy. Have a great rest of the day. [Event Concluded]