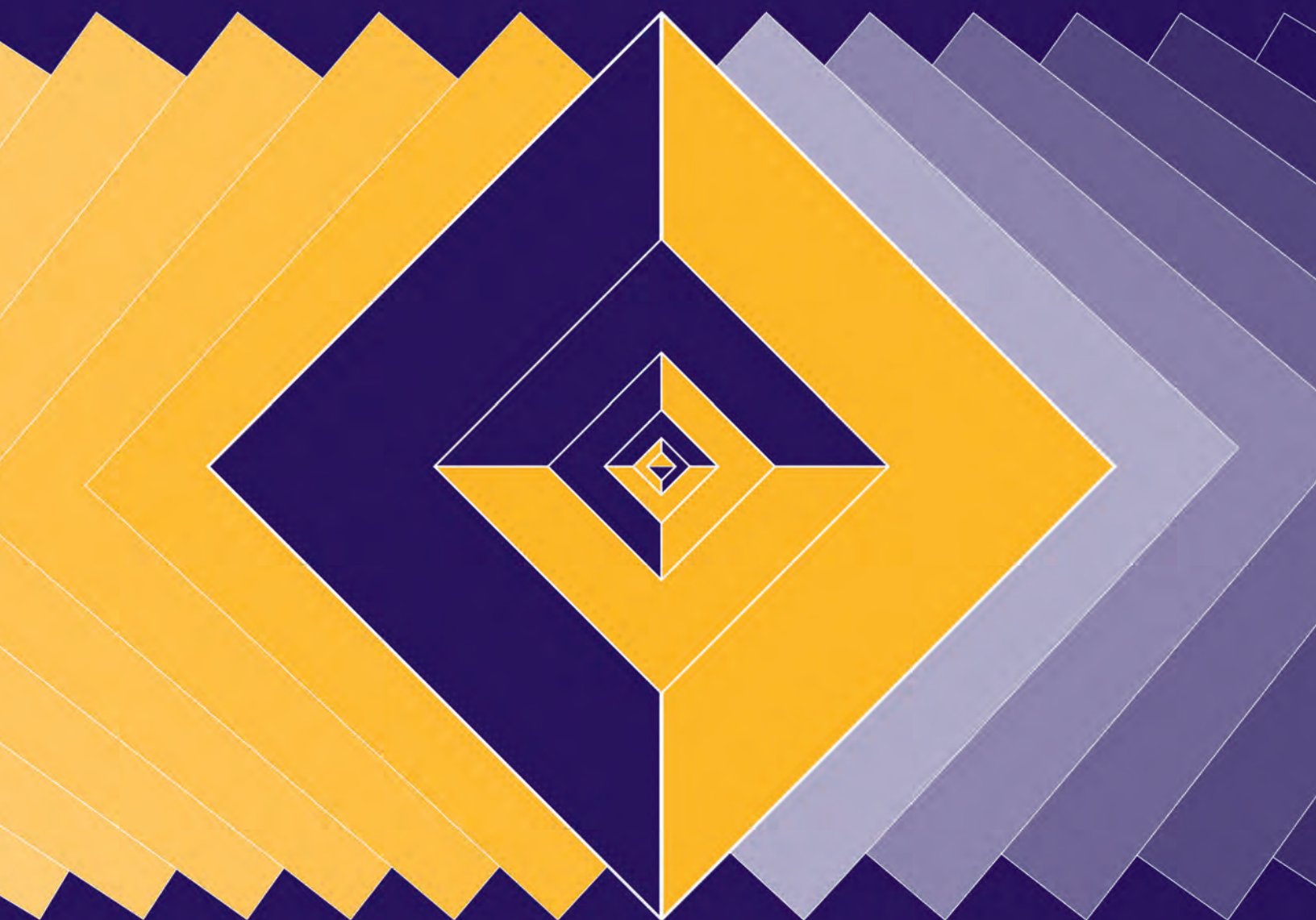




Kit 345

Shared Print Programs
December 2014



ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

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SPEC Kit 345

Shared Print Programs

December 2014

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ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES®

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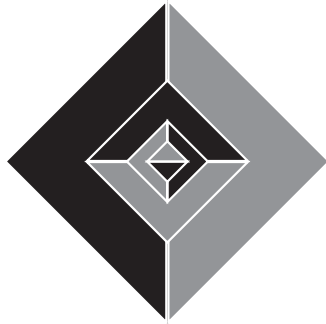
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SURVEY RESULTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This SPEC Kit explores shared print programs, the ecology of print retention in distributed networks, expressed benefits of participation, relationships between existing consortia and shared print program coordination, and long-term anticipated uses for print. It identifies the qualities that ARL member libraries value about these partnerships, and their rationales for participation and for continued, collaborative action around print retention. It identifies investments in shared print programs and estimates print retention progress made with those resources.

One goal of this study was to understand better the types of institutions that are emerging as repository sites in shared print programs. It sought to understand the extent to which ARL member libraries serve as shared-print-holding institutions relative to other members in the programs and within the ARL membership, as a peer group. The study also sought to understand how shared print partnerships extend beyond the boundaries of existing consortial or resource sharing networks. The answers to these questions might suggest changes in the fundamental nature of print stewardship and raise questions about the organization, governance, and infrastructure needed to support cooperative collection management now and in the future.

Other significant goals of this study included developing a deeper understanding of ARL libraries' real and perceived roles and responsibilities in print collection management, the types of partners ARL libraries engage with in shared print arrangements, and the longer-term cases for retaining and providing access to print. Answers to all of these questions might inform how long to pursue collaborative print

collection management and with whom to collaborate. Further study might be needed to correlate findings with other work in scholarly communities around this same topic and with ethnographic studies of print and digital use.

Finally, another goal of the study was to understand the key characteristics and configurations of shared print programs from an operational perspective. A subsequent publication will address configurations of shared print programs, business, operations, and service models in more detail.

Surveys and Response Rates

Two surveys were issued in May 2014: one to ARL member libraries and another to managers/coordinators of shared print programs. ARL libraries were asked general questions about all shared print programs in which the institution participates, goals and benefits of participation, rationale for participation, and services provided. This survey did not ask about the details of a single, specific shared print program but rather about a library's participation in shared print arrangements in general.

The Shared Print Program Managers/Coordinators survey asked questions about a specific shared print program. Managers of 36 shared print programs were invited to participate in the study. The survey asked about specific business and operational models, strategies, goals, membership, collections, archiving progress, access, and other services. The purpose of this survey was to explore the extent of ARL libraries' participation in shared print projects, the type and scope of projects in which ARL libraries choose to participate, and the concerns and advantages specific to different models.

The two surveys included both attitudinal questions about the perceived roles and responsibilities of ARL libraries in long-term print retention, as well as data-informed questions about actual retention rates and investments. Information about actual investments and perceived value can further shape the development of current and emerging programs.

Sixty-two of the 125 ARL member libraries (50%) responded to the member survey and 23 of the shared print programs (61%) responded to the managers/coordinators survey by the June 9 deadline. Because many more programs are currently in development, data was collected from shared print programs in any stage of planning or maturity. Actual print retention statistics and investments were reported for a subset of shared print programs (10 of 23), which tended to represent programs that have been operational for several years.

Definitions

For the purposes of this study, *shared print program* is defined as a concerted effort among a group of libraries to collaboratively collect or retain print collections and provide access to them.

A *shared print coordinator* is any person who coordinates a shared print program, whether or not that is an official job title. Such individuals often organize, advise, or support some form of multi-institutional governance group(s) and provide strategic, policy, analytic, or cross-institutional management support.

An *archive holder* refers to an institution that assumes long-term responsibilities for print retention on behalf of a broader group; it is generally construed as the location that retains materials and dedicates ongoing staff and space to manage and house the print collection. An archive holder may be a storage facility or a full-service library that retains materials in place. We acknowledge that the term “archive” is not used in its strictest technical sense, but to refer generally to items brought together physically or virtually in an intentionally retained and shared collection.

An institution that contributes items but does not house them is a *contributing library*, and while important and essential in many programs, these libraries are not counted as archive holders. Some libraries may contribute holdings to a stored collection and

also retain some holdings in place; these libraries are counted as archive holders by virtue of their retained collections held in place.

Every shared print collection program is different, representing a variety of stakeholders and coordination methods. In particular, each program has a different perspective on what it means to move materials elsewhere, to cede some level of collection management responsibility to a collective, and to be accountable to the collective for retained holdings as they become scarcer. A common vocabulary to describe the various roles does not yet exist, which was occasionally noted in some responses to survey questions.

When statistics are reported regarding numbers of institutions serving as holders, shared storage facilities or storage facilities that house some shared collections are counted once and identified as “ARL” or “non-ARL” based on the entity that administers the facility. The authors acknowledge that this approach may undercount the number of institutions that contribute holdings in programs where holdings are actively consolidated from multiple institutions into storage facilities (e.g., CIC, CRL JSTOR, WRLC, UC Shared Print, WEST, Five Colleges, MLAC, FLARE), but it fairly accurately counts the institutions that dedicate staff to the long-term management of such collections. When non-archive holders are reported, they are institutions that explicitly identified in that role or that program coordinators identified in that role.

Scale and Scope of Shared Print Collections: Archiving Progress

Shared print arrangements have certainly achieved large scale in terms of quantity of print resources retained and distribution of responsibilities. Shared print programs are observed now across the spectrum of libraries in higher education. Most shared print programs that responded to this survey are focused on cooperative collection management, not collection development. Most are focused on journals and monographs, though some other physical formats, like microforms, were reported.

Approximately 6.1 million print volumes¹ are subject to some form of explicit shared retention agreement. The aggregate shared print resource for journals is estimated at 27,180 titles (including duplicates),

representing hundreds of thousands of volumes. The aggregate shared print resource for monographs is difficult to estimate but ranges somewhere between 5 to 8 million volumes.² According to a recent unpublished report by OCLC Research at ALA Annual 2014 Las Vegas, the shared resource as expressed in retention commitments in OCLC corresponds with more than 270 million records, possibly representing duplicate holdings.

The scale of shared print has evolved beyond preparation of title lists; indeed, it now requires deeper catalog, discovery, resource sharing, and analytics integration such that participants and non-participants can understand what is in the collective collections. The momentum of shared print efforts has built in the last three years, with six new shared program agreements in 2012 and more reported in planning stages.

Investments

The figures presented in this section are intended to describe a broad scope of investment in shared print programs. Funding models vary widely, with important in-kind contributions in some programs, making it potentially difficult to fully account for investments. To the extent programmatic budgets could be identified, they are reported here. In addition, average annual participation fees for individual ARL libraries are reported to provide a picture of investment at the institutional level. These program-level and institutional-level figures may represent the first attempt to quantify overall investment in shared print programs; they may prove useful benchmarks for general planning purposes as new programs emerge and as more libraries consider participating in them. It may be useful to recapture these figures in a few years to better understand the investments in print collection restructuring.

It may also be useful to note that only one shared print program indicated budget-supported plans to acquire new content for prospective shared print purchases. Consequently, the investments in this section represent investments in cooperative collection management for retrospective collections, not prospective collaborative purchasing.

The median budget reported by 14 of the shared print programs is just over \$400,000 annually. These

shared print coordinators reported overall program budgets ranging from zero to more than a million dollars per year. Many factors, including the number of participating institutions, the size of the collection to be analyzed, the size of collection processed for retention, the location of holdings, and level of service expected lead to wide variability in program budgets. Also, in some cases, the program is integrated in an existing consortium's functions and shared costs of the program are indistinguishable from overall consortium budgets (e.g., OhioLink or TRLN). In several other cases, program budgets had not yet been determined.

To better understand the level of investment from an institutional perspective, ARL libraries were asked to report annual fees for shared print programs for three years to identify a three-year average annual expenditure. Over the past three years, 32 of the responding libraries spent on average approximately \$14,280 per year in direct member fees for shared print programs. Some twenty-one libraries reported paying no direct fees for participation in shared print. Twenty-three libraries pay fees to one or more shared print collaborations.

It may be useful to contrast this with annual fees for participation in digital preservation and other trusted services. ARL members were also asked to report annual member fees for five services—Portico, CLOCKSS, LOCKSS, HathiTrust, and Digital Preservation Network—to identify a three-year average annual expenditure per service. Over the past three years, the 38 responding libraries spent on average \$8,700 to \$53,980 annually per service on direct member fees to participate. While such services are not alike and provide different capabilities, they are part of a landscape of shared services focused on shared retention and future access to content, often attending to similar content and on a similar scale as shared print programs (e.g., journal backfiles). Like shared print programs, such services are also often governed above or across existing library consortia.

Ecology of Stewardship and ARL Libraries as Archive Holders

When considered as a peer community, ARL libraries are well engaged in shared print programs and

most participate in archive holding roles. Most of the 62 responding member libraries are archive holders. More engagement in shared print programs by ARL libraries can be expected in the next five years; an overwhelming majority of the library respondents indicated their institution plans to play a greater role in shared print programs (35 of 49 respondents, or 71%); the rest expect to continue to participate in the same role (17, or 35%). None expect to reduce or discontinue participation in the future. Approximately 15% of the libraries that participate in shared print programs participate in multiple programs (e.g., WEST and UC Shared Print, ASERL Scholars Trust and MedPrint).

Only seven to nine libraries that currently participate in shared print programs do not participate as archive holders. As indicated by these respondents, non-participation as a holder reflects either the early planning stages of the program (retention commitments are planned but have not yet been made), non-invitation to a particular program at startup when archive holders were identified, or an explicit decision to not make retention or purchasing commitments in or to the group. Most fall into the first two categories.

In terms of publication types, ARL libraries tend to retain journals in shared print programs. Of the 27,180 journal titles committed to retain in shared print programs, 61% are held by ARL libraries while 39% are held by non-ARL libraries (16,570 and 10,610 respectively). The various regional or cross-regional shared print programs each tend to hold approximately 200–300,000 journal volumes (e.g., ASERL Scholars Trust, CIC, UC Shared Print, WEST). MedPrint holds 1,760 titles (or an unreported but roughly estimated 70,000 volumes). The planned development of a shared print monographs archive among HathiTrust members may truly alter the current landscape of shared print collection management and increase the depth and breadth of ARL member libraries' participation.

Some additional interesting patterns of institutional distribution of responsibilities have emerged in shared print programs. Non-ARL libraries are emerging as an important set of libraries in long-term retention. In current shared print programs, most archive holders are non-ARL libraries. Approximately 251 institutions participate in shared print programs; 26% are ARL institutions and 74% are non-ARL

institutions (65 and 186, respectively). About 38% of the institutions serving as archive holders in shared print programs are ARL libraries (62 of 164), while the majority are non-ARL libraries (102, or 62%). This study did not survey non-ARL libraries so the authors can only speculate that an important cohort of non-ARL libraries are highly motivated to distribute print responsibilities and are willing to make long-term commitments to some components of their collections.

In addition, print retention commitments tend to be distributed and non-ARL libraries commit to retain significantly more volumes relative to ARL participants. Of the 6.1 million print volumes held in shared print programs, as reported by shared print managers in supplemental spreadsheets, approximately 80% are held by non-ARL libraries and 20% are held by ARL libraries (4.8 and 1.2 million volumes, respectively), which reflects the rapid rise in and demand for shared print agreements across a spectrum of libraries and willingness of some non-ARL libraries to engage in long-term retention.

Shared print participation crosses the spectrum of higher education institutions, and programs have begun to include public libraries and non-degree granting research libraries. The types of institutions that currently participate in shared print arrangements are primarily academic libraries, ranging from two-year colleges to doctoral degree-granting institutions. Notably, a few non-degree-granting research libraries and non-ARL public libraries also participate in shared print programs. Both publicly and privately funded institutions participate; there is not a significant distinction in participation from public or privately funded institutions, which may suggest that regardless of the source of institutional support, most libraries in higher education find value in their participation in shared print programs.

In conclusion, more and deeper ARL participation in shared print programs can be expected in the future; the landscape of print retention will likely be distributed across a mix of ARL and non-ARL libraries, with important retention roles for non-ARL libraries. And greater emphasis on retention of monographs in distributed relationships can be expected, which may re-alter the already changing landscape of stewardship among libraries.

Goals and Benefits of Shared Print Programs

The primary goals of shared print programs, as expressed by ARL libraries and program coordinators, are 1) to preserve and provide access to the scholarly record, 2) to more effectively and efficiently manage print collections, and 3) to create opportunities for libraries to make informed collection management decisions about duplicates. Most progress has been made toward the first two goals through coordinated retention commitments.

The library respondents were asked about their motivations for joining shared print programs. Most indicated they joined to collaborate with other libraries in a geographic region, to share responsibility for sustaining physical collections, and to preserve items cost effectively. Important secondary factors include freeing up shelf space and collaborating specifically with other ARL libraries. It is important to note that collaboration just with ARL libraries or collaboration with other types of libraries (public, special libraries) were not as highly valued. Responses to later questions indicated that geographic region was somewhat less important, suggesting that other factors are important when identifying partners (discussed later).

Freeing up shelf space was an important secondary motivator. Most hoped to free space for other uses (32 of 50 responses, or 64%). Fewer hoped to free up shelf space for other print items (24, or 48%), or to free up space in a storage facility (21, or 42%).

Far fewer joined to acquire more diverse resources (print or digital), to reduce duplicate purchasing, to garner additional support for print collections, or to gain access to more print collections held elsewhere, which may be reflective of a current trend to de-emphasize collaborative collection development in shared print programs in favor of shared management of retrospective collections.

To better understand how ARL libraries articulate the value of these programs to some stakeholders, members were also asked to describe the rationales they provide to higher administration for participation in shared print programs. The expressed responses might be categorized into three themes: 1) shared stewardship, preservation, and access, 2) space efficiencies including the ability to reduce duplication and either prolong existing storage capacity or

reduce demand for future storage, and 3) no need to provide a rationale. It is important to note that some respondents emphasize only or primarily the retention and access benefits, while many others also emphasize space efficiencies as an important near-term or future benefit.

“We are an archive builder along with other institutions so that we can ensure long-term access to important collections.”

“Shared print programs ensure broader access to larger legacy print collections than our own holdings, and frees shelf space for onsite collections.”

“[My] main message has been that participation in the Shared Print Programs ensures preservation of the print scholarly record, while distributing commitment over many institutions. It should free us to use our space in different ways without building another storage facility.”

“We are preserving a breadth and scope of the collection while locally managing space pressures.”

Curiously, several respondents indicated they do not communicate with higher administration about shared print either because the shared print program is so well established and known it is not necessary, or because the program is still in a planning phase. It is possible that over time shared print will become part of a library's ethos that no longer requires explanation.

There may however be an emerging disconnect between some stated benefits and actual behaviors that warrants attention. While many respondents cite space concerns and a goal of reducing duplication as reasons for participating in shared print programs, fewer than half reported that deselection activity has commenced at their library based on retention commitments at other libraries. In fact, seven respondents indicated local resistance to discarding print emerged as a result of participating in shared print programs. Local concerns may be related to shared programs' relative newness in collection management and may also reflect concerns about 1) access to print retained elsewhere, 2) level of holdings verification performed, and 3) nervousness about the stability of digital access or quality of digital resources.

In terms of access, only about 20% of respondents make retained titles that are held at other campuses visible to users in the local catalog, though programs use a number of ways to attempt to make retained items known to library staff. It is conceivable that librarians and users will become more comfortable with deselection if retention commitments within and across networks become more visible. At some point, it may be necessary to reconcile the benefits described to higher administration and to users, particularly those related to space reclamation and access, with actual behaviors. Greater discovery and integration of resource sharing may support this evolving conversation. Some programs, notably the Maine Shared Collection Strategy, are also looking into print-on-demand and e-book-on-demand services as one approach to better support access.

Stewardship Responsibility: ARL Libraries' Perspectives

Library respondents were asked a set of pointed questions to better understand longer-term perspectives on print retention, long-term needs for print, and types of partners with which to collaborate. They generally believe that print retention is important and many believe that ARL libraries should be the libraries to assume that role, though other libraries will need to be engaged. While there is strong agreement among the respondents that it will always be important for some library to maintain print, irrespective of digital availability or digital preservation status (47 of 50 respondents agree to strongly agree), fewer, though still a substantial number of respondents, believe it is the responsibility of ARL libraries to sustain and manage comprehensive print collections of record (40 of 50 respondents). When this same question was asked of ARLs not currently participating in shared print programs, 6 of 8 respondents also agreed that some library should retain print, and half (3 of 6) feel that ARLs have an important stewardship responsibility.

A key comment suggested that ARL libraries “do not necessarily need to be the holders themselves of comprehensive print collections...they should exert a decisive leadership role to develop a collective collaboration across the country among libraries of all sizes....” Comments also emphasized the need

to collaborate with specialized non-ARLs, national libraries, and CRL. In sum, “ARLs are best placed to take the lead” but many other libraries will need to be involved. Respondents emphasized distribution of responsibilities as a core value and expectation, noting that, while ARLs will play an important or central role, there remains a “need to rely on a network that is not exclusively American or academic,” and to “focus on more being spread across a wide network.”

Indeed, when asked about the future landscape of print collections, most respondents indicated that “twenty years from now, users should expect to find fewer copies of intentionally retained print publications *spread across a network of ARL and non-ARL libraries*” or “*spread across a network of ARL, non-ARL, and large public libraries.*” This finding, that print retention and management responsibilities are envisioned as distributed in the future, is consonant with the findings in other areas of the study.

Preferred Partners

ARL member libraries were asked additional questions about the types of partners sought in shared print arrangements, which may be useful for planning. There are some common values held across the responding libraries. In general, these libraries are most interested in 1) participating in shared print programs composed of other academic libraries, not large public libraries; 2) they prefer partners that strive to provide better or more access to shared, retained collections; and 3) they prefer institutions that “manage” users, particularly users that cause damage or loss to the collections. When choosing partners to collaborate with around print collections, the responding libraries most value partners within the same resource sharing consortium, but not necessarily the same state or province. These emerged as primary criteria when choosing partners to work with. Secondary criteria included familiarity with the administrators at partner libraries and some degree of parity in lending and borrowing.

Geographic proximity, collection similarity/dissimilarity, or big disparities in lending and borrowing patterns are less important criteria when choosing partners. The respondents are not particularly concerned about or interested in partnerships that are within the same state or province, though some

have evolved in existing local trust networks. Indeed, many shared print programs have formed that involve regional partners or partners in non-contiguous states and provinces (12 of 22 shared print programs, e.g., COPPUL SPAN, MedPrint), suggesting a gradual evolution of print collection management beyond traditional trust networks (or at least networks that are defined by traditional licensing and resource sharing agreements).

The responding libraries are less sanguine about involving large public libraries despite the evidence from various OCLC reports that comprehensiveness in the aggregate shared print collections (if that is a goal) would require the combined collections of academic and public libraries.³ At least one shared print program includes public libraries (e.g., Maine Shared Collections Strategy). It may be worthwhile to revisit this expressed response in a few years as additional shared print programs are implemented and retained collections evolve.

And while the respondents don't have a strong preference for the form of agreement that is established (a general agreement that provides guidelines for collection management behaviors or a legal agreement to codify expected collection management behaviors), some form of agreement is important. As one respondent noted, "It is important for us to have an MOU with partners that provides clear guidelines on user access to content and clarity regarding persistence/retention time-frames."

On Consortia and Changing Contexts of Collaboration

The survey asked several questions to begin to understand the extent to which shared print agreements might be changing the boundaries and locus of decision making beyond existing consortial structures. Shifting decision making for print collections management from the local library or traditional licensing or resource-sharing consortium to a differently configured, broader group might suggest a new form of supra-consortial or network-level collection management approach is emerging (or necessary.)

Most shared print agreements do not declare shared ownership but do involve important stipulations about shared decision making about the

retained collections. Archive holders to some extent cede collection management responsibilities from the individual library level to the group of partners; in particular, decisions about withdrawal of titles or termination of archive holding roles are governed by the group. This shift of print collection management decision making to a broader group (often not confined to a traditional consortial structure) and the overall scope of the collective collection (and its potential to catalyze change) set the stage for some degree of broader coordination.

Harmonization of access, discovery, and delivery of intentionally retained materials may become more acute as shared print programs mature and libraries begin to reduce duplicates. Deaccessioning has begun. While most programs focused on making retention commitments between 2008 and 2012, more recently, beginning in 2012, program coordinators are reporting withdrawals based on retention. Nineteen of the library respondents (38%) report making deselection decisions based on retention commitments made by other ARL and/or non-ARL libraries.

In terms of resource sharing, most of the respondents (40 of 49, or 82%) belong to more than one lending network, and some participate in a half dozen or more. Seventy-eight percent of respondents (38 of 49) extend benefits of access to shared print materials to other lending networks through existing agreements. Almost all shared print program participants (44 of 49, or 90%) belong to more than one group or consortial resource licensing program for electronic resources.

These overlapping networks may suggest that shared print agreements can interoperate across existing networks and clearly do not restrict participating in them. Moreover, the metadata guidelines for disclosing shared print in OCLC create the possibility for a re-unification of intentionally retained resources in a broader resource-sharing network. The adoption of those guidelines is occurring gradually and could be an area for further development. Forty-seven percent of the shared print programs (9 of 19) report that items retained by participating libraries are identified in local holdings records, using separate shared print OCLC symbols and the MARC 583 field to designate retention commitments. Coordinators also identified additional registries, particularly for programs

focused on journal backfiles, where holdings are disclosed (e.g., PAPR, DocLine, JRNL). Currently, resources are not consistently or uniformly disclosed in systems that span the particular partnership or multiple partnerships or that reveal the retention status and location to users presenting some important challenges to existing resource sharing networks. More work is needed in these areas to achieve ARL libraries' expressed interest in better or more access to shared collections.

Shared Print Monographs and Future Services

While very important progress has been made in journal retention agreements, monographs appear to be the next area for development. Faced with a chronic shortage in storage space and heavy duplication in some areas of the collections, libraries seek to determine how much diversity can be retained for the future and possible ways to collaborate to ensure retention while also deaccessioning some materials. The Maine Shared Collections Strategy and PALNI/ALI programs are two early frontrunners that can provide invaluable expertise.

Monographs present some significant additional challenges for collaboration. To better understand possible future directions, ARL members were asked to consider aspects of publishing and use that might inform future decisions. In addition, they were asked to consider various library management areas to explore or experiment with in the future to support shared collections of fewer copies of print monographs.

The library respondents identified the following activities as most important to monitor in the future: 1) interlibrary lending capabilities for e-books, 2) uses of print and digital monographs throughout the research lifecycle, 3) use of shared print books as discovery and delivery of them are enhanced, and 4) print monograph deselection rates. It is interesting to note that these are mostly collection management areas within the purview of library management.

Other important areas identified by respondents, though to a lesser extent, included monitoring use of print books as digital surrogates become available, use of print books by different user cohorts, transformation of the long-form argument to other more dynamic forms of publication, tenure achievement

with non-book length publications, and tracking unmet demand for print books. It is interesting to note that these areas are somewhat beyond library control.

When asked about library management services that might be experimented with to better understand the infrastructure needed for shared monographs, the top responses included 1) coordinated digitization of shared print monograph collections, 2) scan-on-demand services, 3) metadata cross-walks between shared print and digital copies and unified display, and 4) business models that provide incentives to implement additional access services at retaining libraries and repositories (possibly including some "free" and "for a fee" options). Beyond these, a middle tier of interest, which may suggest longer-term areas for exploration and may be the harder areas to address, include 1) expanded interlibrary lending networks, 2) print on demand, 3) preferred pickup locations across a broad network of libraries and repositories, and 4) direct delivery services by mail to authenticated users in a network of print retaining libraries and repositories. Harmonizing loan periods and rules were of least interest.

Anticipated Future Uses of Print

To better understand the reasons for continued print management, ARL libraries were asked about several possible uses for print and the number of years into the future this usage would be important. These questions were asked to begin to answer the question "why retain print?" These questions were only asked about print journals that are digitally available and preserved. Questions were not asked about journals only available in print or about print monographs (the vast majority of ARL library holdings). The rationales for retention may be different but these responses may begin to help formulate a response and strategies. The questions asked are modified versions of questions originally developed by Ithaka S+R in an unpublished study, and were used with permission. It may be useful to contrast the responses in this study, which represent an ARL library perspective, with work currently underway among ARL, Modern Language Association, and American Council of Learned Societies on print collection management, a scholar's perspective, to begin to develop future

frameworks for shared print collection management, particularly for monographs.

The rationales for retaining print when journals are well digitized and preserved can be generally grouped into 1) technical cases related to digitization/re-digitization (scanning errors, changing scanning standards), 2) research cases that require consultation with the print form, and 3) library stewardship or collection management responsibilities (catastrophic loss of online resources, my community thinks it is important, institutional prestige, and avoiding deaccessioning work).

For print journals that are well digitized and digitally preserved, the most compelling future uses for print according to respondents were those that require consultation with the print form, including consultation for artifactual characteristics, authenticating a version of record, access to illustrative content or supplementary material, and access for digitally disabled users.

Respondents expect those factors to be important for the next twenty years, and in some cases beyond twenty years (i.e., authenticating the version or record, artifactual value, and to some extent access to illustrative content). Uses related to stewardship, library collection management issues, and community politics may be important for the next five to ten years, but the only enduring case in this area is to provide access in the event of catastrophic loss of online resources. Technical reasons related to digitization are expected to be resolved in the next ten years.

In sum, ARL libraries anticipate that certain issues, specifically those related to collection management and digitization, would be resolved in the next decade and are not rationales for print retention; however, they saw a very long-term need for access to print for certain research purposes related to the artifact, authenticity, access to illustrative and supplementary content, and to support digitally disabled users.

Frameworks and Characteristics of Shared Print Management

Shared print programs include many kinds of libraries—not merely ARL and non-ARL academic libraries, but also public libraries, school and special libraries, community colleges, and non-degree granting

institutions. Existing programs also vary significantly in size, with agreements to retain materials collectively between as few as three libraries to as many as 204. Though most programs center around a specific (though often sizeable) geographic region, the programs also cross national as well as state, provincial, and territorial borders. State-supported and private institutions are almost equally represented (121 state-supported to 110 private). Some programs have a disciplinary focus, such as the PALMPrint initiative to collect law material and the MedPrint Medical Serials Preservation Program. The survey results indicate that collaborative print collections are perceived to offer benefits implicit to the practice of library collection management, rather than to a type of institution or philosophy of collection development.

Governance, Administration, and MOUs

Most shared print arrangements are defined by a formal agreement, most often in the form of an MOU. (Samples of these are included in the representative documents section.) Although these agreements vary, they typically spell out the structure for governance and decision making for the project, indicate the terms of service expected, and specify the duration of the agreement. Many programs have multiple MOUs, with different agreements for institutions that act as host repositories and for those who supply books to be held elsewhere, or hold lighter roles in the program.

The agreements covering participation and funding tend to be approved for short- to mid-duration term periods, with 8 of 15 agreements (53%) signed for 10 or fewer years. Retention commitments are generally expected to outlast the terms of these agreements; 13 of 17 (76%) committed to retain for more than 10 years, with 25 years being the most common commitment duration.

Whether items are retained in the library of origin or moved to a secondary location, the library contributing shared content retains ownership over the items in more than half of established agreements. Less commonly, ownership may be transferred to the holding library or to the shared print program itself.

The entity upholding the shared print agreement, whether a consortium or individual library, is likely to actively support the operations of the program in

some capacity. Most commonly, project coordination, financial management, communications and administrative tasks, policy development, and collection analysis fall to the coordinating entity to perform on behalf of, and in conjunction with, members or participants.

Business Model Elements

Fees and business structures are generally made explicit in MOUs, though several respondents noted that the actual amounts are determined annually. Funding for shared print programs comes from many sources. Although a few programs received state or grant funding, most programs are funded through membership fees and in-kind contributions of labor, supplies, or infrastructure. Out of 17 shared print programs that reported their funding sources, nine rely on member fees or dues and four have no formal funding or rely on voluntary efforts of participating libraries. Three received or expect to receive grant funding, three receive state funding, and three were funded in whole or in part by an existing consortium.

Each program has a distinct fee structure. When membership fees are charged, rates may be set based on some form of cost-sharing formula. Some programs provide discounts for members that supply services such as labor or space. More traditional shared storage arrangements may factor in level of use.

Shared print programs generally involve some form of shared investment to support multi-institutional services. Investments typically support program management, collections analysis, and systems infrastructure. Costs for materials handling (shipping, processing, conservation) and cataloging (disclosure) are often absorbed by participating libraries. Support for storage, verification services, and gap filling vary by program and may be shared or absorbed.

The majority of shared print programs (13 of 21, or 62%) have at least a portion of a dedicated staff person's time appointed to the project; half have one or more FTE dedicated to the project. It is notable that 38% of the programs do not include designated staffing, and instead rely largely on member libraries to provide labor, supplies, and project management.

For collections analysis, the responding libraries tend to rely on information provided by the shared

print program or coordinator to select items for retention. Half of the shared print programs reported using an outside tool or service for collection analysis, the most common being Sustainable Collection Services (6 of 16, or 38%) and OCLC Collection Assessment (4, or 25%). Half have developed their own decision-support infrastructure. Multi-institutional collection analysis is typically engaged to facilitate group decisions about what to retain.

Collection analysis is a non-trivial task in collaborative print management. Many library respondents cited collection analysis as a difficult, labor- and time-intensive process, and not coincidentally the majority of shared print programs have turned to third-party vendors for collection analysis services or tools. Only four respondents said they use these services or tools to determine deselection; in fact, although participating in a shared print program may facilitate deduplication and deselection activities for individual institutions, shared print programs themselves appear not to be heavily involved in deselection. Two out of 21 programs arrange or contract third party services for such purposes. Local weeding policies and state and other legislative policies may also affect group-level deaccessioning decisions.

Among ARL libraries themselves, 32% of respondents (16 of 50) have dedicated human resources to shared print in the last year. Libraries see both positives and negatives in allocating staff time to shared print collection management; 14 respondents listed staff time or workload as a concern, while about the same number listed opportunities for collaboration, networking, and staff development as benefits of participating. "We have used sharing print collections as a springboard to discussions of sharing other resources, particularly staff resources, in areas like cataloging/metadata and selection," noted one library, while another said, "This project has required delay of other collection management activities as our staff time has been committed to shared print commitments." For local collections analyses, nine ARL respondents noted the difficulty of records management and integrating dissimilar library systems as an important challenge. Eleven libraries (22%) use a tool to aid deselection, and nine (18%) use a third-party deselection service.

Distributed vs. Consolidated

Before retention programs can commit volumes, several principal decisions must be made. One is whether volumes will be held in place of origin in a distributed network of libraries, moved within a distributed network to better accommodate preservation or security, or consolidated into a central repository. Successful programs have been built around all these models.

Few, if any, shared print repositories are housed in facilities designated solely for that purpose; most programs maximize efficiency and minimize costs by using available space in an existing library or storage facility. Because these available spaces vary, agreements may or may not specify preservation-quality environmental conditions and validation practices. Most agreements define the terms of participation, including service levels for contributing, borrowing, and archive-holding libraries. Notably, expectations of contributing libraries are generally limited, primarily focusing on records management. More is expected of the library retaining content on behalf of the collective; these holders are more likely to be tasked with access- and maintenance-related activities, and with making holdings known through OCLC uploads and other holdings information dissemination.

Thirteen of 20 shared print program respondents (65%) said items are housed at the library of origin, with four of those noting that items may also be relocated to a specially designated area. Twelve respondents (60%) indicated items were relocated to a facility that acts as a multi-institutional repository; one program indicated items were sent to whatever library agreed to hold them. A few programs indicated hybrid models that included both on-site-of-origin storage and consolidated storage. Although these decisions are certainly programmatic, it is also likely that within these programs libraries also decide where items will be housed based on available space, staff, and time to process these items. Fewer than half of the reporting programs (9 of 21, or 43%) have plans to expand responsibilities to additional participants or to introduce other publication types such as monographs.

Fourteen of 49 library respondents (29%) said they actively receive and consolidate holdings from

multiple institutions, and 28 (57%) reported contributing holdings to fill gaps in collections retained elsewhere. Only nine ARL members indicated they were not an archive holding repository site; four of those nine belong to a single consolidated-space storage program.

However, there were two sources of data and documentation used to identify archive holder roles: ARL libraries' self-reported roles as archive holders and shared print manager's reports of institutions serving as holders. While 41 of 49 ARL member library respondents indicated their institution acts as an archive holder, shared print managers providing statistics about locations and volume counts identified fewer ARL libraries as archive holders. It may be the case that libraries belong to additional shared print programs that may not have responded to the managers' survey, or that libraries perceive their roles in shared print programs differently than are formally identified in program documentation or statistics. Whatever the reason, it is interesting that ARL libraries and shared print managers report their participation differently.

Collective Actions

Whether or not collections are consolidated physically, certain collection management practices are generally made common across the participating institutions or are performed for the collective collection by the shared print program itself. In addition to collection analysis, mentioned earlier, other shared collection management activities include validation, disclosure, discovery, access services, and in some cases e-access services such as print-on-demand, e-book-on-demand, and digitization related to the shared print collection.

Most programs (15 of 21, or 71%) perform volume-level validation of at least some materials before holdings are ingested; ten (48%) validate all materials to the volume level. Far fewer—4 of 21—validate all items to the issue level, and no programs invest in page-level validation for all items (though two programs do perform such extensive validation for at least some items). It is commonly expected that holdings records will be revised before items are ingested, though these updates do not widely include adding a shared-print

specific OCLC symbol (38% do so for some or all items) or disclosing holdings in union catalogs. Some programs have formal definitions for validation services and expectations.

Although most programs do not have plans to include collaborative purchasing or extensive, systematic digitization of print under the scope of the shared print program, some are looking to create more comprehensive programs; notably, the Maine Shared Collection Strategy is looking into print-on-demand and e-book-on-demand services to support access, and other libraries mentioned plans to work with HathiTrust to ensure digitization, if not to perform such digitization themselves.

Retained Items

Journals are currently the predominant format collected for group retention, with 16 of 21 shared print programs holding journals (76%) and sometimes associated indexes and supplements (7, or 33%). However, monograph collections are not uncommon, with 48% (10 of 21 programs) currently retaining monographs and others indicating an intention to move into monographs. Other types of material collected include federal and other government documents, atlases, maps, and other oversize print. Fewer programs (8, or 40%) are committing to retaining any non-print formats; those formats that might be retained include microform, audio and video media, computer files, maps, and photographs, slides, or art.

Many of these programs are explicitly intended to reduce duplication across and within institutions; it is unsurprising, then, that most archives intend to retain a single copy (14 of 18, or 78%) or two copies (3, or 17%). The question did not differentiate between journals and monographs, however, and further exploration of this topic may reveal differences in the policies for each. Shared print programs anticipate negligible but possible loss of items, and fewer than half of the respondents (9, or 47%) had a policy in place to address damage or loss.

The size of shared print collections varies widely, from as few as 60 titles retained to 1.4 million titles (monographic and journals) retained. Variations in the number of libraries participating, the types of materials being held, size of libraries' individual collections,

and the overlap in holdings may affect the number of titles kept in the archive program. Nearly all the responding programs (20 of 21) intend to increase print retention in coming years, with most listing space as the upper bounding factor. Additionally, nine respondents (43%) indicated a plan to invest in collaborative print acquisition, though many of these plans are in very early stages.

Access and Discovery

None of the respondents to the shared print managers' survey indicated that their program operated as a dark archive, completely restricting access to retained materials. With the often-noted exception of special collections materials, most programs make held items available to members and to non-members of the agreement, though most indicate a preference for providing access through digital surrogates. Journals are often restricted to in-library use. Many programs are bound by pre-existing state and other lending networks, and many follow standard ILL processes to make retained content accessible.

But while access is widely ensured by agreement, making retained items discoverable is more likely to be left to individual participants' decisions and capabilities. Participating libraries are made aware of retained titles through MARC holdings records (13 of 20 responses, or 65%), through lists distributed by the project management (11, or 55%), or through consolidated ILS (4, or 20%). In addition, meta-registries such as OCLC's Firstsearch and WorldCat, PAPR, JRNAL, and DOCLINE are used to display retention commitments to participants as well as the wider library community. Shared print programs are somewhat less concerned about making the retained collection visible to library users.

Most programs (14 of 20, or 70%) indicated that items retained on behalf of the group at a single institution appear in that institution's OPAC; slightly less than half (8, or 40%) display holdings of that institution that are held in storage, and fewer still display items contributed by other participants of the shared print program. Shared print programs whose participants otherwise constitute a distinct entity, like state-wide library networks, may be more likely to share standardized library systems and therefore to

make holdings more readily visible across institutions. Where there is no central catalog or institutions' integrated systems are not uniform, sharing holdings information may be more difficult to execute.

resulting in a likely significant underestimation of volumes held. These figures do not include shared print programs that are in planning or have planned deposits.

Endnotes

- 1 These figures are very likely to be under-reported or under-estimated. Shared print programs were asked to report either title counts, volume counts, or both; whatever could be reasonably collected. When only titles were reported, monograph title counts were converted to volumes (estimated 1 title=1 volume); no attempt was made to estimate and incorporate volume counts for journal titles,
- 2 Three shared print programs reported data for this survey; some notable monograph programs did not. Maine Shared Collections Strategy and Connect NY reported more than 2.2 million monographic titles and PALNI/ALI reported more than 5 million monographic volumes subject to retention commitments.
- 3 Lavoie, Malpas, and Shipengrover. 2012, p. 26–28.

SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

The SPEC surveys on Shared Print Programs were designed by **Rebecca Crist**, Visiting Project Manager in the Center for Library Initiatives at the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, and **Emily Stambaugh**, Shared Print Manager at the California Digital Library.

The ongoing need to optimize use of physical space in research libraries while ensuring preservation of and access to the scholarly record has led to a number of innovations in library collection management, including multi-institutional shared print programs. Shared print arrangements take many forms and involve many partners. As more libraries enter into shared print programs, it may be useful to compare and contrast models, agreements, business, and operational aspects to understand the value that each model provides to its participants.

The purpose of this survey is to explore the extent of ARL member libraries' participation in shared print programs, the type and scope of programs in which they choose to participate, the rationale for participation, the value and benefits the programs provide to ARL and other libraries, and the roles different libraries are playing in them.

Although a related survey on print retention decision making was conducted last year, this study looks more deeply at issues specific to shared print collection strategies, business models, and operations.

To best explore these aspects, this study includes two surveys:

Survey of ARL Member Libraries. ARL libraries are asked general questions about all shared print programs in which the institution participates, goals and benefits of participation, rationale for participation, and services provided. This survey does not ask about the details of a single, specific shared print program but rather about a library's participation in shared print arrangements in general.

Survey of Shared Print Program Managers/Coordinators. Information about a specific shared print program is gathered from shared print managers/coordinators. This survey asks about specific business and operational models, strategies, goals, membership, collections, archiving progress, access, and other services.

SURVEY OF ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES

The results below are based on data submitted by 62 of the 125 ARL member libraries (50%) by the deadline of June 9, 2014. The members survey's questions are reproduced below, followed by the response data and selected comments from the respondents.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Does your library participate in any shared print program? N=62

Yes	53	86%
No	9	14%

If you answered No above, when you click the Next >> button below you will skip to the screen Do Not Participate in a Shared Print Program.

SHARED PRINT PROGRAMS

2. Please indicate in which programs your library participates. Check all that apply. N=50

Scholars Trust. ASERL-WRLC Cooperative Journal Retention Program	11	22%
Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST)	11	22%
CIC Shared Print Repository (CIC SPR)	9	18%
Greater Western Library Alliance GWLA Shared Print Program (GWLA)	8	16%
CRL JSTOR Print Archive Project (CRLJSTOR)	6	12%
Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium Distributed STM Print Serials Archive Project (PALCI)	4	8%
Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois Last Copy Project (CARLI)	3	6%
Five Colleges Library Depository Program (FCLD)	3	6%
Ohiolink Book Depository Program (OHI PR)	3	6%
Shared Print Archive Network (COPPUL SPAN)	3	6%
Triangle Research Libraries Network Collaborative Print Retention (TRLN)	3	6%
University of California Shared Print Program	3	6%
Iowa-Wisconsin Distributed Print Repository (DPR)	2	4%
Northeast Regional Library Print Management project (NERD)	2	4%
Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL) Thunder Bay Last Copy Agreement	2	4%
Tri-University Group of Libraries Preservation of Last Copy Program (TUG)	2	4%
Boston Library Consortium (BLC)	1	2%
Florida Academic Repository (FLARE)	1	2%
Project Ceres (CERES) (CRL Global Resources Agricultural Partnership with USAID and AgNIC)	1	2%
Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC)	1	2%
Academic Libraries of Indiana (ALI) Shared Monographs Initiative	0	0%
California State University Libraries' Library of the Future project (LOFT)	0	0%

Central Iowa Collaborative Collections (CI-CCI)	0	0%
Connect New York Shared Print Project	0	0%
Legal Information Preservation Alliance	0	0%
Orbis Cascade Alliance Distributed Print Repository	0	0%
Preservation and Access Service Center for Colorado Academic Libraries (PASCAL)	0	0%
SCELC Shared Print Initiative	0	0%
LegalPAPR (LLMC) (CRL Global Resources Law Partnership Print Archiving Initiative)	0	0%
Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering & Technology (LHL)	0	0%
Maine Shared Collections Strategy)	0	0%
Medical Serials Print Preservation Program (MedPrint)	0	0%
Michigan Shared Print Initiative (Mi-SPI)	0	0%
Minnesota Library Access Center (MLAC)	0	0%
Other program	1	2%

Please specify the other program. N=1

Stratégie collective de conservation partagée des collections imprimées de périodiques autrement accessibles
électroniquement avec accès perpétuel - Bureau de coopération interuniversitaire (BCI)

3. Please indicate in which, if any, of these services your library participates. Check all that apply. N=47

Portico	41	87%
HathiTrust	35	75%
LOCKSS	27	57%
Digital Preservation Network	22	47%
CLOCKSS	16	34%

INVESTMENT IN SHARED PRINT PROGRAMS

4. For up to four shared print programs in which your library participates, please indicate the total amount paid for direct member/participant fees in the most recent, complete fiscal year. Please also indicate the average annual fees paid in the past three fiscal years. Do not include one-time costs. (This information will only be reported in the aggregate.) N=32

Fee	No. of Programs	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Current fiscal year	56	0	134,387	14,016	3218	26,162
Three-year average	52	0	132,181	14,280	3234	25,970

5. For all prospective shared print agreements combined, what is your institution's annual expenditure on new acquisitions? N=27

Annual expenditure on new acquisitions

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	20,000,000	2,856,390	0	5,600,076

Expenditure	Responses
0	18
1	1
50,625	1
69,910	1
7,200,000	1
7,700,000	1
9,985,000	1
10,500,000	1
17,000,000	1
20,000,000	1

6. For each service in which your library participates, please indicate the total amount paid for direct member/participant fees in the most recent, complete fiscal year. Please also indicate the average annual fees paid in the past three fiscal years. Do not include one-time costs. (This information will only be reported in the aggregate.) N=38

Portico N=35

Fee	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Current fiscal year	35	8,544	30,833	14,059	13,585	4,345
Three-year average	33	5,000	29,923	13,119	13,033	4,186

CLOCKSS N=14

Fee	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Current fiscal year	14	3,000	15,000	8,743	7,200	4,395
Three-year average	14	2,402	15,000	8,700	7,200	4,457

LOCKSS N=21

Fee	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Current fiscal year	21	9,120	12,000	10,711	10,800	488
Three-year average	21	9,120	10,948	10,661	10,800	395

HathiTrust N=28

Fee	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Current fiscal year	28	8,904	196,804	31,163	22,725	34,513
Three-year average	25	8,904	425,756	53,980	29,773	95,364

Digital Preservation Network N=18

Fee	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Current fiscal year	18	20,000	40,000	21,111	20,000	4,714
Three-year average	16	20,000	40,000	21,250	20,000	5,000

VALUE OF SHARED PRINT PARTNERSHIPS

7. What reasons motivated your library's decision to participate in a shared print program(s)? Check all that apply. N=50

To collaborate with other academic and research libraries in my geographic area	43	86%
To share responsibility for sustaining physical collections	43	86%
To preserve print items cost-effectively	39	78%
To free shelf space for other uses	32	64%
To collaborate with other ARL libraries	25	50%
To free shelf space for other print items	24	48%
To free shelf space in a storage facility	21	42%
To avoid or prolong the need for building another storage facility	17	34%
To gain access to more collections held elsewhere	12	24%
To reduce duplicate purchases	9	18%
To get additional support for print collections held by my institution	5	10%
To provide broader access to physical collections held by my institution	5	10%
To acquire more diverse print resources	4	8%
To acquire more diverse electronic resources	4	8%
To collaborate with other types of libraries in my geographic area (e.g., public, special libraries)	1	2%
Other reason(s)	6	12%

Please specify the other reason(s). N=6

Backup to the electronic version: a) in case the content is incomplete; b) in case there is a difference in quality (e.g., images); c) users with disabilities who cannot use the electronic versions.

Efficiency of service to provide access to low-use material. Early on, the primary reason was to create shared storage as the local ones were at capacity. Moving forward, the consortia's reasons grew to encompass more of the above stated motivations with concerted efforts on joint access & discovery technologies for collections as well as print rationalization projects.

To collaborate with partner libraries in the consortium. To provide a proof of concept for sustaining physical collections in a distributed archive across many states.

To free shelf space for other print items. To avoid or prolong the need for building another storage facility.

To model to other libraries an intentional commitment to retain certain print holdings in perpetuity as part of a shared obligation to ensure preservation of the scholarly and historical record and to collaboratively earn public trust that we are permanently retaining materials of permanent value.

We do not participate in any shared print programs. The only participations that we have are with Portico and HathiTrust.

8. In the past year, how have you described your library's participation in shared print programs to university/parent institution administration? What rationale have you provided to justify participation? N=35

All of the above.

As a program that promises to reduce the amount of material requiring local storage.

As a result of our participation in shared print programs, the university has access to a much larger collection of materials than it would otherwise be able to compile on its own.

As the participation is wrapped up with all of our consortial initiatives, others, such as our shared catalog and universal borrowing, have been of more interest.

Because we are not currently discarding materials as part of our involvement with the shared print program, we have not needed to justify our participation outside the library.

Cost of participation is much less than having to fund a storage facility.

Described using the reasons above.

Expanding resources available to our community. Freeing valuable space in the campus libraries for newer & more frequently used materials.

In University of California Libraries Priorities for Collective Initiatives, 2011–2014 we have spoken of the need to “maximize library space.” In the University of California Libraries Systemwide Plan and Priorities, FY 2014–2017, Goal 4 is “Optimize and repurpose physical library space” and priorities for this in FY2013–2017 include: ii. Maximize shelf space across the campuses and at the RLFs by implementing a shared print in place program. iii. Manage print collections on a systemwide basis to make maximum use of all available UC library facilities. iv. Reduce unnecessary duplication among the UC library collections by decreasing, as appropriate, overlap in library materials in all formats, de duplicating the holdings of the RLFs, and exploring other strategies for rationalizing UC’s collective library collections.

It has been more of an issue for some teaching faculty members than it has been for the university administration. We have had to provide extra assurance that some titles we are getting rid of are being held in a repository either within the state or within the geographic area.

It isn’t a question that is asked. Collaboration and shared services/collection is part of our ethos. The shared print program is just one example that helps to provide quality service to the library users and effectively manage library work flows and spaces.

IU Libraries are the first host site of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation's Shared Print Repository (CIC SPR), an initiative designed to aggregate, preserve, and provide long-term stewardship to legacy print collections held across participating CIC libraries. Representing the resources of the nation's premier higher education and library consortium, the CIC SPR is one of only a few emerging national trusted print repositories of collectively managed library resources. Through this collective action, CIC libraries will realize new economies of scale by relieving them of the obligation to store lesser-used redundant print materials, many of which are readily available online.

Just entering HathiTrust, and PALCI's shared print initiative is just reviving. There is a VALE New Jersey last copy policy, but it is not actively pursued at this date.

Local storage has been more common with us and other institutions in our state. Shared print programs are relatively new for us. Communication with university administration is minimal.

Long-term preservation of printed collections. Free up space for uses other than the collections (e.g., collaborative spaces).

Main message has been that the life expectancy of the long-term storage is nearing as it is reaching capacity, and that we are looking into alternatives and undertaking large-scale print rationalization efforts. Another key point for its rationale is that as a group we are preserving a breadth and scope of the collection while locally managing space pressures.

OhioLINK shared storage facilities are 20 years old. No direct, obvious bill. No current need for justification.

Part of larger TRLN goal of creating single (shared) collection while minimizing growth. Physical collections housed in a shared Duke/UNC off-site storage facility.

Participation allows us to reduce journal duplication, save on shelving costs of print journals while ensuring long-term access to a shared print journal collection.

Participation in the Shared Print Programs ensures preservation of the print scholarly record, while distributing commitment over many institutions. It should free us to use our space in different ways without building another storage facility.

Program is still in the planning stages. Primary justification has been the need to prolong life of storage facility (ReCAP).

Responsible stewardship of our collections. Provide the best use of library space. 93% of our study space on campus is in our library and we are trying to maximize user space wherever possible.

Shared Print is part of the Libraries Print Management Strategy. Excerpt from our campus announcement is below: The Libraries hold more than eight million volumes spread over 125 miles of shelving in multiple campus buildings. It is the 11th largest research library collection in North America. Not surprisingly, the majority of the libraries' shelves are now critically full, at or even well above the 80% operating capacity standard defined by the American Library Association. Against this backdrop of pressure on library collection space, libraries also have continuing learning services to support as well as initiatives requiring new types of library spaces and learning environments. In order to ensure access to print collections into the future, while making room for both expansion and alternative uses of library spaces, the Libraries are implementing a new print management strategy aimed at optimizing the utilization of space across all campus libraries. In the coming year, campus libraries will move towards implementing its new print management strategy. There are two guiding principles underpinning the strategy: 1) campus libraries will increase reliance upon electronic resources and licensing strategies that ensure perpetual access to titles held electronically; and, 2) campus libraries will increase participation in shared print repositories that are managed in cooperation with trusted, peer research libraries in North America.

Shared print program ensures broader access to larger legacy print collections than our own holdings, and frees shelf space for onsite collections.

The Libraries have repeatedly emphasized to the university administration the importance of our participation in shared print programs. These programs offer the university multiple benefits, including increased, reliable access to information supporting research and teaching and the ability to reduce the footprint of the onsite physical collections. The Libraries and the university both have plans to create technology-rich facilities that foster original research and innovation. Shared print initiatives are central to these plans.

The libraries are participating in the shared 'last copy' program managed by the Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries in order to ensure preservation of paper books and journals.

To participate in a program that will help ensure continued access to research resources.

We are an archive builder along with other institutions so that we can ensure long-term access to important collections.

We are de-duping off-campus depository collections between the five OhioLINK shared storage facilities in order to better manage and preserve the remaining unique, low-use, but important materials.

We have not found it necessary to do so. I am curious about how the answers you get here break down when comparing public to private institutions.

We have not had the need to explain or justify our participation to the university administration. Internally, we are evaluating how our participation helps us to meet our goals of reducing the size of print collections.

We have not needed to so. The opportunity did not arise. However, our university's leadership has indicated their support for the idea in the past.

We have noted our commitment to retain certain print items in perpetuity as part of a reciprocal agreement with other libraries regionally for long-term preservation. The rationale is that we are reducing our own space needs greatly, by committing to retaining our small but fair share as a leading research library. Our participation and need to honor reciprocal retention agreements was explicitly noted as one reason why we will continue to need some storage space and cannot go completely online for certain journal runs. Institutional administrators understood this rationale.

We have told the local community that our participation is intended to reduce local costs while still preserving access to a print copy of material we hold in other (electronic) formats.

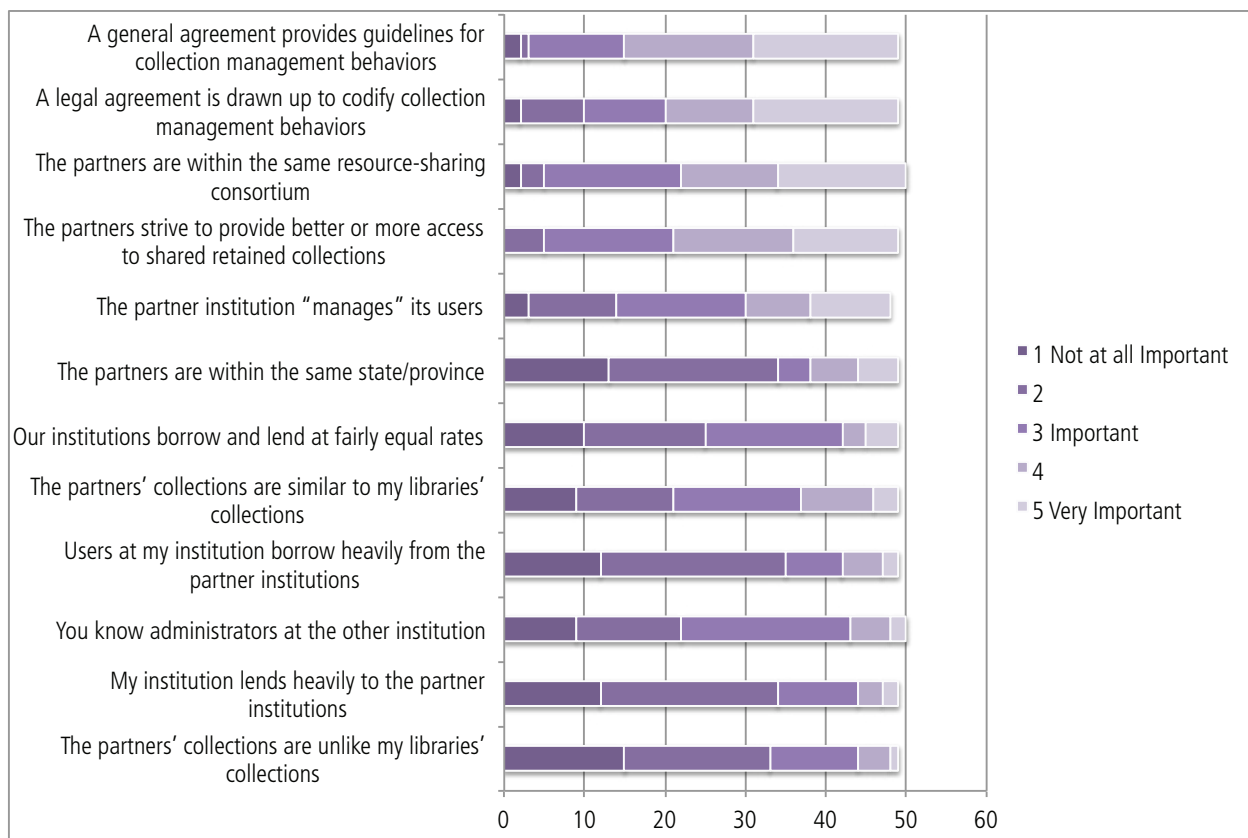
When we have stable, perpetual access to electronic journals, the demand for the same content in print decreases to almost zero.

9. When choosing partners to collaborate with around print collections, how important is it that:

N=50

Partner Options	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Important	4	5 Very Important	N
A general agreement provides guidelines for collection management behaviors	2	1	12	16	18	49
A legal agreement is drawn up to codify collection management behaviors	2	8	10	11	18	49
The partners are within the same resource-sharing consortium	2	3	17	12	16	50

Partner Options	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Important	4	5 Very Important	N
The partners strive to provide better or more access to shared retained collections	0	5	16	15	13	49
The partner institution "manages" its users, particularly users that cause damage or loss to the collections	3	11	16	8	10	48
The partners are within the same state/province	13	21	4	6	5	49
Our institutions borrow and lend at fairly equal rates	10	15	17	3	4	49
The partners' collections are similar to my libraries' collections	9	12	16	9	3	49
You know administrators at the other institution	9	13	21	5	2	50
Users at my institution borrow heavily from the partner institutions	12	23	7	5	2	49
My institution lends heavily to the partner institutions	12	22	10	3	2	49
The partners' collections are unlike my libraries' collections	15	18	11	4	1	49
Total Responses	29	50	46	43	38	50



Comments N=4

It is important for us to have an MOU with partners that provides clear guidelines on user access to content and clarity regarding the persistence/retention time-frames.

We have realized greater bang for the buck when partner's collections are similar to ours. This allows identification of redundant print volumes (primarily journal runs thus far), which can be discarded.

We want partners with high service quality, but ideally the rates of borrowing and lending among the partners should be relatively low.

You need to have shared values and agreement on guiding principles in order to be successful. Having a pre-set cost sharing formula is very important to the yearly dealings.

BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

10. What additional opportunities has sharing print collections created for your institution beyond the stated goals of a specific shared print program? Please reflect on the value of participating in these programs as catalysts for other forms of collaboration and staff development. N=32

As journal titles enter the shared print collections, we can consider weeding our copies of these titles.

CIC U-Borrow Program: Ability to consult and collaborate with colleagues at other CIC institutions regarding best practices, policies, and procedures.

Cooperative print retention program is but one aspect of the larger TRLN cooperative collections programs that go back several decades.

Development of learning services to support as well as initiatives requiring new types of library spaces and learning environments, and ensure access to print collections into the future, while making room for both expansion and alternative uses of library spaces.

Encourages collection assessments; global assessments compared to other institutions and internal assessment of discreet collections.

For our DPR project Collection Development worked closely with Cataloging, Stacks Management, and Preservation internally and within our three institutions to develop mutually agreeable standards.

Further cements consortial cooperation.

It has been an additional factor in determining which print runs to retain, if we have the online equivalent. In particular to the ASERL Collaborative Federal Depository Program, it has reinforced a particular collection and reference support focus. It has allowed us to fill gaps in other library collections, and fill gaps within our own collections.

Make our unique holdings more widely known.

Networking opportunities for various staff in the organization.

No additional opportunities have emerged yet, as the shared print programs we currently participate in are either very limited in scope or in the planning stages. While there is a long standing interest in shared print programs in our region, the numerous challenges that developing shared collections present has prevented us from achieving anything beyond rather modest agreements.

Our joint catalog has led to much increased borrowing and lending and has greatly increased faculty and student satisfaction.

Our shared print program is part of an established consortium, so our relationships within that consortium are already good and facilitate collaboration.

Our staff have connected with additional functional peers.

Participating in worthy programs. Reduced need for shelving space. Defer preservation activities.

Participation in the GWLA project contributes knowledge and experience for prospective projects in our regional Colorado Alliance project, and with sister campuses on retaining joint physical collections that do not duplicate national efforts extensively.

Preservation of selected titles of regional interest and a specialized group of journals collected as part of an exchange program.

Provided opportunities for library staff to work together towards a common goal that has national importance.

Provides an opportunity to learn about issues related to space and long-term storage and access to print journals that are faced at other institutions.

Shared print is an outgrowth of other relationships, such as resource sharing.

Shared print program is actually built on existing collaboration rather than vice versa. Sharing print collections will facilitate existing efforts to collaborate on collection development.

Sooner or later, we will feel dependent on strong coordination of shared print programs to avoid/delay the filling up of our bricks and mortar library buildings and remote storage facilities.

The CIC already collaborates deeply across many areas, especially libraries. The CIC Shared Print Repository program is more the result of existing deep collaborations than it is a catalyst for more.

The main opportunity for us is creating retention and weeding lists for journals. Our space needs are at a crisis point and we need to discard print journals. Scholars Trust has had a huge impact. We're currently involved in a statewide pilot project for shared monograph collections (Virtual Library of Virginia) that has created stronger partnerships, awareness of local collection strengths and weaknesses, and communication.

These programs have raised local staff knowledge of the new cataloging standards. The project also has afforded opportunities for professional networking.

TUG working together was the overall motivation, leading to a shared print repository. Due to the desire to increase collaboration, here are some additional collaboration/benefits that emerged: more aggressively freed stacks and repurposed space for other uses; shared ILS and discovery layer; shared document delivery process and system; shared collection development knowledge and key electronic resources; insights in different organizational culture; shared cataloguing principles; shared homegrown electronic resource management system for web discovery; shared business intelligence software implementation, management, and analysis.

Understanding the processes involved for sharing print collections has provided a framework, or knowledge base that will, perhaps, help facilitate the formation of future shared print partnerships.

We do not view our programs in that way.

We have used sharing print collections as a springboard to discussions of sharing other resources, particularly staff resources, in areas like cataloging/metadata and selection.

We see shared print programs as a potential starting point for more collaborative collection development, particularly in our local consortium in terms of monographs.

We've just started actively participating.

Wider access to resources via UBorrow in addition to existing arrangements for E-ZBorrow & traditional interlibrary loan.

11. What challenges has participation in this shared print program created for your library? N=41

Adding the 583 to records requires staff time.

Because membership in the shared print program includes public and private regional college and university libraries, state and local guidelines/procedures/laws may come into play that affect and delay progress.

Challenges include different financial practices or priorities across institutions; different retention decisions that make sharing print backfiles complex; faculty resistance to losing local ownership of print materials; amount of time taken to work through MOUs and other issues with both library and non-library partners.

Changes in workflow and documentation to ensure that we live up to our part of the agreement. It has also led to a discussion of trust levels with other institutions (i.e., can we count on them to have the material and attend to its preservation).

Consortia-wide weeding of shared storage collections is very complex and time-consuming.

Creates an opportunity for discussion with a variety of opinions expressed.

Devoting staff with responsibilities for this.

E-books are a concern for the future availability of shared print.

Equal participation in contributing; retrospectively indicating in catalog records which holding have been contributed; going beyond the local TRLN shared print program (where the number of players is limited and everyone knows one another), the large number of libraries in ASERL makes communication difficult.

Few/None to date with CIC SPR. CARLI Last Copy has led to some reduced concern locally and in state about withdrawing copies.

Generating holdings data as needed by our partners. Local concerns of individuals can drive discussions to retain locally, despite what might be the soundest bibliographic or preservation decisions.

How to honor commitments to retention of print titles when our physical space is decreasing. Creating a workflow that would ensure retained titles are duly noted in the catalog and that the physical pieces are marked.

Increased workload for technical services staff.

Information sharing, collaborating on policies and framework documents, and adhering to policies.

Metadata challenge to properly record on a volume-by-volume basis our commitments to hold these volumes. Staff buy-in to support, or at least not object to, discard of some print volumes even as we commit to retain other print volumes. Impatience at the length of time it took to get multiple institutions' attorneys to all agree on language of agreement and then for institutions to make title-by-title commitments. Over the long haul the time consumed is not sustainable and we have to have easier mechanisms to click through on title/volume retention commitments in various registries. Determining how many last copies are enough for a region and for the nation.

More time spent in extra-mural meetings and more complex procedures.

Multiple libraries and staff involved make coordination critical.

None

Obtaining catalog holdings. Some resistance to de-selecting print from some of the subject librarians.

One challenge has been to automate the updating of catalog records when journals are contributed to the shared print program.

Participating in shared print programs increases the complexity and hence the workflow and time needed for collection management.

Policies about duplication in system, especially in individual libraries, are being addressed. This includes confronting issues of territoriality at these libraries.

Primarily, challenge of defining and agreeing on access policies, convincing library staff to forego some duplication in collecting and, even more, retention of print collections.

Progress has been slow, leading to some impatience, and creating some difficulty in communications.

Resistance to give up print holdings. Some overhead for technical services to maintain and manage records.

Shared governance is time-consuming. Different norms and legal/administrative regimes can make it difficult for all participants to share equally and/or equitably in costs and governance.

Shortage of personnel/time limits the number of titles that we can contribute.

Some faculty and librarians believe that it's not enough for the print to be kept safely at another institution. They want us to keep copies, even though the content is available completely online, and that is the preferred means of access.

Some programs require considerable, cumbersome record keeping. At times can be difficult to share bibliographic records because of inconsistencies in cataloging and standards applied.

Still a reluctance to weed locally; very challenging and time-consuming to provide all the information desired in order to make weeding decisions (matching local holdings, confirming perpetual access for electronic versions, etc.). Can be difficult to manage the archiving-related work, including identifying previous and continuing titles for ones already archived, within deadlines.

The only challenges have been logistical and staffing, but that is to be expected as IU is the first host site and is working out the procedures.

The requirement to remove the basic OCLC symbol for the institution, exclusively in favor of a discrete OCLC symbol for the particular shared print program, e.g., WEST. It would be good to have a combined view of all preservation actions taken on a given title (particularly if a multi-volume title) across all shared print programs in the country. It seems like such a view could be data-mined from all the 583 fields in all the Local Holding Records (LHRs) being submitted.

The very de-centralized management system that served just fine for years just wasn't up to the task of creating the policies and bringing the resources together necessary for cross-institutional de-duplication and shared print. So we had to form a new governance model that brought all the depositories to the table and begin to step through simultaneously creating a more centralized governance model while defining and testing a de-duplication process.

This project has required delay of other collection management activities as our staff time has been committed to shared print commitments.

To participate in WEST, we had to ask for and get special permission from the university purchasing agent to participate because of state regulations regarding items purchased with state funds. We were not moving items to storage or discarding. We were attempting to transfer some print items to the shared print collection housed at another library, and there was not a precedent here for this. We had to draw up a "Deed of Gift" which was, I believe, vetted by someone from our university's legal team.

We have encountered no significant challenges at our own library.

We've had to involve library IT to manage the calls for holdings and that has been a learning curve for them.

When values differ, challenges arise. Delays in withdrawing materials. Workflow definition is a key area of ongoing struggles. Appropriate level of communications between the three university libraries and/or the many consortia committees can be difficult. Sharing the workload equitably is still a pinch point at times even though we have a well-established cost-share formula, which includes some positions that get cost-shared. The balance between local autonomy and consortia collaboration is sometimes a pinch point.

Without a common database of holdings, it is difficult to identify gaps in other library collections. The CRL PAPR listings are great, but they lack detailed holdings information. The JRNL database created for Scholars Trust has been invaluable.

Work is progressing more slowly than expected. We would like to contribute journal runs, but a building schedule means we can't wait, so we've been weeding some titles that perhaps we could have contributed.

Workload in identifying print holdings of serials.

INSTITUTIONAL ROLE

12. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 equals strongly disagree and 5 equals strongly agree. Please make one selection per row. N=50

Statement	1 Strongly Disagree	2	3 Agree	4	5 Strongly Agree	N
My institution plays a role commensurate with the size and scope of our resources relative to the other partners in the shared program(s)	2	8	16	10	14	50
Other libraries in the partnership play roles that are commensurate with the size and scope of resources available to them	0	2	23	12	11	48
Total Responses	2	10	26	13	14	50

Comments N=5

Of the two programs of which we are a member, we have contributed heavily to one and not at all to the other. My answer is a compromise between the two extremes.

The libraries have one of the larger collections in the GWLA consortium. We will learn if/how collection size plays out as the shared print program progresses.

The voices of all three university libraries have equal weight to one another, regardless of their size. We each bring resources and staff time in a way that is commensurate to our sizes. We hold more than our share of the TUG last copies.

We aspire to a stronger role in sharing collections.

We've just recently started.

13. What role does your institution currently play in shared print programs? Check all that apply. N=49

Archive holder – retains existing holdings in place	41	84%
Holdings contributor – actively supplies holdings to fill gaps in collections held elsewhere	28	57%
Archive builder – actively receives and consolidates holdings from multiple institutions and retains items	14	29%
Non-archive holder – does not retain items	9	18%

14. If your institution is an archive holder or builder, what publication types does your institution retain in the shared print programs? Check all that apply. N=45

Journals	41	91%
Monographs	12	27%
Federal government documents	12	27%
State or local government documents	5	11%
International government documents (and NGOs)	2	4%
Other type of publication	7	16%

Please specify the other type of publication. N=6

Continuations (e.g., abstracts/indexes, directories)

I suppose this also depends on how we conceive of the FDLP.... Does that count as a shared print retention program?

Likely to become an archive holder for monographs in the near future.

Print Index/Abstracts

VHS and DVD

While we have begun with journals, we will expand to other formats in the future.

15. In the next five years, what role does your institution expect to play in shared print programs? Check all that apply. N=49

My institution expects to play a greater role	35	71%
My institution expects to continue in the same role	17	35%
My institution wants to reduce participation	0	0%
My institution will discontinue participation	0	0%
Other role(s)	5	10%

Please briefly describe the other role(s). N=5

As requested, we may participate with monographs.

Our new partnerships offer possibilities for playing a more active role.

Since program is in planning stages, role will increase if program is successfully launched.

We are discussing our participation and the costs and benefits, so it is not possible to say what we will be doing in five years.

Within five years, we expect to not only hold collections here, but to contribute to collections held elsewhere.

SHARED STEWARDSHIP: STRATEGIES AND RATIONALES

16. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 equals strongly disagree and 5 equals strongly agree. Please make one selection per row. N=50

Statement	1 Strongly Disagree	2	3 Agree	4	5 Strongly Agree	N
It will always be important for some library to preserve print collections, regardless of digital availability or digital preservation status	0	3	11	14	22	50
It is primarily the responsibility of ARL member libraries to sustain and manage comprehensive print collections of record	2	8	17	15	8	50
Total Responses	2	9	21	23	24	50

Comments N=11

All libraries should play a role.

ARL member libraries do not necessarily need to be the holders themselves of comprehensive print collections. I imagine they will be substantial holders but they should exert a decisive leadership role to develop a collective collaboration across the country among libraries of all sizes to commit to a collective retention effort.

ARL members may have a larger share of the responsibility for maintaining comprehensive print collections, but the responsibility must be distributed among all (research) libraries.

If it is digitally preserved in a TDR, we would not feel the need to retain, unless the physical item held some research value in and of itself. As ARL holds a large section of holdings, it has a certain level of responsibility.

More for books than journals

My understanding of collections analysis is that pretty much all libraries hold unique or rare materials. We ALL need to participate in the "collections of record."

Perhaps some ARL libraries, or groups of ARL libraries, will attempt a comprehensive print collection of record, but not all ARL libraries.

Specialized non-ARLs also have a role, but ARLs are best placed to take the lead.

We expect that in the future, e-only will be the norm, i.e., no print to preserve. ARL members are changing their collection strategies, and as such, the “always” part of this statement leads us to disagree.

We would welcome help from interested others but would like to think ARL libraries would bear ultimate responsibility when there are no others willing/able to make the needed commitments.

Yes, so long as we coordinate so we’re not all holding the same low-use titles.

17. Twenty years from now, academic and research library users should expect to find fewer copies of intentionally retained print publications that represent, in the aggregate, a comprehensive, widely accessible shared collection. Users will find these resources... N=50

Resource Location	1 Strongly Disagree	2	3 Agree	4	5 Strongly Agree	N
Spread across a network of ARL and non-ARL libraries	0	2	12	18	18	50
Spread across a network of ARL, non-ARL, and large public libraries	2	8	12	9	18	49
At ARL libraries	0	4	17	12	17	50
Total Responses	2	11	30	28	36	50

Comments N=7

I am somewhat pessimistic about the financial viability of large public libraries to commit to holding substantial numbers of “last copy” items in appropriate conditions. They will be somewhat active in this area, but the really substantial work will be by the ARLs, I suspect.

It is difficult to imagine public libraries’ playing a large role in print retention programs in 20 years.

Large public libraries, a few aside, are not well placed to play a leading role. Everyone, however, will reduce print holdings.

Need to rely on a network that is not exclusively American or academic.

Plus, facilities built for the purpose of housing shared print archives.

We place the focus on more being spread across a wide network.

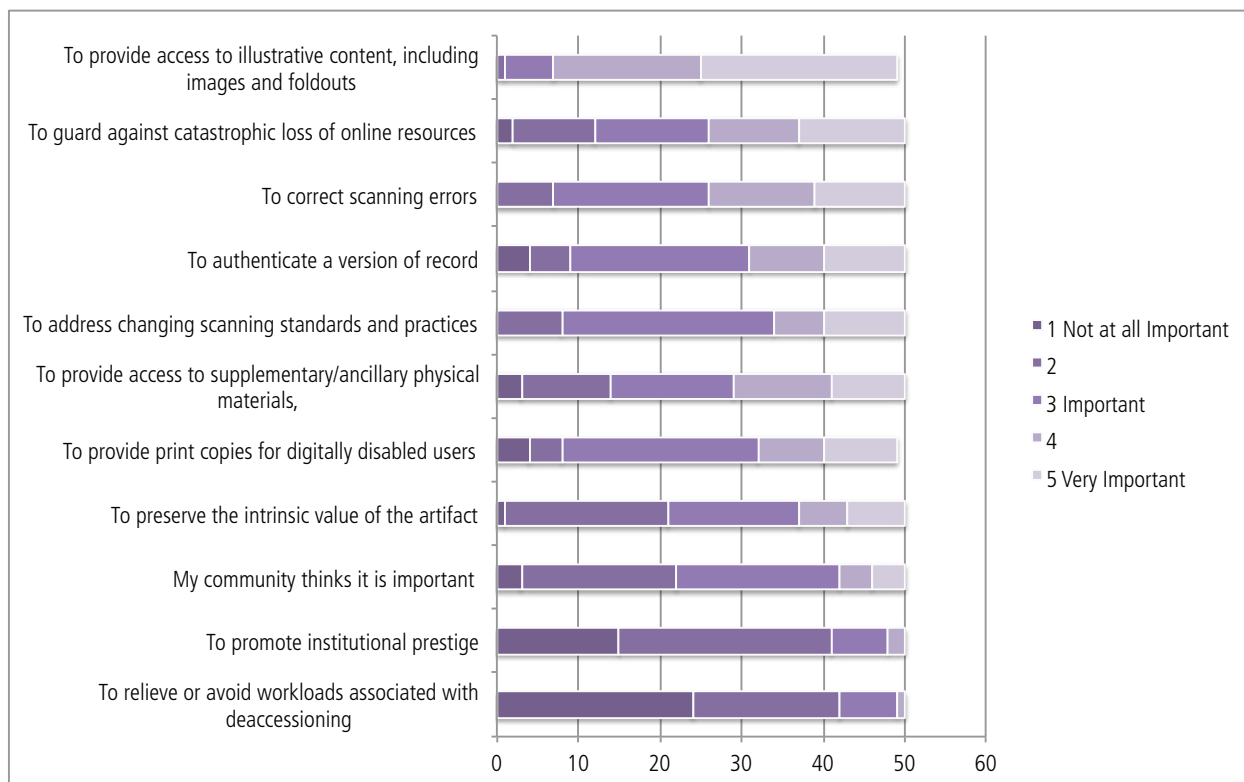
While there will be many special and private libraries that retain print, I think ARL libraries, especially the larger ones, will intentionally keep copies of print.

SHARED STEWARDSHIP: JOURNALS

Over the past two decades, the backfiles of many academic journals have been digitized and made available online. Some librarians believe that it remains important to maintain print versions of these digitized journal backfiles, either at their own institutions, or in a way that is accessible for community use when needed. Below is a list of some reasons that print versions of well-digitized, digitally preserved scholarly journal backfiles might need to be preserved and maintained.

18. Please indicate how important, if at all, each of these reasons is to your library, regardless of whether your library itself has elected to deaccession print journals. Please make one selection per row. N=50

Reason	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Important	4	5 Very Important	N
To provide access to illustrative content, including images and foldouts	0	1	6	18	24	49
To guard against catastrophic loss of online resources	2	10	14	11	13	50
To correct scanning errors	0	7	19	13	11	50
To authenticate a version of record	4	5	22	9	10	50
To address changing scanning standards and practices	0	8	26	6	10	50
To provide access to supplementary/ancillary physical materials, including CD-ROMs, floppy disks, and microforms	3	11	15	12	9	50
To provide print copies for digitally disabled users	4	4	24	8	9	49
To preserve the intrinsic value of the artifact	1	20	16	6	7	50
My community thinks it is important (sometimes expressed as "campus politics")	3	19	20	4	4	50
To promote institutional prestige	15	26	7	2	0	50
To relieve or avoid workloads associated with deaccessioning	24	18	7	1	0	50
Total Responses	26	45	44	38	33	50



Comments N=4

Editors tend to use electronic files to create material for digitally disabled users; the need to preserve the print copy is therefore less relevant.

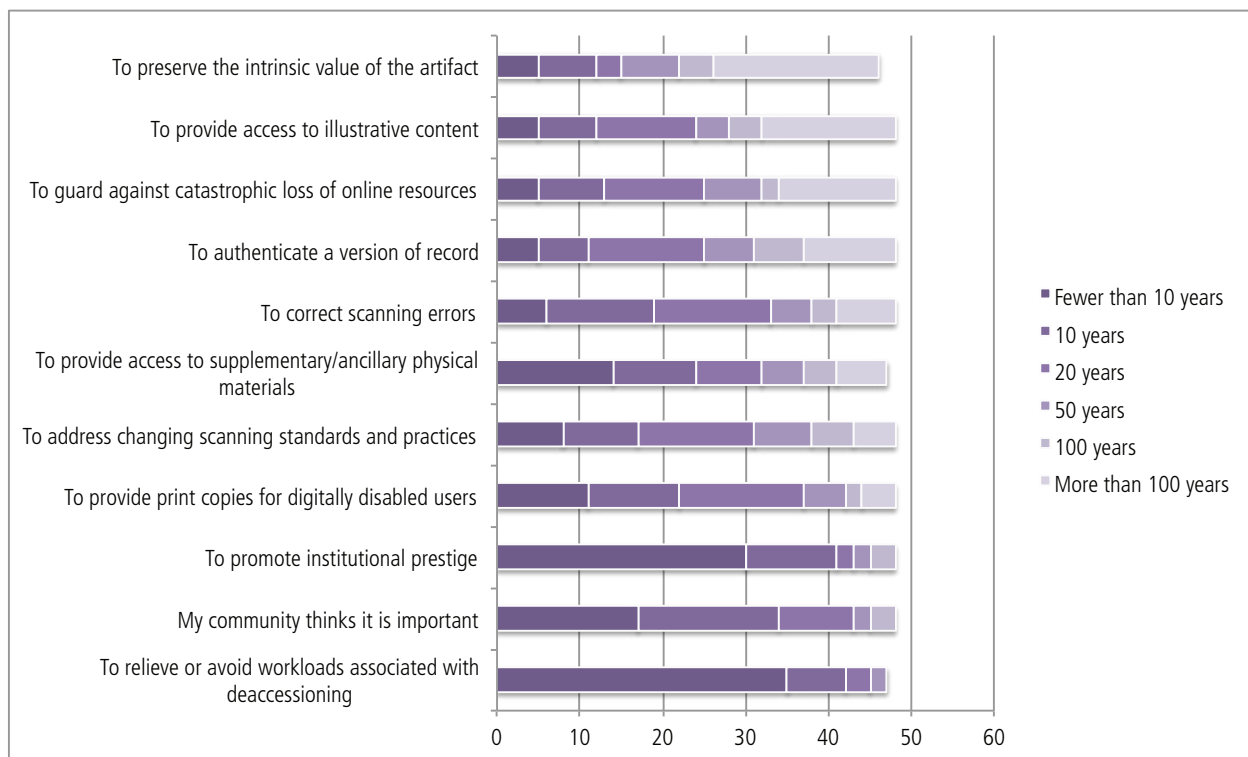
If properly digitized, it should not matter to provide access to content if the electronic version is incomplete or digitization quality is poor.

Preserving intrinsic value of the physical artifact is not critical for all academic disciplines.

Print preservation is always important where e-versions are not complete or adequate, e.g., images and attachments/enclosures, and many copies are needed so as to authenticate a permanent version that cannot be altered unilaterally.

19. For each of the reasons below for keeping print versions of well-digitized, digitally preserved scholarly journal backfiles, how far into the future do you believe this will remain very important? Please make one selection per row. N=48

Reason	Fewer than 10 years	10 years	20 years	50 years	100 years	More than 100 years	N
To preserve the intrinsic value of the artifact	5	7	3	7	4	20	46
To provide access to illustrative content, including images and foldouts	5	7	12	4	4	16	48
To guard against catastrophic loss of online resources	5	8	12	7	2	14	48
To authenticate a version of record	5	6	14	6	6	11	48
To correct scanning errors	6	13	14	5	3	7	48
To provide access to supplementary/ancillary physical materials, including CD-ROMs, floppy disks, and microforms	14	10	8	5	4	6	47
To address changing scanning standards and practices	8	9	14	7	5	5	48
To provide print copies for digitally disabled users	11	11	15	5	2	4	48
My community thinks it is important (sometimes expressed as "campus politics")	17	17	9	2	3	0	48
To promote institutional prestige	30	11	2	2	3	0	48
To relieve or avoid workloads associated with deaccessioning	35	7	3	2	0	0	47
Total Responses	39	36	35	27	15	28	48



Comments N=7

As more and more is collected in an online format or is born digital, the gaps in print will grow significantly.

No idea. Suspect in 10–20 years most perceived needs will prove not to be real, but annual cost of retaining backfiles will be less than cost of deaccessioning.

Predictions for the future always need to be reexamined in light of new conditions.

Preservation of the intrinsic value of the artifact: we should only preserve samples.

Preservation until reformatting is legal (copyright) is an additional reason.

Print preservation is always important where e-versions are not complete or adequate, e.g., images and attachments/enclosures, and many copies are needed so as to authenticate a permanent version that cannot be altered unilaterally.

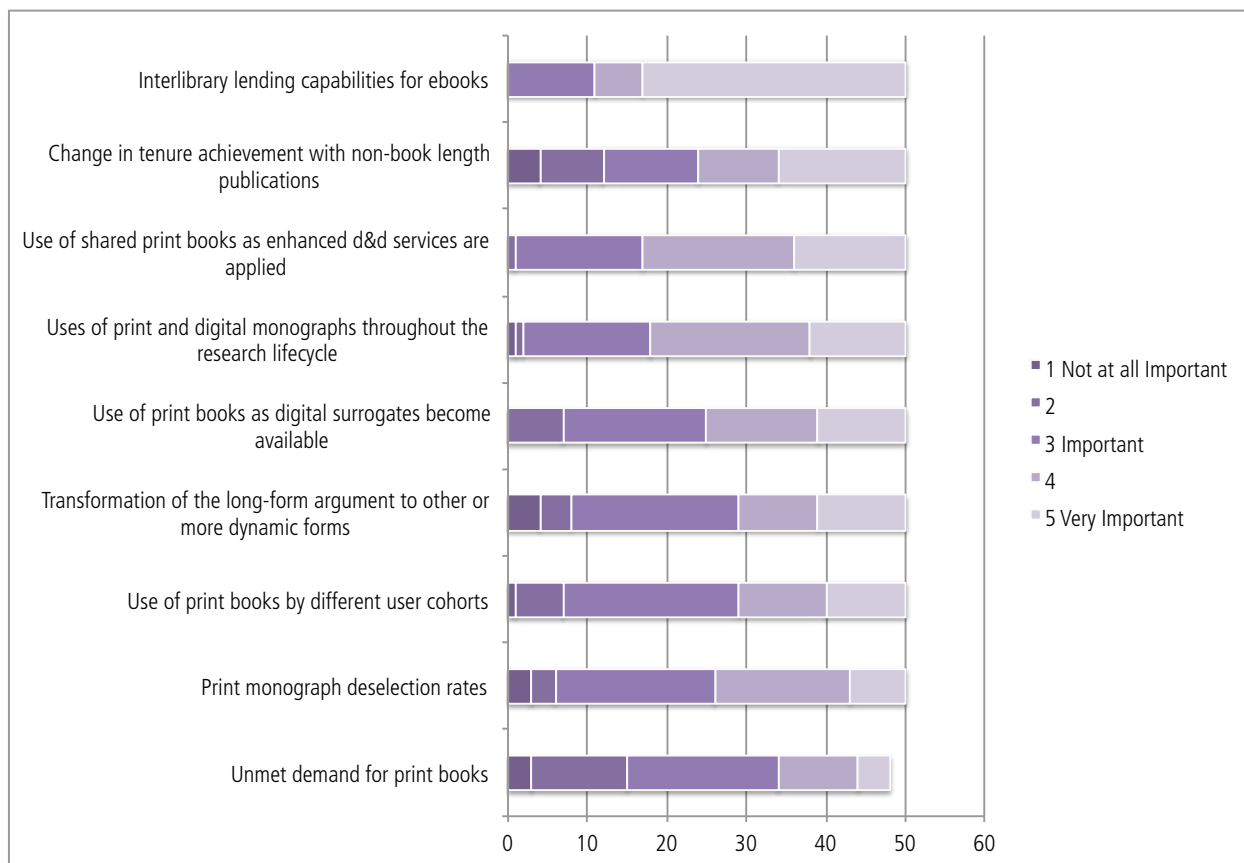
“Well-digitized” is the key.

SHARED STEWARDSHIP: MONOGRAPHS

For monographs, some librarians believe the transition from print to electronic will be significantly slower than it was for journals. Libraries may need to optimize print and digital management in a hybrid-format environment for many years to come. There may be some behaviors that librarians could monitor over time to more systematically identify when to discontinue dual format management.

20. Please indicate how important it might be for libraries to monitor the following behaviors or services to better inform print monograph collection management strategies. Please make one selection per row. N=50

Behaviors/Services	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Important	4	5 Very Important	N
Interlibrary lending capabilities for ebooks	0	0	11	6	33	50
Change in tenure achievement with non-book length publications	4	8	12	10	16	50
Use of shared print books as enhanced discovery and delivery services are applied (e.g., print-on-demand, scan-on-demand, direct delivery by mail, display of book covers)	0	1	16	19	14	50
Uses of print and digital monographs throughout the research lifecycle	1	1	16	20	12	50
Use of print books as digital surrogates become available and fewer copies are retained	0	7	18	14	11	50
Transformation of the long-form argument to other or more dynamic forms in a discipline	4	4	21	10	11	50
Use of print books by different user cohorts (undergraduates, graduates, faculty)	1	6	22	11	10	50
Print monograph deselection rates	3	3	20	17	7	50
Unmet demand for print books ("satisficing" behaviors owing to barriers in access)	3	12	19	10	4	48
Total Responses	9	23	44	41	40	50



Comments N=4

Also: change in attitudes regarding open access and change in attitudes regarding faculty perceptions of the prestige associated with print; also faculty trust in digital preservation.

The need for print monograph retention will be very much a function of changes in the tenure system. If long-form scholarship does indeed migrate to more heterogeneous forms, including a much greater reliance on digital objects, then we will finally see the print monograph lose its hegemony.

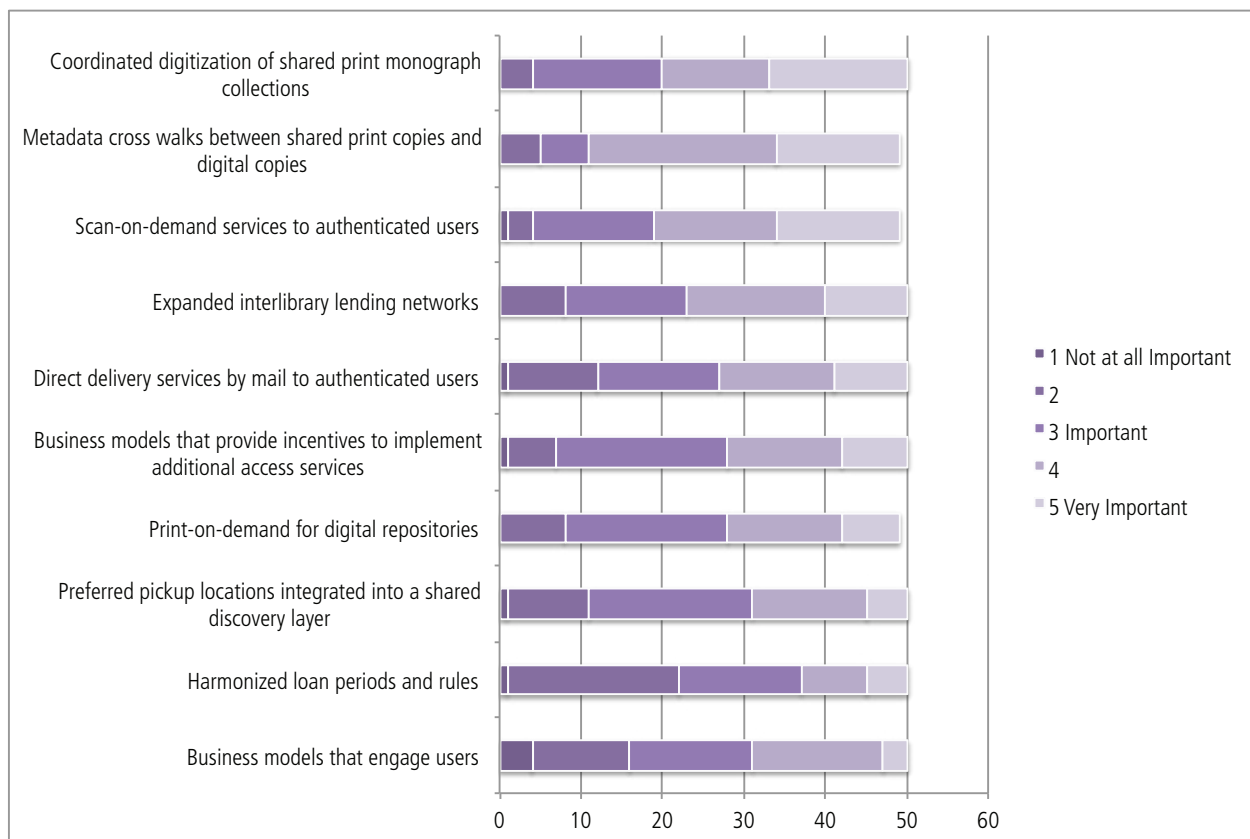
Transformation of the long-form argument and Change in tenure achievement might mean transition away from monograph publishing, but that wouldn't affect monograph purchase for retention.

Transformation of the long-form argument will be a long time coming??

For shared print monographs, some librarians are concerned that users want to use print and ebooks in different ways and at different times in the research process. While many libraries have invested heavily in digitizing monograph collections, most of the digitized copies will not be fully available for many years (by license, revisions to copyright law, or other means) suggesting a long window of opportunity for dual format management. Some librarians are also concerned that if we reduce the number of print copies in the network through shared print arrangements without addressing delivery models for fewer retained copies, we will be doing a substantial disservice to users across the network.

21. Please indicate how important it is, if at all, that the following services are explored and experimented with in the future to better understand the access infrastructure that may be needed for shared monographs, regardless of whether your library currently provides these services or retains shared collections. Please make one selection per row. N=50

Services	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Important	4	5 Very Important	N
Coordinated digitization of shared print monograph collections	0	4	16	13	17	50
Metadata cross walks between shared print copies and digital copies and unified display	0	5	6	23	15	49
Scan-on-demand services to authenticated users across a broad network of libraries and repositories	1	3	15	15	15	49
Expanded interlibrary lending networks	0	8	15	17	10	50
Direct delivery services by mail to authenticated users across a broad network of libraries and repositories	1	11	15	14	9	50
Business models that provide incentives to implement additional access services at retaining libraries and repositories	1	6	21	14	8	50
Print-on-demand for digital repositories	0	8	20	14	7	49
Preferred pickup locations integrated into a shared discovery layer across a broad network of libraries and repositories	1	10	20	14	5	50
Harmonized loan periods and rules	1	21	15	8	5	50
Business models that engage users to support enhanced access services, digitization and shared print retention (i.e., some “free” and some “for a fee” options)	4	12	15	16	3	50
Total Responses	6	36	46	45	31	50



Comments N=1

Little need to use resources to digitize low-use books with licensing/legal restrictions.

SHARED RESOURCES DISCOVERY, DISPLAY, AND DELIVERY

22. Which retained titles appear in your local catalog to users? Check all that apply. N=49

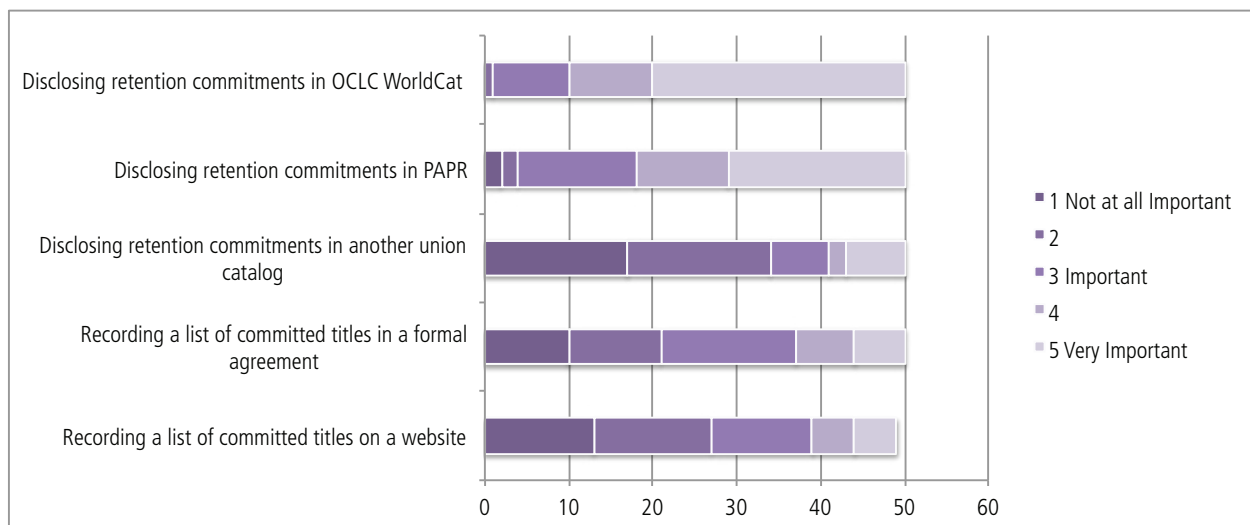
Retained items held in place at my institution appear in my local library catalog	47	96%
Retained items held in storage contributed by my library appear in my local library catalog	31	63%
Retained items held in storage contributed by other libraries appear in my local library catalog	10	20%
Retained items held in place at other institutions appear in my local library catalog	7	14%
Retained items appear in my local library catalog as interlibrary loan	6	12%
Retained items held in other storage facilities in the group appear in my local library catalog	4	8%
None	1	2%

23. Which retained titles appear in your consortium's catalog to users? Check all that apply. N=40

Retained items held in place at my institution appear in the consortium's catalog	29	73%
Retained items held in place at other institutions appear in the consortium's catalog	23	58%
Retained items held in storage contributed by my library appear in the consortium's catalog	23	58%
Retained items held in storage contributed by other libraries appear in the consortium's catalog	20	50%
Retained items held in other storage facilities in the group appear in the consortium's catalog	13	33%
None	11	28%
Retained items appear in the consortium's catalog as interlibrary loan	7	18%

24. Shared print retention commitments can be recorded in a variety of ways. Some require greater effort than others and result in a more or less permanent record of commitments. For the long term, how important are each of these methods for recording shared print retention commitments? Please make one selection per row. N=50

Methods	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Important	4	5 Very Important	N
Disclosing retention commitments in OCLC WorldCat (using separate shared print OCLC symbols, Local Holdings Records, 561 and 583 fields)	0	1	9	10	30	50
Disclosing retention commitments in the Center for Research Libraries' Print Archives Preservation Registry (PAPR)	2	2	14	11	21	50
Disclosing retention commitments in another union catalog	17	17	7	2	7	50
Recording a list of committed titles in a formal agreement	10	11	16	7	6	50
Recording a list of committed titles on a website	13	14	12	5	5	49
Total Responses	24	29	36	21	35	50



If you indicated that “Disclosing retention commitments in another union catalog” is important above, please specify the catalog. N=16

A province-wide union catalogue

Commitments must be recorded, esp. locally.

Consortial shared OPACs, where relevant

I-share Illinois CARLI catalog

Library and Archives Canada if possible

National union catalogues such as AMICUS that support ILL activity.

OhioLINK Central Catalog (3 responses)

PALCI E-ZBorrow system

Prospector

Scholars Portal discovery and search platform. Concern about cost to disclose holdings commitments in OCLC WorldCat

This task is labor intensive and should not be duplicated.

TRLN, and perhaps others that do not yet exist

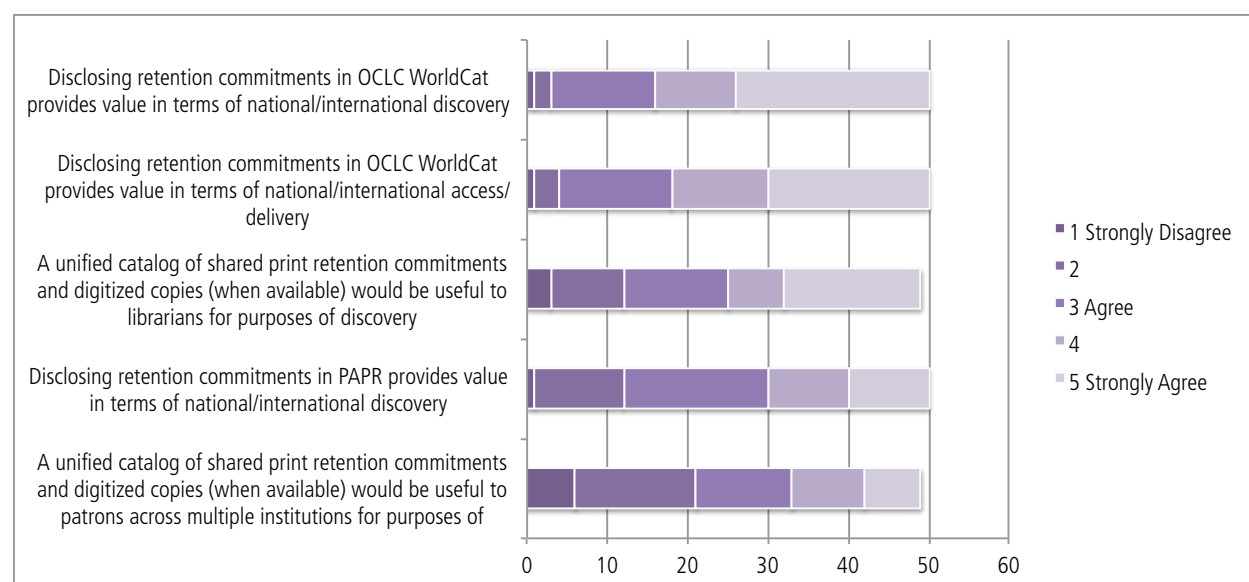
USMAI consortial catalog

WorldCat, PAPER

OCLC has adopted Shared Print Metadata guidelines for the disclosure of archiving commitments in OCLC WorldCat and the Center for Research Libraries' Print Archives Preservation Registry (PAPR). These metadata standards include using separate shared print OCLC symbols, local holdings records (LHRs), 561 and 583 fields to record custodial history and retention.

25. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 equals strongly disagree and 5 equals strongly agree. Please make one selection per row. N=50

Statement	1 Strongly Disagree	2	3 Agree	4	5 Strongly Agree	N
Disclosing retention commitments in OCLC WorldCat provides value in terms of national/international discovery	1	2	13	10	24	50
Disclosing retention commitments in OCLC WorldCat provides value in terms of national/international access/delivery	1	3	14	12	20	50
A unified catalog of shared print retention commitments and digitized copies (when available) would be useful to librarians for purposes of discovery	3	9	13	7	17	49
Disclosing retention commitments in PAPR provides value in terms of national/international discovery	1	11	18	10	10	50
A unified catalog of shared print retention commitments and digitized copies (when available) would be useful to patrons across multiple institutions for purposes of discovery	6	15	12	9	7	49
Total Responses	7	22	30	24	30	50



Comments N=6

A unified catalog would be more useful if containing all retention commitments, not just shared ones.

Disclosure of commitments via OCLC seems to be the most effective way to proclaim to the world a binding preservation commitment and for the world to be able to see how many copies of a given object remain (a fundamental risk management measurement). Because of WorldCat's current dominance, there is nothing close.

In how many places do we want to (1) record the information, and (2) have to search to find the information?

It doesn't seem that recording retention commitments in WorldCat would enhance discovery except in rare circumstances where creating a bibliographic record for a title was necessary to record the decision. It seems more likely that recording retention in WorldCat can help with long-term access and delivery.

Not sure I'm interpreting statements correctly. Disclosing retention commitments is primarily useful to libraries; disclosing the holdings is necessary for patrons.

The importance of the discovery is exclusively to staff; users merely want to know "Do you have it?" and "How can I get it?".

ACCESS AND RESOURCE SHARING FOR RETAINED RESOURCES

26. Please list the resource-sharing networks your library participates in for lending and borrowing of physical materials (returnables). N=49

ASERL, TRLN, CRL, SHARES, ATLA

BLC, BAML (Boston Area Music Libraries), OCLC SHARES, CRL CAMP (Cooperative Africana Microforms Project)

Borrow Direct (Ivies+), HELIN (Rhode Island Higher Education Library Network), SHARES (OCLC Research Libraries)

Borrow It Now OCLC WorldShare

BorrowDirect, MARLI, ILLIAD (ILL)

Center for Research Libraries, SOLINET, Triangle Research Libraries Network, UNC Statewide Resource Sharing Project

CIC, SHARES, NCC, among others.

CIC, ALI, CRL/Linda Hall, GIF-N AM COORD COUNCIL ON JAPANESE LIBR RES, Indiana Libraries, Latin American Research Resources Project, US Newspapers Program

CIRCUIT

Colombo (BCI), OCLC, IFLA

Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), Academic Libraries of Indiana (ALI), State of Indiana

GIL Express, ARCHE, OCLC WorldShare Interlibrary Loan

Greater Western Library Association, Global Sharing Program, Latin America Research Program, Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing, TAE-Kansas, TAE-Mobius, Transmission Express Courier Group, West GAC.

GWLA, RAPID ILL, OCLC SHARES, CRL, MOBIUS

GWLA, UALC (Utah Academic Library Consortium)

GWLA. We also have various agreements with several small networks for specialized language/geographic materials.

I-Share

I-Share, OCLC

ILLiad

NEOS (local), TAL (provincial), COPPUL (regional)

NUL participates in global resource sharing agreements with libraries in the state of Illinois, the CIC, the OCLC Shares program, and selected African libraries. We participate in worldwide resource sharing through OCLC WorldCat ILL, ALA forms, and email requests for both borrowing and lending.

OCLC Rapid

OCLC Interlibrary loan, VIVA, ASERL

OCLC, which includes WorldShare ILL, VDX, and Article Exchange. The National Library of Medicine's DOCLINE. The Center for Research Libraries Global Resources Network. The NCC GIF for ILL services from Japan; this is the Global Interlibrary Loan Framework from the National Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources.

OCLC WorldShare

OCLC WorldShare, Borrow Direct, E-ZBorrow, OCLC SHARES

OCLC, COPPUL, OCUL, CARL, CREPUQ, Manitoba Libraries Consortium, Council of Atlantic University Libraries

OCLC, GWLA, Rapid ILL, Prospector (INN Reach)

OCLC, RAPID

OCLC, RAPID

OCLC, UBorrow, PALCI E-ZBorrow

OhioLINK, CIC, OCLC

OhioLINK, SWORL

OhioLINK Inn-Reach, OCLC WorldCat ILL

Ontario-RACER

Ontario Council of University Libraries-RACER, OCLC WorldShare

PALCI, OCLC, Access PA

PASCAL, KUDZU (ASERL), CRL

Prospector Rapid GWLA Relais, Borrow it Now OCLC

RapidILL

The Alberta Library

Tri-University Group of Libraries, Ontario Council of University Libraries, WorldShare ILL, SUBITO. We borrow and lend outside of these networks on an individual basis.

TRLN, ASERL, and OCLC

UBorrow, E-ZBorrow, Vale

USMAI, CIC, RAPIDILL (ARL pod), CIRLA, Maryland Library Network

UW System, CRL, and CIC memberships.

Virtual Library of Virginia (VIVA), ASERL, WRLC (as part of ASERL), and OCLC (general ILL, not a specific network but one nonetheless).

WEST (since about 2011)

WRLC, ASERL

27. Please list the consortia your library participates in for the acquisition of electronic resources. N=49

Amigos, GWLA, Oklahoma Department of Libraries/OCALD/OSHRE

Arizona Universities Library Consortium (AULC), Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Greater Western Libraries Alliance (GWLA)

ARL, ASERL, CRL, LYRASIS, SAALCK, KYVL, Information Alliance

ASERL, State Assisted Academic Library Council of Kentucky (SAALCK), LYRASIS

BCI, Canadian Research Knowledge Network (CRKN)

BCLC, BCI, HKN, CRKN, AFMC, COPPUL, CRL, GNARP, CIFNAL

BLC, Five College Libraries

BLC, Waldo, NERL

California Digital Library

CARLI, CIC, CRL, University of Illinois Libraries

CARLI, CIC, GWLA, LYRASIS

Carolina Consortium, Center for Research Libraries, LYRASIS, NCLIVE, North East Research Libraries, Triangle Research Libraries Network

CIC, ALI, CRL, LYRASIS, NERL

CIC, ALI, MCLS, INspire

CIC, LYRASIS, PALCI

CIC, MCLS, NERL, CRL (among others).

CIC, WiLS, UW System, and CRL

Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries, GWLA, University of Colorado System, Colorado State Consortium

COPPUL, CRKN, Consortia Canada, The Alberta Library

Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries (COPPUL), Canadian Research Knowledge Network (CRKN), The Alberta Library (TAL), Health Knowledge Network (HKN), Center for Research Libraries (CRL), LYRASIS

CREPUQ, Consortia Canada, CRKN, LYRASIS

CRL, UC

Galileo, GETSM (University of Georgia, Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, Georgia Regents University [formerly medical college of Georgia]), LYRASIS, NERL

Greater Western Library Association (2 responses)

GWLA, AMIGOS, SCAMEL (medical library consortia), and two state consortia: Oklahoma Department of Libraries (basic EBSCO databases), and Oklahoma Council of Academic Library Directors (for Psych databases and Academic Search Premier)

GWLA, Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries

GWLA, Hawai'i Library Consortium

GWLA, MOBIUS

GWLA, UALC, CRL, LYRASIS

LYRASIS, NERL, CIC, USMAI, MDL

NERL, CIC, LYRASIS, Vale

NERL (North East Research Libraries)

NERL, PALCI, LYRASIS, ARL

NERL, LYRASIS

NERL, LYRASIS, CRL, TRLN, ASERL, Carolina Consortium, WALDO

NUL participates in purchase/licensing agreements administered by Amigos, CARLI, CIC, CRL, LYRASIS, and NERL.

OhioLINK

OhioLINK, CIC, LYRASIS

OhioLINK, LYRASIS, Ohionet

Ontario Council of University Libraries, Canadian Research Knowledge Network (2 responses)

Ontario Council of University Libraries, Canadian Research Knowledge Network, Consortia Canada

PASCAL, Carolina Consortium, ASERL, LYRASIS

TRLN

UC_CD, CRL, CSU-UC partnerships

Virtual Library of Virginia (VIVA), smaller ad-hoc groups

VIVA, ASERL, CRL, LYRASIS

WRLC, NERL, LYRASIS

28. Some shared print agreements limit access to members only; some do not. If your library retains shared print items on behalf of the members in a shared print agreement, to what extent does your library provide access to the shared print items beyond the membership? Check all that apply. N=49

Access to items retained under the shared print agreement is extended through other agreements with other lending networks	38	78%
Access is extended to branch libraries and regional campuses of my institution but not to wider networks	7	14%
Retained items are available to members only	6	12%
My library does not retain shared print items	6	12%

29. What forms of access do you provide to the shared print items your library holds? Check all that apply. N=49

Scans	39	80%
Circulate physical volumes to patrons of my library	36	74%
Loans of physical volumes for unrestricted use by patrons at the borrowing library	30	61%
Photocopies	26	53%
Loans of physical volumes for in-library use only at the borrowing library	26	53%
My library does not retain shared print items	7	14%

30. Does your library systematically digitize the shared print items it holds? N=46

Yes	1	2%
No	45	98%

If yes, please briefly describe the scope of digitization of shared print items. N=1

Digitize upon request

Answered No N=3

Only Special Collections are excluded.

Scans not yet on the Annex.

The shared print items we currently hold in a "light archive" were already available from vendors in digital form so we are not digitizing them ourselves.

SELECTION

31. How does your library identify titles to retain in the shared print programs in which your library is involved? Check all that apply. N=47

My library receives a list of proposed titles from a group coordinator and selects from them	32	68%
My library reviews gaps lists and provides holdings to fill gaps	17	36%
Selectors identify titles and copies for retention within a group of libraries (e.g., "last" or shared copies)	13	28%
My library receives predefined group criteria and uses a tool locally to identify titles that meet the criteria	9	19%

If you indicated above that your library uses a tool to identify titles, please briefly describe the tool.
N=5

Elaborate Excel spreadsheets

Local programs to match criteria to MARC records in catalog

Locally developed tool (FirstCopy) $2 - \text{Missing}/10 + (\text{LastCopy OR Currency}) + \text{Class} + (\text{ASERL} * -2.25)$ FirstCopy: Ratio of owned first volume to the first volume of the title squared (Values: 0 to 1) Missing: A negative numerical score of missing volumes. Each missing volume counts as 1 and each missing issue counts as .1. All missing issues are summed and this sum is divided by 10. (Values: -n to 0, at GT this was -3.5 to 0) LastCopy: For ceased titles only. This is a ratio of owned latest volume to the final volume of the title. (Values: 0 to 1) Currency: For continuing titles. Currently, received journals are assigned a value of 1, and .1 is subtracted for each year not held (.9 for 2010 cancellations, .8 for 2009 cancellations, etc.) GT used a floor of 0 for titles cancelled in or before 2000. (Values: 0 to 1) Class: A weight added for classes relevant to the library's mission. At GT we added a weight of .25 to all LC Q and T titles. (Values: 0 or 0.25) ASERL: A proxy variable if the item has been nominated for ASERL by another library (0 or -1). We then multiply this proxy times the maximum value of the algorithm – 2.25.

Relies on owned e-journals collections to add blocks of titles, e.g., JSTOR or publishers that participate in Portico.

We use spreadsheets created from SerialsSolutions KnowledgeBase overlap analysis, SCS Greenglass.

32. For new print monographs purchased each year, does your library have a default practice of sending them directly to storage unless explicitly identified for the in-library shelving? N=50

Yes	3	6%
No	44	88%
My library doesn't have a storage facility	3	6%

33. Please indicate the number of titles archived to date by your institution for all shared print programs in which you participate. N=35

Number of Titles

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
3	375,810	21,240	155	85,123

34. Please indicate the number of volumes archived to date by your institution for all shared print programs in which you participate. N=34

Number of Volumes

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
8	548,589	44,821	7329	119,137

DESELECTION

35. Please characterize the collection management and service decisions your library has made as a result of your participation in shared print programs in the past year. Check all that apply. N=50

Retained collections in place on behalf of the partnership	37	74%
Contributed holdings to a retained collection held elsewhere	21	42%
Deselected holdings based on retention commitments made by other ARL libraries in shared print programs	16	32%
Dedicated human resources to managing shared print collections	16	32%
Deselected holdings based on retention commitments made by non-ARL libraries in shared print programs	10	20%
Moved duplicate copies of retained holdings to off-site shelving	10	20%
Not made any collection management changes	9	18%
Discontinued acquisition of print titles acquired elsewhere in the partnership	5	10%
Shifted human resources from print collection management	4	8%
Implemented enhanced access services for retained titles (digitization, scan-on-demand, direct delivery by mail, print-on-demand)	4	8%
Acquired more print titles on behalf of the partnership	1	2%
Increased access service staff to satisfy demand from a broader partnership	1	2%
Increased ILL prices for retained titles	0	0%
Other decision(s)	6	12%

Please briefly describe the other decision(s). N=6

Beginning these arrangements for Contributed holdings.

Changes noted here are prospective, based on plans for shared print collection.

My library does not retain shared print items.

Nothing yet for deselected holdings based on retention commitments made by other ARL libraries in shared print programs

We began to plan for collection analyses to inform significant deselection efforts to take place over the next three years that will focus on journals, books, and federal documents in paper and microformats. We also began to incorporate consideration of shared print programs (PALCI) and cooperative digitization (HathiTrust) in policies/procedures dealing with collection acquisition, replacements, etc.

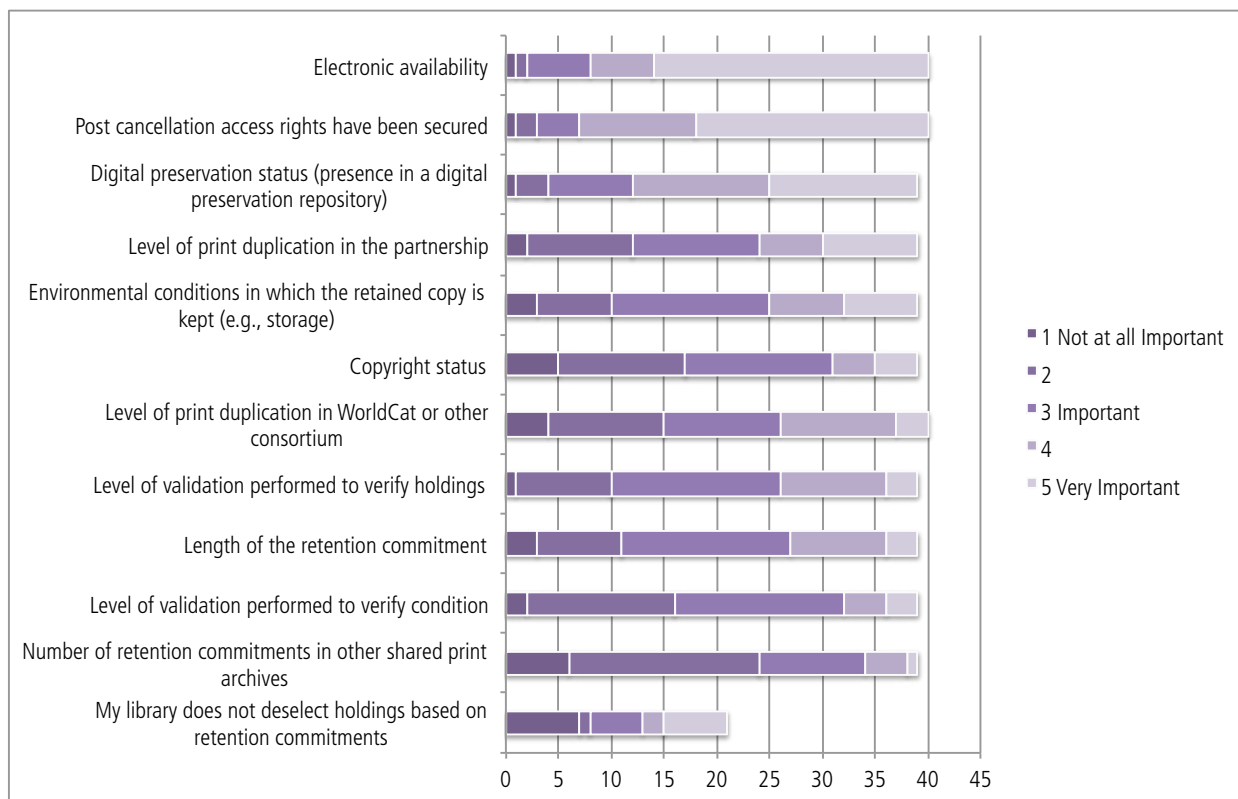
We have made limited changes to our staffing to get shared storage initiated. It's unclear whether this will need to continue or will diminish as the work becomes more routine.

36. When your library deselects duplicate holdings based on the retention commitments made in shared print programs, how do you go about it? Check all that apply. N=45

Title-by-title decision	30	67%
All titles in specific categories of materials in the shared print collections	11	24%
My library does not deselect holdings based on retention commitments made in shared programs	11	24%
All titles that duplicate holdings in the shared print collections	10	22%

37. When your library deselects duplicate holdings based on the retention commitments made in shared print programs, how important are the following criteria when making those decisions? Please make one selection per row. N=47

Criteria	1 Not at all Important	2	3 Important	4	5 Very Important	N
Electronic availability	1	1	6	6	26	40
Post cancellation access rights have been secured	1	2	4	11	22	40
Digital preservation status (presence in a digital preservation repository)	1	3	8	13	14	39
Level of print duplication in the partnership	2	10	12	6	9	39
Environmental conditions in which the retained copy is kept (e.g., storage)	3	7	15	7	7	39
Copyright status	5	12	14	4	4	39
Level of print duplication in WorldCat or other consortium	4	11	11	11	3	40
Level of validation performed to verify holdings	1	9	16	10	3	39
Length of the retention commitment	3	8	16	9	3	39
Level of validation performed to verify condition	2	14	16	4	3	39
Number of retention commitments in other shared print archives	6	18	10	4	1	39
My library does not deselect holdings based on retention commitments made in shared print programs	7	1	5	2	6	21
Total Responses	18	33	38	32	38	47



Comments N=7

Although we make deselection decisions based on national projects, our GWLA project is very small.

If we were to deselect, these are the criteria that would be used.

Importance of electronic availability depends on the title.

My library does not retain shared print items.

Nascent programs, no deselection activities

We are still in the process of weeding our monographic collections, and have begun a major deselection process for serials.

We have actually deselected very few if any titles to date, but are trying, and our answers reflect the thought and work we have done toward that goal.

38. Does your library use a tool to identify what to deselect next? N=50

Yes	11	22%
No	39	78%

If yes, please identify the tool. N=11

Excel

Excel spreadsheets; Sirsi's Director's Station

For monographs we use Cognos, business intelligence software, to identify copies that have not circulated in the last 20 years. Then we remove last copies from this list (adding a tag in the holdings record), and pass on the information to the liaison librarians. For journals rationalization, we pull holdings lists using ISSN matches through Cognos. The ISSN list comes from the publisher.

GIST Program

JSTOR title list

Relies on owned e-journals collections to add blocks of titles, e.g., JSTOR or publishers that participate in Portico.

SerialsSolutions overlap reports, SCS Greenglass

Some of our collections reside at the UC Regional Library Facilities. While not all of these collections are technically part of a formal "shared print program," they are considered UC shared print collections and are governed by a UC-wide persistence policy. After subject librarians identify materials to send to an RLF we utilize a tool retrospectively to deselect these items if a copy already exists at an RLF.

We have been using the SCS services and now WorldShare Analytics tool.

We hired Sustainable Collection Services to identify book deselection candidates; consortial availability was one of the decision points. At the moment we deselect serials based on e-journal back file purchases with perpetual access.

We plan to use collection analysis tools including WorldCat and proprietary data processing by external consultants.

39. Does your library use a third party deselection service? N=50

Yes	9	18%
No	41	82%

If yes, please identify the service. N=9

RLF Tool for monographs

SCS Greenglass (4 responses)

Sustainable Collection Services for monographs

Volumes designated by the Western Regional Storage Trust

We are in discussions at present with Sustainable Collection Services.

We have been using the SCS services and now WorldShare Analytics tool.

40. In the past year, how many volumes has your library deselected as a result of participation in shared print programs? Include volumes permanently removed from your collections. Do not include volumes moved to off-site shelving (storage). Include volumes donated to shared collections held by another institution. N=36

Number of Volumes Deselected

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
8	87,000	6,922	0	19,996

DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN A SHARED PRINT PROGRAM

41. You indicated your institution does not participate in any shared print program. Which of the following reasons influenced your decision not to participate? Check all that apply. N=8

Costs do not justify returns	1	13%
Concerns about inequity in the partnership	1	13%
Too few partner	1	13%
Concerns about providing access to users at many other institutions	1	13%
Concerns about staff time to participate in the program	1	13%
Concerns about providing access to users at specific institutions in the partnership	0	0%
Archiving commitment is too long or too short	0	0%
Nature of the collections doesn't fit my institutions' needs	0	0%
Too few copies are being kept in the program	0	0%
Collaborative collection management is not a priority for my institution	0	0%
Collaborative collection development is not a priority for my institution	0	0%
Program is not accepting new members	0	0%
Other reason(s)	6	75%

Please specify the other reason(s). N=6

Although I might share a few of the concerns listed for this question, my main reason is that to my knowledge my library has not been approached or invited to participate in shared print programs, so we haven't made "a decision not to participate." We have ourselves tried to stir up some regional interest in a shared print repository, but haven't had much response.

Moving forward with shared print options is very much on the table here, but at this point we haven't been participating as we are currently able to house our collections onsite.

No partnerships have emerged regionally, new high-density storage facility relieves pressure on collections storage.

This is not a priority for us right now.

Until recently, shared print programs were not a priority for our library. It was considered that the costs would not justify the returns and that the important materials would sooner or later be available electronically. Following a thorough

strategic planning process, our philosophy has changed. We are now looking for opportunities to collaboratively collect and share collections/resources within the Libraries, with university partners and beyond.

We are in conversation with a number of programs.

42. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 equals strongly disagree and 5 equals strongly agree. Please make one selection per row. N=8

Statement	1 Strongly Disagree	2	3 Agree	4	5 Strongly Agree	N
It will always be important for some library to preserve print collections, regardless of digital availability or digital preservation status.	1	1	0	1	5	8
It is primarily the responsibility of ARL member libraries to sustain and manage comprehensive print collections of record.	0	3	2	0	1	6
Total Responses	1	4	2	1	5	8

Comments N=3

Historically, other types of institutions, including national libraries and consortia such as CRL, have participated in this kind of collecting and resource sharing. These institutions should be kept in mind as partners as we move forward.

I chose 2 since I don't believe it is the job of any one library to engage in this, it needs to be a collaborative effort. I also think that it will likely fall to the ARL libraries to do this, as I don't see anyone else having the means.

The responsibility falls on ALL libraries not just ARL libraries.

43. Twenty years from now, academic and research library users should expect to find fewer copies of intentionally retained print publications that represent, in the aggregate, a comprehensive, widely accessible shared collection. Users will find these resources.... N=8

Resource Location	1 Strongly Disagree	2	3 Agree	4	5 Strongly Agree	N
Spread across a network of ARL, non-ARL, and large public libraries	0	1	3	1	2	7
At ARL libraries	0	0	4	0	2	6
Spread across a network of ARL and non-ARL libraries	0	1	4	0	1	6
Total responses	0	1	5	1	3	8

Comments N=1

As online becomes the version of record, as platforms and interfaces improve, and digital archiving improves, and patrons change their habits, the need for multiple print archives will be reduced. ARL libraries will not be the only type of

institution to retain and archive print, and it should certainly not be necessary for each ARL library to maintain extensive print holdings. Each must decide what makes sense given their goals, priorities, and resources.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

44. Please enter any additional information that may assist the authors' understanding of your library's participation in shared print programs. N=14

CARLI is moving towards a goal of five print copies in the consortia.

Have interpreted shared print to include only programs that involve formal commitments to retain as opposed to programs whereby library consortially acquires new print books as shared holdings that are placed in an off-site facility but without any special retention commitments.

Just a general note about the survey questions that ask for opinions regarding relative importance of different factors, predictions about what might happen in the future, etc.: most of these questions have not been discussed widely or at length with colleagues in my library, and thus they should not be interpreted as an institutional response.

Library is in the process of planning for a shared print collection at ReCAP (with NYPL and Princeton.) Answers are based in those plans. Some answers not possible for this reason.

My library has agreed to be a last copy in the CARLI last copy program, but so far has not been identified as the last copy holder of any item. Will in future, we believe. My library contributed many volumes to CRL's JSTOR print retention program some years back, but have not contributed, or even deselected, any volumes corresponding to JSTOR print retention program recently. Will in future, we believe. We also are in the process of developing new policies and procedures to better support deselection of print material held in shared print repositories.

Shared print repositories have a central role in the Libraries' vision and strategic planning. As we continue our transition to the digital library of the future while still maintaining our unique physical collections, shared print programs will become increasingly important to achieving our objectives.

The library's primary e-acquisitions nor other consortial partners involved with shared print program, regional initiatives lag behind other/denser regions; new high-density storage facility relieves pressure on collections storage. While not participating in any shared print programs we are members of LOCKSS, Portico, HathiTrust.

The questions here, as structured, made our responses a bit inconsistent. We only participate in one formal shared print arrangement at the moment and are negotiating a new arrangement with a peer institution that should take effect later in the year. We are holding some titles in anticipation of that arrangement and will eventually begin to discard once it is finalized. Faculty resistance to the loss of direct access to print remains high even as actual use of print is demonstrably negligible. Culture, both within the library and in many academic units, remains our biggest obstacle.

The university has a 44-item collection in the Internet Archive. The titles have been selected due to local/regional interest. There is no fee for participation. The library scans the print items, and uploads them to the archive, and catalogs them.

We are developing a high-density storage facility and will move most of our print collections into that facility. At that time we will likely contribute some or all of our archived journals to Scholars Trust. Access to actual print copy is limited to consortial libraries. Access to an electronic version or copy/scan of the print is open to any library. Deselection, number of volumes deselected: I only included the number of items lent to other libraries through Scholars Trust, as the

shared print programs are not the principal selection criterion for our deselection projects. We will now also offer loans to other programs in PAPR.

We are in a pilot program for shared print monograph retention in our state consortium. Locally, our main goal for this project is to reduce print collections, but the consortia has a broader goal of analyzing past purchases to inform future collection decisions.

We aspire to a stronger role in shared print & a reduction of unnecessary duplication in a large system.

We have also engaged recently in deselection of print (paper and microform) government documents and other collections without regard to shared print commitments, based solely on WorldCat representation of widespread holdings availability and online access. So deselection is also proceeding without respect to participation in formal shared print programs. Hence the answer of 0 for deselection within the last year because of participating in shared print.

We have deselected material on the basis of Ithaka's What to Withdraw tool, with the understanding that other regional consortia in Canada had agreed to preserve print copies of these titles, and print copies were also available at the University of Alberta and University of British Columbia libraries, which have both indicated their intent to preserve their print journal runs.

RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

University of Alberta
Arizona State University
Boston University
Brigham Young University
Brown University
University of Calgary
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, San Diego
University of Chicago
University of Colorado at Boulder
Colorado State University
Columbia University
University of Delaware
Duke University
University of Florida
Georgetown University
University of Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology
University of Guelph
University of Hawaii at Manoa
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Indiana University Bloomington
Iowa State University
Johns Hopkins University
Kent State University
University of Kentucky
Louisiana State University
University of Louisville
McGill University

McMaster University
University of Manitoba
University of Maryland
University of Massachusetts Amherst
University of Michigan
Université de Montréal
National Archives and Records Administration
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio University
Ohio State University
University of Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University
Purdue University
Rice University
University of Rochester
Rutgers University
University of South Carolina
University at Albany, SUNY
Syracuse University
Temple University
University of Tennessee
Vanderbilt University
University of Virginia
Virginia Tech
Washington University in St. Louis
University of Waterloo
University of Wisconsin–Madison

SURVEY OF SHARED PRINT PROGRAM MANAGERS/COORDINATORS

The results below are based on data submitted by 23 shared print program managers by the deadline of June 9, 2014. The survey's questions are reproduced below, followed by the response data and selected comments from the respondents.

Shared Print Programs Responding

Academic Libraries of Indiana (ALI) Shared Monographs Initiative
Central Iowa Collaborative Collections (CI-CCI)
CIC Shared Print Repository (CIC SPR)
Connect New York Shared Print Project
Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois Last Copy Project (CARLI)
CRL JSTOR Print Archive Project (CRLJSTOR)
Five Colleges Library Depository Program (FCLD)
Florida Academic Repository (FLARE)
Iowa-Wisconsin Distributed Print Repository (DPR)
Legal Information Preservation Alliance
Maine Shared Collections Strategy
Medical Serials Print Preservation Program (MedPrint)
Michigan Shared Print Initiative (Mi-SPI)
Minnesota Library Access Center (MLAC)
Ohiolink Book Depository Program (OHI PR)
Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium Distributed STM Print Serials Archive Project (PALCI)
SCELC Shared Print Initiative
Scholars Trust. ASERL-WRLC Cooperative Journal Retention Program
Shared Print Archive Network (COPPUL SPAN)
Triangle Research Libraries Network Collaborative Print Retention (TRLN)
University of California Shared Print Program
Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC)
Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST)

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP

1. Please indicate the number of each type of institution that participates in your shared print agreement. N=22

Type of Library	Responses	Total Participants
Academic libraries, ARL members	17	198
Academic libraries, non-ARL members	18	509
Academic libraries, community or 2-year college	2	46
Public libraries, ARL members	0	0
Public libraries, non-ARL members	1	3
Non-degree granting research libraries, ARL members	0	0
Non-degree granting research libraries, non-ARL members	2	6
Other category	6	253

Note: An institution may participate in more than one program and may be counted more than once in the aggregate total.

Please specify any "other category" of participating library. N=6

1 participant: Maine InfoNet, which is a collaborative of academic, public, school, and special libraries.

2 participants: The Illinois State Library & the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy (a high school run by the state)

3 participants: Hospital libraries

5 participants: Library consortium

65 participants: 63 Academic law libraries in the US and Canada (33 parent institutions are ARL); 2 state law libraries

177 participants: FC Library Depository Affiliate Program

Additional Comment

While they are not full members, 21 other academic, state, and public libraries (none that are ARL members) in Florida, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands participate as selective federal depository libraries; all independent colleges and universities and all community/state colleges in Florida participate through the statewide program for FLARE to accept monographs from any academic institution if it is the last copy of a monograph in the state.

Academic libraries, ARL members N=17

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
1	98	11.82	4.00	23.99

Academic libraries, non-ARL members N=18

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
1	109	28.28	9.50	36.99

2. Please enter the number of your participating institutions that are primarily state- and primarily privately funded. N=22

Type of Institution	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
State-supported	19	1	121	20.21	10.00	28.32
Privately supported	16	1	110	28.31	10.00	35.56

3. Many institutions in shared print agreements are also involved in other lending networks (such as affiliated campuses, interlibrary loan networks, or state-wide consortia). Please indicate the extent to which your program extends access to partners outside the shared print agreement. N=23

Access to items retained under the shared print agreement is extended to non-members through other agreements with other lending networks	17	74%
Access is extended to branch and regional affiliate libraries of member institutions, but not to wider networks	3	13%
Items retained under the shared print agreement are available only to signatories of the agreement	3	13%
Items retained under the shared print agreement are not accessible	0	0%

4. What is the geographic proximity of your program's member institutions? N=23

Members are in a single state/province	10	44%
Members are in multiple non-contiguous states/provinces	7	30%
Members are in multiple contiguous states/provinces	6	26%

CHARACTERISTICS OF SHARED PRINT AGREEMENT

5. Who owns the retained materials? N=22

The contributing library retains ownership	11	50%
The retaining library assumes ownership	4	18%
The shared print repository or governing body assumes ownership	2	9%
Other ownership model	5	23%

Please briefly describe the other ownership model. N=5

Distributed sharing model, owning library retains ownership and holds the physical item on behalf of the group.

Participating libraries decided against formal retention agreements. Instead, items that meet the group's definition of scarcely held will be protected from weeding done as a result of this project.

The contributing library retains ownership until the title is de-duped and one copy is then retained for the group, i.e., the group is then the owner of the one retained journal title.

To be determined. Too early to answer as policy and governance issues have yet to be written. Thus, subsequent questions below have been left blank.

UMass retains ownership; the four colleges give ownership to Five Colleges, Inc.

6. What is the duration of the agreement? N=15

Number of Years

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
3	9999	18.57	10.00	25.06

Years	Responses
3	2
5	4
10	2
15	1
24	1
25	3
100	1
9999	1

7. What is the duration of the retention commitment? N=17

Number of Years

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
3	500	52.18	25.00	117.27

Years	Responses
3	1
10	3
15	2
24	1
25	8
100	1
500	1

8. Please enter the year when activities in your shared print program commenced. N=19

First Agreements Signed N=18

Year	Responses
2001	1
2004	1
2008	3
2009	1
2011	3
2012	5
2013	4

First Items Committed N=19

Year	Responses
2003	1
2004	1
2008	3
2009	2
2011	2
2012	6
2013	3
2014	1

First Items Made Accessible N=18

Year	Responses
2003	1
2004	1
2008	3
2009	2
2011	1
2012	4
2013	5
2014	1

First Withdrawal Based on Retention N=15

Year	Responses
2003	1
2005	1
2008	2
2009	1
2011	1
2012	5
2013	3
2014	1

9. What environmental storage conditions are expected? N=21

Conditions	All materials	Some materials	N
Conditions typically found in full-service libraries, open stacks	5	8	13
Conditions typically found in Harvard-like high-density storage facilities	5	8	13
No explicit policy	4	0	4
Total Responses	13	8	20

Comments N=11

Four of the five depositories are Harvard-like high-density storage facilities. The fifth one is a closed stacks facility.

Items are retained locally, as such, storage conditions vary per institution. Participants provide a description of their facilities. Disclosure of this information is key for making informed collection management decisions and overall success of the program.

Participation is location neutral, but due to space issues, most (approximately 90%) materials are housed at the Library Service Center, an off-site facility.

Retention commitment and conditions both depend on risk level of material; retention commitment is 10 years for low risk material, 25 years for medium and high risk.

The library that accepts the items as a last copy decides where they will house the item. Locations of items include circulating collection, rare book room, long-term storage, etc.

The primary goal of our Shared Copy Policy is to avoid duplicating holdings in our Harvard-style facility. Titles in the facility are declared shared based on the discarding of duplicates received from other member libraries.

The temperature is maintained at 60 degrees Fahrenheit (+/- 2.5 degrees). Relative humidity is maintained at 50% (+/- 4%).

Two members have robotic retrieval storage facilities incorporated in their buildings; the other five hold retention items in open stacks.

Until the high-density storage facility is operational, items are stored in one of two "medium density" storage facilities that have environmental conditions at least equal to open stacks in full-service libraries.

We follow the Northeast Document Conservation Center guidelines.

We're committed to retain at least 10 years, with a review of guidelines and retention commitments mid-way (around the 5 year point).

10. What services or responsibilities do supplying libraries perform before items are included in the shared print agreement? N=21

Services/Responsibilities	All Materials	Some Materials	No Materials	N
Holdings records are updated	14	3	4	21
Volume-level validation	10	5	6	21
Condition assessment	7	4	10	21
Shared-print-specific OCLC symbol applied	6	2	13	21
Holdings records are disclosed in OCLC	6	6	9	21
Holdings records are disclosed in another union catalog	6	1	14	21
Holdings records are disclosed in CRL PAPR	5	2	13	20
Issue-level validation	4	5	12	21
Gaps in holdings are proactively requested and filled	3	2	16	21
Relocated to preservation-quality environment	3	10	8	21
Conservation repairs	2	5	14	21
Vacuuming or cleaning	1	5	15	21
Page-level validation	0	2	19	21
Conservation housing (boxing, stabilization)	0	8	13	21
Total Responses	18	17	21	21

If you indicated that "Holdings records are disclosed in another union catalog" above, please specify the catalog. N=8

Connect New York Union catalog

Five College Catalog

Florida State University System union catalog (MANGO)

Holdings are in a shared depository catalog as well as in the OhioLINK union catalog.

MaineCat (<http://mainecat.maine.edu/>)

Retention list is in a database on our consortium's server, accessible by members only.

Scholars Trust contributions are documented in JRNL hosted at the University of Florida.

WRLC maintains a union catalog for its members.

11. Please indicate what activities are performed under the program's agreement, and who performs them. Check all that apply. N=20

Activities	Contributing Library	Shared Print Coordinator	Archive Holder	Non-Archive Holder	Shared Print Governance Group	N
Provide storage space for retained items	6	1	13	0	3	20
Selection of items to retain	5	5	5	1	12	19
Local holdings records updates	12	4	12	1	1	19
Provide access to items	7	2	11	0	2	18
Loan items	6	2	11	0	2	18
Retain items for a defined period of time	5	1	11	0	2	17
Disclose retention commitments	3	5	9	0	7	16
Verify holdings for completeness	10	1	7	0	0	14
Multi-institutional collection analysis	4	7	3	1	8	13
Ship items to retaining libraries	11	2	3	2	0	13
Conservation of items for retention	8	1	7	0	0	13
OCLC uploading	4	2	10	0	1	13
Contribute funds to program	8	1	6	3	4	12
Provide reference services for retained resources	8	0	5	0	1	12
Fill gaps in holdings	7	3	3	0	2	11
Replace damaged or missing holdings	6	2	5	0	0	11
Acquire print resources	3	0	4	0	0	5
Systematic digitization (not for research sharing)	1	0	2	0	0	3
Total Responses	18	19	13	5	16	20

Comments N=8

All funding is "in-kind" staff time; contributing library to complete online form and "offer" the item; retaining library in accepting, processing, and adding to its collection.

As all shared copies are housed at the facility operated by the consortium, most of the above categories are not applicable.

As the print program coordinator, NLM develops and hosts the DOCLINE system in which MedPrint commitments are recorded. DOCLINE provides reports, search interface, and editing of holdings for national commitment. In the future, NLM expects to exchange print program data with other repositories including OCLC and PAPR.

Due to the nature of our project, many of these items are not applicable. Our shared print policy group will define "scarcely held," which could be considered selection of items to retain. Group collection analysis was performed by SCS. Any verification, preservation, and formalization of retention decisions are up to the individual library.

FLARE does volume level validation, condition assessment, vacuuming and cleaning, conservation housing (and occasional repair), seeks to fill gaps, applies the FLARE OCLC symbol and uploads FLARE holdings to OCLC and MANGO, records and FLARE in PAPR. Individual libraries are responsible for updating their own OCLC and MANGO holdings records.

Our shared print materials are in a repository; they are not held by retaining libraries.

SCS facilitated the decision making of retention items and collection analysis that was made by the group.

Shared print coordinator also writes policy, conducts assessments, manages member relations and communications.

12. Please briefly describe what resources the coordinating entity is expected to provide to perform those activities. N=15

All costs and workload for staffing and maintaining the facilities and retained materials is borne by the library that undertakes the agreement.

All deduplication and recycling of discarded copies, as well as shelving and access services for retained copies, is handled by the staff at the central consortial facility.

California Digital Library (CDL) is the Administrative Host for WEST and is expected to provide an administrative home for the program and program manager. CDL administers member agreements. All resources to perform this responsibility are provided by WEST members in the form of member fees (and grant funding in the first few years).

Conducts inventory of contributing library's holdings for each title and reports gaps. Updates holdings records of contributing library to indicate commitment to Collaborative Print Retention. Determines if and which partner libraries can fill gaps and indicates on holdings inventory—updates holdings records to indicate commitment to Collaborative Print Retention. Processes volumes by updating bib and item records according to campus procedures. Moves volumes to new location (if appropriate). Reports completed titles and new holdings locations.

Consortium provides some staff time maintaining database.

Coordinating body primarily provides analysis, coordination, and allocates funds to perform work of the program. Governing body selects content for ingest, determines policies.

Facilitate group decision-making at key points in the process and trouble-shoot issues raised by contributing libraries.

FLARE coordinating entity (Smathers Libraries at UF) provides storage facilities and operating staff, including cataloging, processing, traying, and retrieval; acquires shelving and supplies; acquires or develops software; manages personnel and fiscal services, including invoicing participating members; and manages the governance and coordinates approval of policies. Less than 1/3rd of the costs are currently funded by participants other than UF.

Funding and working in an advisory capacity with the storage facility to resolve ingest and access issues.

Leadership, recruitment, policy development, contracts, coordination of completion of holdings, disclosure

Online form to facilitate the information regarding the items that are submitted to the program. Staff time to coordinate the project.

Our Governing Council approves policies and oversees procedures. The actual verification and conservation occur at the depository level. The Print Depository liaison updates the holdings in OCLC.

Programming and maintenance upgrades to the DOCLINE system. Reports to MedPrint users, upkeep of MedPrint website.

The California Digital Library provides a shared print manager, collections analyst, and bridge funds until campuses (members) can fully absorb program costs.

These are group decisions. All group decisions are made by the governance group.

13. Are there plans to distribute retention responsibilities more broadly? N=21

Yes	9	43%
No	12	57%

If yes, please briefly describe the plans. N=9

Expansion plans for 2015/16 are underway adding 3 to 5 new members.

If first institution does not wish to add to their collection, other institutions are queried as to their interest and willingness to do so.

In the fall we anticipate receiving a list of titles from TRLN (Triangle Research Libraries Network).

More projects, more plans are under development.

Shared print in place agreements for prospective and retrospective monograph collections.

To date we have only archived journal back runs; next phase of project will consider monographs, and we expect retention commitments to be distributed among more participating libraries.

We anticipate that the group will grow in numbers, spreading the load. We also expect to appoint a project coordinator in the near future. At some point it may be necessary to hire a part-time coordinator.

WEST plans to distribute Archive Holding responsibilities for low risk titles to as many as 60 institutions. Currently there are 20 archive holders in WEST.

Will expand to other host sites as project grows. New host sites will be selected from within the existing member libraries.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BUSINESS MODEL

14. Please briefly describe the business model for this shared print program. N=18

All program participants share costs equally, contributing funds for program management and collection building.

Any TRLN library may identify and offer materials. Processing of materials carried out by TRLN Collaborative Print Retention Program. Materials remain the property of contributing library.

As noted above the primary goal is conservation of space in the central facility. Operations are handled by central staff and are funded by a) the assessment paid by each member institution, which covers access services, and b) the one-time processing fee paid by the depositing institution, which covers accessioning, deduplication and recycling of discarded materials.

ASERL and the Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC) combine the contents of their respective print journal archives under a single retention and access agreement—Scholars Trust. The combined title list exceeds 8,000 journal titles and more than 250,000 volumes.

Connect New York (CNY) is a 501(c) 3 library consortium with 18 members in New York State. As such, member dues and individual library budgets along with grant funding subsidize most CNY projects. In the case of shared print, CNY helped to fund the cost of a major collection analysis project amongst 12 of the 18 CNY libraries. Future shared print activities will also be funded in a way that allows for some central funding and for individual library contributions, depending upon the nature of the project. 2014: SCS project funding of approximately \$15,000 subsidy from central fund. 2013: SCS project funding of approximately \$40,000 subsidy from central fund. 2012: No formal funding. Activities funded by CNY budget: Personnel – Consultation with Sam Demas over two fiscal years. Collection Analysis – Sustainable Collection Services. Program administration – % of central staff time estimate allocated to this project.

Contributed funds, invoicing, and contract with analysis vendor was handled by MCLS, our consortium. MCLS facilitated discussions, planning, and coordinated implementation.

FLARE is the shared print retention program for the Florida State University System and the University of Miami. All holdings are property of the State of Florida, managed by UF on behalf of the participants. All participants, including UF, deaccession holdings when the items are transferred to FLARE. Each participating institution signs an MOU with UF and commits to sharing in the costs of managing the collection and operating the facility based on a weighted student FTE. Operating funds are also sought from the Florida legislature and the Board of Governors of the State University System (which has provided approximately \$1 million), and will be sought from donors and grants.

Funded by Five College Libraries and fees from the Affiliates Program.

Members share program costs net after grant funding from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Program activities include member management, communications, archive creation services, collection analysis, and systems development and support. Members absorb costs for access, storage, shipping materials, and deselection.

Minnesota Library Access Center (MLAC) is a state-funded facility.

Shared Print at the University of California is a collaborative program of the ten campus UC libraries, with project management and analytical staff based at the California Digital Library. CDL funds two positions, a shared print manager and shared print analyst, from its own budget. In addition, the CDL budget provides financial support to selected programmatic activities that require ongoing operational staff support. Some activities (e.g., the UC JSTOR print repository) involve funding from external sources, while several other projects are undertaken via contributed effort at our campuses.

The current project is funded by a grant from IMLS with partner libraries providing matching funds. Post grant funds (August 2014 onwards) new members will pay membership fees (still to be agreed) to cover collection analysis and project management. Libraries are expected to absorb costs such as work on disclosing retention commitment and attending meetings.

The MedPrint program operates under the auspices of NLM's DOCLINE system. No funding is allocated specifically for this purpose, other than staff time allocated to programming and other support services for DOCLINE and the MedPrint website. Our National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM) partners share the responsibility in getting the word out to potential participants.

The willingness of libraries to participate. The willingness of libraries to accept and add materials to their collection. Limited oversight from consortium to coordinate the program.

Voluntary participation only. SMALL portion of member fee supports central administration of contracts and holdings documentation.

This is a joint project of LIPA and NELLCO, two law library consortia with different but complementary missions. It is a 3-year pilot devoted to federal and state primary legal materials. Four libraries have contributed materials to build the initial collection; an additional 62 libraries are paying an annual subscriber fee to participate; LIPA and NELLCO are underwriting a portion of the total cost to help the project during this pilot phase.

We do not currently have a designated "Business Model" as the 13 state-supported institutions that participate in the depositories do not directly contribute funds to deduplication program. It is currently handled with regular operating funds coming from the state.

We have a Memorandum of Understanding. There is no budget or fees. Shipping and personnel costs were borne by each of the three contributing libraries.

15. Please enter the annual budget for the program for your last three fiscal years. N=14

2014	2013	2012
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	23,449	51,617
30,400	30,000	31,500
120,000	160,000	0
135,421	131,910	128,057
300,000	250,000	250,000
576,314	591,377	484,685
682,400	684,400	703,500
760,803	446,545	398,946
899,144	1,040,739	988,702
1,440,342	1,440,342	1,449,342

16. Please indicate which activities are specifically supported by the budget. Check all that apply. N=16

Personnel	11	69%
Program administration	12	75%
Collection analysis	9	56%
Consolidation costs	5	31%
Shipping costs	2	13%
Other activity	9	56%

Please specify the other activity. N=9

A large part of the budget goes to operation and maintenance of the central storage facility and inventory control system. Since the shared print program is entirely folded into the normal operation of our Shared Collections Facility, the budget figures above cover the total operation; we do not have a separate budget line specifically for shared print.

Budget provided above does not include storage personnel and other costs already embedded in the budget of the Smathers Libraries; it does include other funding provided by UF. Other costs supported by the budget include leased facilities and improvements to storage facilities, software, shelving, trays and other supplies, equipment (including freezers used for conservation), personnel not already included in the Smathers Libraries budget, and OCLC fees. So far, the Smathers Libraries have absorbed all ILL expenses. Collection analysis is a cooperative effort between the submitting libraries and the staff at FLARE.

Limited staff time is used to support the program. Materials are moved from donating library to retaining library by state delivery system.

Meeting expenses (food)

Moving collections to storage facility, ingesting materials, building an access platform, storage costs

No budget allocated for this activity.

Print On Demand service testing, website, travel, batch loading fee for loading retention commitments into OCLC, and F&A costs

Systems development and support for collection analysis. Archive creation services performed by six Archive Builders for approximately 60K volumes/year higher risk titles.

The funds listed above are the FULL operating funds for the depository. Out of these funds come the staff costs for the deduplication project.

17. Please enter the amounts of program funding received from grants, endowments, member fees, or other funding sources for your last three fiscal years. N=10

2014

Grant funding	Endowment	Member fees	Other funding source
—	—	—	—
230,000		29,500	425,000
		30,400	
		80,000	40,000
		135,421	
		300,000	
447,394		313,409	
301,181			275,132
—	—	—	—
	225,000 *		

2013

Grant funding	Endowment	Member fees	Other funding source
		23,449	
214,000		29,500	441,000
		30,000	
		80,000	60,000
		131,910	
		250,000	
227,656		218,888	
317,759			273,617
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

2012

Grant funding	Endowment	Member fees	Other funding source
		51,617	
200,000		29,500	474,000
3,500		28,000	
—	—	—	—
		128,057	
		250,000	
202,960		195,985	
198,465			286,219
		\$11,000 each	
—	—	—	—

If you selected “Other funding source” above, please specify the year and the source. N=4

CDL budget for all years

Grant partner costs sharing matches

Other funding source for 2013 and 2014 is the underwriting from the two parent institutions, LIPA and NELLCO.

* Since this is a short-term project, our budget isn’t divided into individual years.

Additional Comment

The program is built into the collaborative spirit of TRLN. The TRLN budget (to which each member institution contributes equally) does not include specific line items for the Collaborative Print Retention Program.

18. For prospective agreements, what is the annual expenditure on new acquisitions? N=2

[NOTE: Only one respondent indicated budget-supported plans to acquire new content for a shared print program prospectively, possibly indicating that existing programs are currently more focused on collaboratively storing and maintaining legacy collections and new acquisitions purchased individually or alongside the shared print collaboration.]

\$3,359,974 (\$19,974 in direct expenditures plus \$3.34 million that represents “value”, not direct financial expenditure. UC libraries receive free shared print books and journal issues as part of some of its license agreements with publishers for prospective publications.)

Assuming the 3-year pilot is successful with the initial legacy collection, we will establish the annual budget for prospective acquisitions in 2016.

19. Please indicate who pays for the following functions. Check all that apply. N=20

Functions	Supplying Library	Shared Print Program	Hosting Library	User	Other	N
Project management	1	15	1	0	4	19
Records work	9	9	6	0	3	19
ILL fulfillment of returnable items	7	3	4	1	4	17
Multi-institutional collection analysis	4	10	1	0	5	16
ILL fulfillment of digital surrogates	5	3	4	0	4	15
Promotion and awareness	4	13	2	0	1	15
Systematic digitization (not for resource sharing)	2	0	2	0	2	6
Total Responses	12	15	7	1	8	20

If you selected “Other” above, please specify the function and identify the entity. N=8

All funding comes from the participating libraries but is handled through the WRLC budget.

Borrowing libraries typically pay for ILL.

Borrowing library pays for ILL fulfillment.

Collection analysis and project management are supplied by the OhioLINK consortium office.

Consortium staff is the project manager.

Costs of entire Collaborative Print Retention Program are covered by dues paid by TRLN member institutions.

No activity for these items [collection analysis, ILL, digitization].

Other includes the central service bureau—Florida Virtual Campus—that maintains MANGO and the individual ILS for each state university.

20. Does your shared print program have dedicated staff? N=21

Yes	13	62%
No	8	38%

If yes, how many individuals and how many FTE are dedicated to the shared print program? N=12

Individuals	FTE
1	0.01
1	0.5
1	1
2	0.5
2	0.65
2	2
2	2
2	n/a
3	0.5
5	5
10	3.52
32	29.5

21. Are there plans to distribute purchasing responsibilities more broadly? N=18

Yes	1	6%
No	17	94%

If yes, please briefly describe the plans. N=1

Not explicit plans, but UC has a toolkit available for bibliographers to prepare proposals for shared purchase agreements for monographs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PURPOSE AND VISION

22. Please briefly describe the mission and goals of the program. If there is a statement on your website, please enter the URL in the Call for Documents at the end of the survey. N=15

1.2 Vision: MLAC will be a leader in national efforts to provide access to and preserve the collected resources in all subject areas with a focus on the unique and at-risk materials held in Minnesota libraries. 1.3 Mission: MLAC will provide environmentally controlled high-density storage, technical processing, and access services for lesser used, print library materials acquired by Minnesota libraries. MLAC will collaborate on a regional and national level with digital and traditional preservation efforts.

As noted above the goal is to eliminate duplication and maximize the use of space in our Shared Collections Facility (a Harvard model depository).

ASERL libraries seek new options for sharing the costs and effort of long-term retention of print journals as a means of optimizing collection management across the consortium. The agreement provides assurance that the journals designated under this agreement will be retained and available for research purposes as long as the need reasonably exists, thereby allowing participating ASERL libraries to consider withdrawing duplicates of said items from their campus collections, and to rely with confidence on access to the retained copies.

Conserve valuable library resources and support service to all patrons of the Participating Institutions by reducing unwanted duplication, and the duplicative effort and long-term costs to shelve and care for print materials that are not often used but have enduring value.

PALMPrint, Preserving America's Legal Materials in Print, is a joint project of LIPA and NELLCO. The mission is to establish a shared collection of legal materials, jointly owned by the sponsoring organizations and the participating libraries. Goals for the pilot project are: 1) provide off-site storage for an accessible historical print collection of American primary legal materials; 2) allow participating libraries the freedom to weed print collections and recapture space for other purposes; and 3) facilitate the transition to a greater reliance on digital materials by securing the print for just-in-case access.

Preserve the scholarly record. Provide access to the scholarly record. Create opportunities to reclaim space...through a distributed print journal archiving service in the western region of the United States.

Serious storage constraints facing Iowa State University, the University of Iowa, and the University of Wisconsin—Madison mandated an effort to tackle this problem in a deliberative and coordinated way. An inter-institutional task force was formed to design and implement a process with a selected group of titles as a pilot project. The immediate goal was to liberate shelf space with an eye toward the future development of a consortial collection management plan for the storage of print journals among the three institutions.

Take a collaborative approach to retaining and preserving print collections in Maine. Our goals are: 1. To develop a strategy for a statewide, multi-type library program for managing, storing and preserving print collections among public and private institutions to achieve greater efficiencies and extend the power of every dollar invested in collections and library facilities. 2. To expand access to existing digital book collections by developing print-on-demand (POD) and e-book-on-demand (EOD) services to support long-term management of a shared print collection, and the integration of digital resources with print collections. 3. To formalize organizational agreements, establish a budget, and develop policies essential for the maintenance of shared print and digital collections, access to them, and responsibility for sharing them.

The CIC Shared Print Repository (SPR) is intended to: Aggregate, secure, and preserve the rich print resources developed by CIC libraries over the past two centuries. Ensure that CIC scholars and students have timely access to these archived resources. Realize the economies of scale made possible through collective action that will allow CIC libraries to apply best practices for storing, preserving, servicing, and reflecting print holdings well into the future. Help CIC campuses reclaim local resources, including space, funds, and staff time by relieving them of the obligation to store lesser-used redundant materials. Integrate CIC libraries into an emerging national network of collectively managed research library resources.

The collections of the Ohio Regional Library Depositories, in addition to their intellectual value, represent an enormous economic investment. The Ohio Regional Depositories are committed to providing a comprehensive preservation program for these collections which encompasses a system of plans, policies, procedures, and resources required to properly care for and prolong the life of these collections for the use of the educational and research community. The

Ohio Regional Library Depositories will attempt to follow national depository preservation standards and will participate in appropriate, regional and national, collaborative depository programs.

The intent of the study is to help individual libraries identify books in their collections that have had little or no use and are widely held, so that these items can be considered for withdrawal with reasonable assurance that access will persist. The study will also identify books that are unique or rarely held so that libraries can take steps to preserve and retain them if they so choose. Longer-term goals include using the results to develop of a statewide strategy for print book collections and inform ongoing collection development.

The overall aim of [shared print collections] is to further optimize the management of information resources for students and faculty by reducing unnecessary duplication, leveraging shared assets (such as regional library facilities), and expanding the information resources available system wide, while meeting the information needs of library users at each campus.

The project has two distinct goals: First, to responsibly reduce the size of local print collections by reducing duplication of low circulating titles among the participating libraries so that library space may be freed up for other uses. Second, to create and maintain a distributed, shared collection of these identified monograph titles to ensure that circulating copies of them are retained within the group, readily accessible to group participants and other Michigan libraries.

To provide access to shared print archives, create opportunities for the reallocation of library space, and preserve the print record for its members in a cost-effective way.

To responsibly reduce the size of local print collections by reducing duplication among the participating libraries so that library space may be freed up for other uses.

23. Is print retention coordinated with a digitization plan in this program? N=21

Yes	2	10%
No	19	90%

If yes, please briefly describe the digitization plan. N=2

The preferred delivery is digital. When time, funding, and copyright permit, we will digitize rather than circulating or before reshelving.

There is a not a formal plan per se, but having made retention commitments we looked at different methods including digitization to ensure the material would be preserved. We decided to focus digitization efforts on titles not already digitized in the HathiTrust and those in the public domain. MSCS libraries were provided with lists of titles that met these criteria and so far two libraries are using their lists to identify digitization candidates. The other libraries did not have the resources to carry out the digitization work at this time.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCOVERY

24. To whom are items that are retained under the shared print agreement made accessible? Check all that apply. N=21

Items	To Shared Print Agreement Members	To Non-Members	N
Retained item circulates	15	15	20
Electronic scanned files	11	14	16
Photocopies	10	13	15
Items are not available	0	3	3
Total Responses	16	19	21

Comments N=13

A smaller subset of the Shared Print Materials held as UC Shared Print circulates to non--members (non-UC libraries.) This includes monographs held in place at campuses and some stored collections.

Access to retained items is provided via scans, photocopies, and loan of physical volumes for building use only in borrowing libraries.

All titles committed for retention can be circulated within the state through the state-wide resource sharing system and also on ILL to non-OhioLINK participants.

Bound volumes of journals circulate only to Five Colleges and Affiliate members.

If the program continues after the pilot project, we will make materials accessible to non-members for a fee.

If the retaining library adds the materials to its circulating collection, then it circulates as it would any other acquired item. If the library adds the item to a collection that does not circulate (such as a rare books collection), then the retaining library's policies in place dictate if it will/will not circulate. The retaining library may decide at its own discretion to digitize.

Loan of physical items is at the discretion of the archiving library.

Photocopies or loans may also be arranged for regional or branch campuses of the main institution.

Reports of holdings are available to participants. DOCLINE provides a search interface to library holdings with a filter on national commitment to print retention. Each holdings record includes a field indicating whether holdings record is included in the national print retention program, MedPrint.

Shared Print Agreement Members are a subset of the overall PALCI membership that are directly involved in retention; the "Non-Members" in this case means the rest of the PALCI membership who benefit from the shared print program as a member of PALCI.

Since we have no formal retention agreements, access to any items retained remains the same as always. Some libraries may choose to move extremely rare items to special collections but these decisions are individual and not dictated by the project.

We do not have a "non-circulating" status for physical materials, but less than 1% of physical materials circulates each year.

Whenever possible/appropriate, scanned items are placed in the UF digital collections for broad public access. Most items in FLARE circulate; however, bound journals are loaned only to members and limited to in-library use.

25. How are retained titles made known to participants? Check all that apply. N=20

Retention commitments are indicated in local holdings records	13	65%
Retained items use the MARC 583 field to designate retention agreements	13	65%
A list of retained items is made available to shared print participants	11	55%
A list of retained items is made publicly available	8	40%
Retention status is displayed in the local library catalog	9	45%
All items retained under the agreement are represented in a program-specific ILS or discovery system	4	20%
Other method	4	20%

Please briefly describe the other method. N=3

All items are included in a shared instance of Voyager, which serves as the ILS for 7 of our 9 members. Information on items discarded/retained is recorded there.

FLARE records are visible in WorldCat and other OCLC databases and in the Florida State University System union catalog, MANGO.

Participating libraries may choose to enter or note retained titles in their local catalogs. If the program continues after the pilot project, we will make the list of retained items publicly available and register them in PAPR and other print registries.

UCs do not have a standard method for providing title lists. Right now it's a hodgepodge of lists posted to websites or wikis. In the upcoming year, we will work to upgrade disclosure in OCLC to be able to facilitate discovery.

26. Please indicate in which print preservation registries, if any, library staff can find a list of retained titles and holdings. Check all that apply. N=12

PAPR	7	58%
OCLC Firstsearch	5	42%
Journal Retention Needs Listing (JNRL)	2	17%
DOCLINE	2	17%
Other registry	4	33%

Please specify the other registry. N=4

Amendments to member agreements

ASERL Scholars Trust

We will be adding holding to JNRL later this year.

WorldCat

27. How are retained titles made known to users? Check all that apply. N=20

Retained items held in place at a member institution appear in that library's local catalog	14	70%
Retained items held in storage contributed by a library appear in that library's catalog	8	40%
Retained items appear in members' local library catalogs as interlibrary loan	7	35%
Retained items held in place at other institutions appear in non-holder institutions' library catalogs	2	10%
Retained items held in other storage facilities in the group appear in members' local library catalog	2	10%
Retained items are not visible to users	3	15%
Retained items held in storage contributed by other libraries appear in non-contributing institutions' library catalogs	1	5%
Other method	8	40%

Please briefly describe the other method. N=8

A group access capability (GAC) facilitates resource sharing and title level discovery in OCLC Firstsearch. No group catalog has been developed.

Each school handles discovery locally; some do not make items visible to users, others do.

FLARE records appear in the Florida State University System union catalog, MANGO. The unique OCLC symbol FLARE appears in the MANGO and OCLC records. Individual institutions can merge FLARE records into their local catalogs if they wish.

Items also appear in shared catalog. Holding information is added to OCLC.

Reports of holdings are available to participants. DOCLINE provides a search interface to library holdings with a filter on national commitment to print retention. Each holdings record includes a field indicating whether holdings record is included in the national print retention program, MedPrint.

Retained items appear in the union catalog based on the shared Voyager system.

Retained items either appear in the local library catalog, the shared depository catalog, and the OhioLINK union catalog.

Some of the institutions have discovery systems.

28. Where are retention commitments recorded? Check all that apply. N=19

Items retained by participating libraries are identified in local holdings records, using separate shared print OCLC symbols and the MARC 583 field to designate retention commitments	9	47%
All items retained under the agreement are represented in a program-specific database or ILS	6	32%
Title lists are recorded in a formal agreement	4	21%
Retention commitments are recorded in a standard print preservation registry	4	21%
Other location	5	26%

Please specify the other location. N=5

590 field of local MARC record

A list of titles and contributing institutions is maintained on the Scholars Trust program page on the ASERL website. Please note: Participating libraries agree to document retention agreements in the MARC 583 field within their local holding records by December 31, 2016 (this does not include the use of a separate shared print OCLC symbol).

FLARE retains all items; and the FLARE holdings records use a separate shared print OCLC symbol (FLARE) and the MARC 583 field to designate retention commitments.

Individual libraries do not make retention commitments as all materials are sent to an off-site storage facility.

Items retained by participating libraries are identified in local catalogs using the MARC 583 field to designate retention commitments.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLECTIONS: RETAINED ITEMS

29. What publication types are being retained? Check all that apply. N=21

Journals	16	76%
Monographs	10	48%
Indexes to retained journals and serials	7	33%
Supplements to retained journals and serials	7	33%
Federal government documents	4	19%
Other government documents	4	19%
Other publication types	4	19%

Please specify the other publication types. N=4

Art slides (ARTSTOR Hartill Collection), microforms (EEBO)

Atlases and other over-sized print materials

The policy covers both periodicals and monographs. It has only been implemented with periodicals to date due to the difficulty of accurately determining whether monographs are duplicates or not based solely on MARC data. We are working on a project to identify monographic duplicates with Sustainable Collections Services at this time.

We have a collection development policy that defines the categories of US primary legal materials; in some cases this includes commercial versions of government documents, e.g., court reporters.

30. Are ancillary materials in non-print formats retained? N=20

Yes	8	40%
No	12	60%

If yes, please indicate which physical formats are being retained. Check all that apply. N=8

Microfiche/microfilm	5	63%
Maps	5	63%
Audio Media	4	50%
Photographs/Slides	4	50%
Video	3	38%
Other format	5	63%

Please specify the other format. N=5

Any additional material included in publication with the print publication

Any forms that supplement or accompanied the original print publication

Computer files

Other formats on a case-by-case basis

Other materials that might be found within a journal issue are retained. For example, vol. 1, no. 1 of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* contains a color swatch that is retained. This volume is kept in Special Collections and does not circulate.

31. Please describe the location of retained items in your shared print program. Check all that apply.
N=20

Items selected for retention are designated for the program and stored in place in the library of origin	13	65%
Items selected for retention are relocated to a designated storage facility or secure storage area designated as the multi-institutional shared print collection site	12	60%
Items selected for retention are moved into a secured storage facility or specially designated storage area at the institution of origin	4	20%
Other location	2	10%

Please specify the other location. N=2

Items that are accepted are sent to the library that accepts the item. That library decides where in their collection it will be housed (circulating collection, off-site storage, rare book collection).

Occasional volumes may be placed in Special Collections.

32. How many copies of selected items are designated for retention? N=18

Number of Copies

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
1	13	1.83	1.00	2.81

Copies	Responses
1	14
2	3
13	1

33. What plans are in place for replacing lost or damaged items? N=19

No explicit policy	10	53%
Lost or damaged items will be replaced or repaired at the expense of the borrowing institution	8	42%
Lost or damaged items will be replaced or repaired at the expense of the shared print program	1	5%
Lost or damaged items will not be replaced or repaired	0	0%

Comments N=6

Depositing library shall use reasonable efforts to repair or replace damaged or lost material. Depositing library may secure agreement from partner libraries not to replace damaged or lost material in the event that replacement copies are either unavailable or electronic archiving solutions are deemed sufficient for those volumes.

Each library has their own policy, but MedPrint would expect a library to accurately update their holdings if an item is lost or damaged beyond use.

The decision to replace will be determined by the governance body.

This policy will be developed by an advisory group in the coming year.

UC has a replacements policy for shared print resources that provides options for replacement of print with print and/or digital copies. The policy follows a FRBR model for decisionmaking, with certain manifestations/expressions preferred over others.

Where permissible, FLARE will substitute digital formats for lost or damaged titles.

34. What consultant service or tool does your program use to analyze the collections? Check all that apply. N=16

In-house, homegrown solution	8	50%
SCS, Greenglass	6	38%
OCLC Collection Assessment	4	25%
CRL Print Archives Preservation Registry, Collection Analysis tool for journals	1	6%
Intota Assessment	0	0%
Other service or tool	3	19%

Please specify the other service or tool. N=3

JRNL

JRNL for print journals; ASERL Federal documents tools (needs and offers and gap analysis)

None used by the PALMPrint program. Individual libraries may use whatever tool they choose.

35. Do you use the service or tool primarily to identify what to archive next, or what to deselect next?

N=14

Identify future archival activity	10	71%
Identify potential deselection activity	4	29%

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLECTIONS: HOLDINGS

36. Please indicate the number of titles archived to date/under a retention agreement in the program and the average number of titles added each year. N=15

Titles	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Archived	15	60	1,400,000	178,538	4406	408,903
Added each year	11	0	72,276	7,250	808	21,574

Number of titles	Average number of titles added each year
60	0
80	100
169	0
246	
2,400	1,000
2,927	585
3,000	1,500
4,406	808
8,000	
8,181	1,350
16,526	627
17,692	1,500
361,381	72,276
852,995	
1,400,000	

37. Please indicate the number of volumes archived to date/under a retention agreement in the program and the average number of volumes added each year. N=15

Volumes	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
Archived	15	3,380	1,522,012	308,588	156,155	488,061
Added each year	9	0	108,439	50,089	60,000	33,372

Number of volumes	Average number of volumes added each year
3,380	0
22,735	25,000
55,000	
95,000	80,000
120,000	60,000
137,852	27,570
144,619	
156,155	26,000
250,000	
255,862	63,790
354,000	60,000
542,197	108,439
550,000	
1,500,000	
1,522,012	

38. Are there plans to retain more print holdings in the future? N=21

Yes	20	95%
No	1	5%

If yes, please quantify your ingest goals for future years, to the extent possible. N=16

120,000 volumes (2014–2016) higher risk titles. Finish archiving digitally preserved titles (e.g., Portico/CLOCKSS)—number TBD.

155,000 volumes in next two years

344 more titles, 9301 more volumes

Five Colleges is building a new “library annex” that will provide additional space for up to 2.5 million volumes.

Given the nature of our program, there is no specific goal. I do expect the annual average to decline as most members have already transferred the bulk of their periodicals to the Shared Collections Facility. Monographic deduplication, assuming we are successful in establishing a process for identifying duplicates, will yield a lower rate of return as duplication among the monographic collections is relatively low.

Holdings will be added to MLAC Facility until it reaches capacity (probably another 50–75,000 volumes max.)

In addition to the current program projects, UC’s plan to start a shared print monographs and federal documents program as well as expanded, annual print journal archiving campaigns to the storage facilities. An initial targets for retention: 500,000 monograph volumes, 20,000 journal volumes annually, 10,000 federal documents volumes.

MedPrint has a defined list of 246 titles to which members can commit. If we meet the goal of 13 copies of each of those, the program will be expanded. Libraries can also commit to any title they wish to hold, but those titles are not part of the formal MedPrint agreement. Libraries have committed to hold well over 700 titles.

No explicit goals

Not known at this time, it's dependent on how many libraries join in the future.

On a project basis, but we can't predict the number of titles.

Planned high-density storage facility will house 5.2 million volumes and will probably be filled within 7 to 10 years.

Possibly. We have not yet identified our next collection.

Under development; currently working on distributed print retention of American Psychological Association journals.

Unknown

We do not have a title count, but the title/volume ratio is very small because of the nature of these materials. For the remaining two years of the pilot we will ingest materials to fill gaps in holdings and in categories of primary materials, but we expect this to be a relatively small quantity.

39. Are there plans to acquire more print resources collaboratively in the future? N=21

Yes	9	43%
No	12	57%

If yes, please quantify to the extent possible. N=9

Collaborating on Oxford University Press pilot that includes acquisition of one shared print copy.

More cooperative collection development is one of the long-term goals of the project, but no discussions have happened yet. We are still working through the first phase of the project.

MSCS partners Colby, Bates, and Bowdoin already have a shared joint library collection development program.

No plan yet.

Probably another 50,000 volumes. This will depend on how we choose to expand the collection after the pilot program ends, assuming the project continues.

Separate project from the last copy project is a print patron driven acquisitions project.

UC Shared Print is not actively pursuing cooperative collection development agreements for print (prospective shared print) in the near term, but we have a toolkit available to bibliographers, and they occasionally put forward proposals.

Unknown, to the extent that local budgets will allow.

We are exploring a Five College Print DDA program.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLECTIONS: DESELECTION

40. Does your program arrange for or contract third party deselection services for participating libraries? N=21

Yes	2	10%
No	19	90%

If yes, please briefly describe service. N=2

Not exactly a third party, but UC's SRLF does handle deselection of duplicates for libraries that provide JSTOR holdings for archiving and deduplication.

We are working with SCS to develop deselection lists for monographs.

Answered No N=2

Collection analysis can be performed by the Florida Virtual Campus, which maintains the ILS for each state university.

We have not yet arranged for third party services, but we would like to arrange for third party selection/deselection services for participants in the future.

41. Is the final decision to deselect a group or local decision? N=20

Group decision	6	30%
Local decision	14	70%

42. Where does deselection of duplicate holdings available for ingest occur? N=16

At the supplying library	11	69%
At storage facility or remote location	4	25%
Other location	1	6%

Please specify the other location. N=1

Supplying library is supposed to deselect duplicate holdings prior to submission, but the uniqueness of materials is confirmed upon ingest into FLARE.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

43. Please enter any additional information that may assist the survey authors' understanding of your shared print program. N=5

As previously stated, PALCI Shared Print Archive Holders have agreements for retention; the rest of the PALCI membership benefits from these agreements.

Each of our four member institutions has different rules, requirements, and approaches to selecting materials for the Collaborative Print Retention Program. We've developed a program that aims to accommodate all of this diversity.

The group agreed to focus principally on science, technology, engineering, and medicine (STEM) areas, with a preference for chemistry and physics. We focused on STEM because these are the disciplines in which publishers seem to have moved most aggressively in the direction of electronic publishing. However, members also expressed an interest in dealing with at least one publisher that would give us experience with titles in the social sciences and/or humanities—a role eventually assigned to the publisher Annual Reviews (AR). Although the technical challenges of shared print

management are unlikely to differ by discipline, the reaction of stakeholders (including collection development librarians and faculty researchers) may indeed vary by subject, so it seemed prudent to create at least some topical variety within the pilot. The American Chemical Society and the Institute of Physics were the other journal families that were part of this program.

We believe this is the only repository of its kind to focus on a single discipline. PALMPrint is not strictly an archival project, although we expect actual use of the collection to be low and thus we view it as a gray archive. However, the collection is available for use by participating libraries, and we will have a user interface available in 2014 to enable librarians and researchers to discover and use the materials. Items can be delivered to the requesting library by shipment via common carrier or they can be scanned and delivered electronically where appropriate. An onsite reading room also provides direct access if needed.

UC's Shared Print program includes multiple projects, prospective and retrospective, and for many publication types and formats (journals, monographs, microform, art slides). Some collections are built as shared collections in one of two shared Regional Library Facilities (storage facilities) and some collections are retained in place and actively managed at specific libraries (e.g., Springer monographs and monographic series). Some examples: Shared print for licensed content collections—prospective—one print issue is included in our license agreements for ejournals with some of the major publishers. EEBO—prospective—microform acquisition. Springer monographs—prospective. Shared print monographic series—prospective—held in place. UC JSTOR Shared Print Archive—retrospective. UC's WEST archives—retrospective. IEEE archive—retrospective.



REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

Program Descriptions



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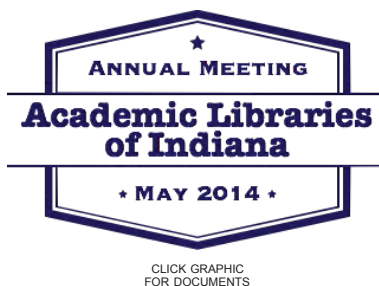
Welcome

Academic Libraries of Indiana (ALI) is an organization representing all academic libraries in accredited non-profit institutions of higher education in Indiana. Included among the 72 ALI members are major research libraries, law and medical libraries, theological school libraries, and many undergraduates libraries.

ALI was established in 2003 to:

- Support economic development in Indiana
- Promote collaboration, innovation, preservation, and resource sharing
- Maintain resources for improving teaching, learning, research and service
- Improve Indiana's information infrastructure

Annual Meeting 2014



CLICK GRAPHIC
FOR DOCUMENTS

Recent News

ALI E-Resource Rendezvous

The ALI E-Resource Rendezvous will be rescheduled from October 2014 to a TBD spring semester date.

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Overview & Introduction

Inspired by the potential enhancements to scholarship, teaching, research, preservation, access, academic achievement, and as well as operational and economic efficiency, six planning task forces representing diverse academic settings convened to analyze academic needs, review trends and formulate potential solutions.

- o Licensing
- o Resource Sharing
- o Tools for Accessing Web-based Resources
- o Shared Digitization Infrastructure, including Digital Archiving
- o Storage
- o Distance Education/Off Campus Library Services

A new vision emerged from this process -- one that set forth an integrated and dynamic approach for higher education by supporting teaching, learning, research, and service in Indiana's seventy-three colleges and universities. The Academic Libraries of Indiana, a not-for-profit consortium, took the lead in 2003 to manage this tactical and strategic cooperation.

ALI cooperative projects address the rapidly shifting trends in teaching, learning, and scholarship that have an increasing impact on student success, faculty excellence, and economic development. New and emerging curricular and research trends, pedagogical styles, changing classroom and academic technologies, burgeoning network bandwidth support needs, shifting scholarly communication models, and increased faculty and student expectations for access. A stronger information infrastructure that also provides enhanced information content is critical for economic development in the state.

Organizational Structure

The Academic Libraries of Indiana has a 501(c) 3 non-profit corporation status that enables it to best address our collective needs and implementation strategies. This non-profit status allows ALI to seek private and federal grant funding as well as state funding through Indiana partner organizations, such as INCOLSA, the State Library, and the Indiana Commission on Higher Education.

To qualify for membership, academic libraries must be part of a not-for-profit institution of higher education within Indiana accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools or the Association of Theological Schools. Participating libraries pay an annual fee to fund ALI's administrative costs and core services that are available to all members. Currently all seventy-three academic libraries in Indiana are members of the Academic Libraries of Indiana. All additional projects are voluntary, with costs shared among specific participants or funded by grants. The governing group is the membership composed of the library directors of the member libraries or their designated representative. The membership adopted Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. The membership has the sole authority to adopt the annual budget, the strategic plan and to deliberate and consider other matters referred to it by the board of directors.

The sixteen-member board of directors is composed of board representatives selected by each of the following constituent groups: Privates - PALNI members (3); Notre

Program Goals

In response to increasing demands for immediate access, ALI members offer full text content online. Through member cooperative programs, the interlibrary lending and delivery system supporting access to all Indiana academic library collections will be improved. ALI members also initiate a collaborative approach to the preservation, storage, and on-demand access to lower-use, but still vital, print collections.

Consortial Resources for Improving Learning, Teaching, Research, and Service

Expanded online academic content: Building on INSPIRE, a state-wide package of databases and full text resources available to all Indiana citizens, members of ALI will identify a core set of significant full-text academic resources to further enrich information content accessible by all our students and faculty. In addition to academic content, ALI provides an organizational environment for members to partner in the purchase of electronic information resources of consortial interest.

Improved access to collections: A cooperative program of interlibrary lending has been in place for decades, evolving with technology, and continuing to improve as individual libraries have upgraded their internal operations. With collaborative actions, significant improvements in service, access, timeliness, and flexibility have been realized.

Digital repository: Drawing on the advanced digitization skills held by Indiana librarians as well as models for collaborative digitization projects in other states, ALI creates a shared platform of digitization standards, IT equipment, training and search systems. Cooperation using shared standards enables cultural and scientific heritage repositories to create digital versions of their rare and unique collections. To the extent permitted by copyright and license agreements, ALI members will make digital images available to all citizens of Indiana and beyond. Integrating digital collections with other Internet projects provides a Web-based repository for Indiana's unique culture and history.

Collaborative preservation and storage facilities for physical collections: ALI's initiatives to improve access to full text content are enhanced by simultaneously supporting Indiana academic libraries' responsibilities to preserve and maintain their print collections in order to sustain access to the scholarly record. A cooperative preservation and storage plan enables ALI to leverage Indiana University's considerable investment in storage facilities in Bloomington. The cooperative preservation program allows academic libraries to allocate limited resources more effectively amid the growing tension between loss of purchasing power or outright budget reductions and continuing demands for new and improved services.

Access to special collections and unique resources: Indiana's academic libraries hold thousands of unique and valuable materials in special collections and archives previously available only to scholars willing to travel to those libraries. Digital, 365/24/7 repositories connect the user to this information content without the cost, effort, and inconvenience of travel.

Improving Information Infrastructure

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF INDIANA

About ALI

<http://academiclibrariesofindiana.org/about>

Dame (1); another private college or university not a member of PALNI (1); Publics - Indiana University Bloomington (1); Purdue University, West Lafayette (1); other public universities (Ball State University, Indiana State University, IUPUI) (2); IU/Purdue Regional Campuses, Southern Indiana University (2); Ivy Tech/ and Vincennes (3); Independent Professional School Libraries (1) and one at-large member (1).

The board of directors has the authority to take charge of, manage, and conduct the business of ALI, including formulating a strategic plan and proposing an annual budget plan for approval by the membership. The membership elects the officers of ALI, who must be members of the board of directors. In 2005, a committee was appointed to review the governance structure.

The day-to-day operation of ALI projects is accomplished through a combination of hired staff and advisory committees representing the member libraries. Wherever appropriate, ALI will contract with INCOLSA or member libraries to implement or manage discrete projects.

IUPUI University Library



"IUPUI Library" by Tom Hanes, licensed under CC BY-NC-SA

Academic Libraries of Indiana members seek to expand the boundaries of faculty and student scholarship by creating common search environments and an infrastructure that catalogs, aggregates, digitizes and distributes these information resources quickly and efficiently. Such an infrastructure also sets the stage for future partnerships outside of academe, e.g. the Indiana State Library and the Indiana Historical Society.

Tools for accessing web-based resources: Simultaneously searching of multiple digital resources available in academic and non-traditional settings connects students and faculty to high quality resources and specialized subject guides.

Virtual Indiana academic library catalog: A virtual or "union" catalog enables students and faculty to explore, discover and mine the substantial information resources of all academic libraries in the state in a single search, regardless of where the searcher is located or the information resides.

Supporting Economic Development in Indiana

Academic Libraries of Indiana supports economic, community, and educational development by making the scholarly record accessible in support of grants, contracts, projects, entrepreneurial ventures, and government initiatives. Students at schools and colleges in Indiana learn how to identify, access, evaluate, and apply information they obtain through their libraries, thus preparing them for vocational success, lifelong learning, and democratic citizenship. An educated citizenry attracts businesses that desire access to this educated workforce.

Although located on college and university campuses, academic libraries are public spaces. They attract visitors, leading to increased foot traffic in the vicinity of the library, and income associated with visitors to our campuses. Increased visitor usage makes a campus more vital and vibrant. Academic libraries provide a gathering place for groups who support our institutions, such as alumni, donors, friends, and individuals engaged in study. They knit together our campuses, and reach out to our communities, drawing in those interested in the graphic arts, literature, theater, music, and cultural arts. Academic libraries enhance an institution's sense of pride and community. The Academic Libraries of Indiana members are engaged in the advancement of economic development and growth for the State of Indiana both individually and collaboratively.

Collaboration, Innovation, Preservation, and Resource Sharing

Academic Libraries of Indiana initiatives are based on the foundational principles of librarianship: quality information content, easily accessible to all members of the higher education community, preserved in digital and print repositories that assure its accessibility now by faculty, students and researchers as well as in the future. Strengthened by communication and collaboration, innovative application of new and emerging technologies, and a sharpened focus on economic impact, Academic Libraries of Indiana is positioned to identify quality information content, make it widely and readily accessible, enable successful use of information resources, and preserve the scholarly record for the State of Indiana.

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ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN RESEARCH LIBRARIES

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Cooperative Journal Retention

ASERL has approved [a policy for cooperatively retaining print journals](#) as a means of optimizing collection management across the consortium. The retention agreement is in effect through December 31, 2035. A group of 25 ASERL libraries are retaining titles under this agreement. The current working title list (*.xls spreadsheet) is available [here](#) (Updated: 09-16-2014)

The program is governed by a [Steering Committee](#) consisting of one representative of each participating library and a liaison from the ASERL Board of Directors.



Scholars Trust

In early 2013, ASERL and the Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC) signed an [agreement](#) to combine the contents of their respective [print journal archives](#) under a single retention and access agreement. The combined title list exceeds 8,000 journal titles and more than 250,000 volumes, making [Scholars Trust](#) one of the largest print journal repositories in the United States. At the same time, WRLC and ASERL libraries have agreed to extend [reciprocal priority Inter-Library Loan \(ILL\) services](#) across the group.

To participate in the program, an ASERL library need only submit a concise letter of agreement signed by the library dean (or higher authority) affirming to comply with the program policies.

[Sample Letter of Agreement](#)

[Journal Retention Program Update](#) (PDF, June 2014)

Supporting Documentation

- [Standards for Use of the 583 Action Note](#) (August 2014)
- [ASERL Journal Retention Steering Committee, Program Work Day, Meeting Notes](#) (PDF, February 12, 2013)
- [Introduction to WRLC's Journal Archiving Program](#) - Mark Jacobs/Bruce Hulse (PowerPoint, February 2013)
- [Shared Print Management – Recommendations for Use of the MARC 583 to Document the ASERL Retention Agreement](#) – Cheryle Cole-Bennett/John Burger. (PowerPoint, February 2013)

JRNL – Journal Retention and Needs Listing

The Journal Retention and Needs Listing (JRNL) tool was developed as a way for participating institutions to track journal retention commitments between the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL) and Florida State University System (SUS) partners. It allows users to upload current journal holdings and identify particular gaps in those holdings. Further, users can determine if their institution has holdings that could be donated to other institutions to fill those gaps.

A [JRNL Oversight Committee](#) consisting of representatives from each participating consortium develops policies to guide development of and participation in JRNL.

JRNL login page: <http://apps.uflib.ufl.edu/JRNL/>

LibGuide: <http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/content.php?pid=398425&sid=3262408>

System Administrator Contact: JRNLDevelopment@uflib.ufl.edu

The following ASERL libraries are participating in this program:


1. Auburn University
2. Clemson University
3. College of William & Mary
4. Duke University
5. East Carolina University
6. Emory University
7. Georgia Tech
8. Louisiana State University
9. Mississippi State University
10. North Carolina State University
11. Tulane University
12. University of Alabama
13. University of Florida
14. University of Kentucky
15. University of Louisville
16. University of Memphis
17. University of Mississippi
18. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
19. University of North Carolina at Greensboro
20. University of South Carolina
21. University of Tennessee
22. University of Virginia
23. Virginia Commonwealth University
24. Virginia Tech
25. Wake Forest University

The project's Steering Committee is focused on the steps needed to implement this policy. For more information about this effort, please contact [John Burger](#) or [Cheryle Cole-Bennett](#)

Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL)

c/o Georgia State University Library - Administration Suite LS7, 100 Decatur Street SE, Atlanta, GA 30303-3202

Phone: (404) 413-2896



Center for Research Libraries
GLOBAL RESOURCES NETWORK

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ARCHIVING & PRESERVATION

Digital Archives

Print Archives

Print Archive Network

▼ CRL Print Archiving

[JSTOR](#)

+ Reference Book Archive


+ Archiving by Domain

+ Print Archives Preservation Registry (PAPR)

Microfilm Preservation

CRL JSTOR Print Archive

As of April 1, 2014, CRL has archived 80,229 volumes of the JSTOR Archive Collections. This is 64% of the holdings within the JSTOR archived collections for Arts & Sciences. CRL continues to build this journal archive, working with regular donations from the University of Arizona, Harvard University, Dennison, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, University of the South and other CRL member libraries throughout the U.S.



Jump to Section:
Project Purpose

JSTOR CATALOG SCOPE

For current CRL holdings information, please connect to our JSTOR Print Archives Catalog. It offers information on our current holdings and those volumes which are needed to complete the collection.

[Browse »](#)

PROJECT PURPOSE

The goal of CRL's JSTOR print archive is to assemble a collection of JSTOR print volumes that match most of those in the JSTOR Arts & Sciences Collections. The exception is for JSTOR collections that are not widely held by CRL member libraries. Currently these are titles found in the Ireland and the British Pamphlets Collections.

The CRL JSTOR print archive is for the use of CRL library members. It provides CRL member libraries with the assurance that print versions of all JSTOR archive titles are available should the JSTOR electronic archive be unable to meet the needs of our members. The volumes in the CRL JSTOR archive are received through donation from CRL member libraries. CRL commits to preserving the volumes, and providing them to members when appropriate.

A complete list of JSTOR archived titles is available on the JSTOR website at (<http://www.jstor.org/action/showJournals?browseType=title&>).

CURRENT JSTOR HOLDINGS

The [CRL JSTOR Catalog](#) provides title level information about the holdings we have available on our shelves and as well as those we have not yet acquired. Call numbers for JSTOR materials are assigned using the same convention as for other CRL holdings. A unique alpha/numerical call number, is assigned to each donated title beginning with the letter J. The numerical part of the call number is assigned sequentially, and is based on the date of receipt. For example, the first title and volume of the JSTOR collection is J-1. Because content is shelved as it is received, volumes within a title may be assigned to different call numbers.


All current JSTOR records in CRL's catalog (<http://catalog.crl.edu/>) have fields that list current holdings and issues wanted. Please note that the catalog holdings do not reflect donation offers we have accepted, but have not yet received.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

CRL has identified the roles and responsibilities of JSTOR print archive donors and CRL in this document: [Roles and responsibilities of donor library](#). Please contact us if you have any questions. CRL's JSTOR Print Archive email is (jstorarchive@crl.edu)

FOLLOW CRL

Stay informed by subscribing to our e-mail list and social media outlets.



dot edu).

NEW DONATIONS

We welcome new member donations. To begin the process, please contact CRL's JSTOR staff (jstorarchive at crl dot edu) to discuss the workflow for your donations. New donors are encouraged to consult our JSTOR [Donation Procedures](#).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Journals are located in a climate and humidity-controlled environment within the Center for Research Library Facility in Chicago, IL. We have posted our temperatures and humidity readings for the JSTOR Print Archive at CRL. [Temp Humid H L for 2003 2010](#).^[1]

VALIDATION OF JSTOR

JSTOR materials are accepted into the repository based on their condition. Please consult our [Validation Statement](#) for an explanation.

CIRCULATION OF JSTOR JOURNALS

CRL lends journals from the JSTOR print archive to CRL libraries when the JSTOR electronic version does not meet the needs of a user. Users interested in borrowing JSTOR print journals may contact their library's interlibrary loan office. The users local ILL department will make the arrangements with CRL's [Access Services staff](#) to deliver the volumes to the member library. A list of CRL members is available under [Membership](#) on this Web site.

^[1] These numbers are an average for temperature and humidity readings over seven years. For information on the best conditions for print preservation, please consult the [NEDCC website](#)



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- Nov 17 2014
CAMP Preserves Newspapers from Liberia
- Nov 3 2014
Voting Now Open for CRL Purchase of New Collections
- Oct 21 2014
CSPC Appoints Five New Members

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Central Iowa - Collaborative Collections Initiative

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About CI-CCI

The library directors of Central College, Drake University, Grand View University, Grinnell College and Simpson College announced the formation of the **Central Iowa Collaborative Collections Initiative (CI-CCI)** in the summer of 2013. The directors signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize the initiative. The group met again in early August to begin to develop print retention scenarios.

CI-CCI has four immediate goals:

First, to responsibly reduce the size of local print collections by reducing duplication among the participating libraries so that library space may be freed up for other uses.

Second, to create and maintain a distributed, shared collection of these titles to ensure that circulating copies of them are retained within the group.

Third, to coordinate acquisitions with the goal of developing a shared collection among the participants to reduce duplication and to leverage acquisition funds.

Fourth, to establish an environment where exploration and additional areas of collaboration can flourish.

By launching **this shared print initiative**, each library can free space for more pressing local and institutional needs such as student study space, learning commons, classrooms, etc. A key component of this initiative is a focus on **developing a shared collection development approach to allow the participants to make better use of acquisitions dollars**. For many items it will eliminate the need to duplicate book purchases within the group since the collections will be shared. This will allow the libraries to offer a greater depth of materials. Additionally, the collaboration lays the framework for more targeted future collaboration among the participants.

Print

Print

Central College
— 1853 —

D

GRAND VIEW
UNIVERSITY

GRINNELL
COLLEGE

SIMPSON
COLLEGE

Site maintained by Cowles Library at Drake University for the organization. Technical questions or issues please contact cowles-systems@drake.edu.

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Shared Print Repository. Introduction

<http://www.cic.net/projects/library/shared-print-repository/introduction>



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Shared Print Repository

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Introduction



As part of their mutual commitment to efficient, ongoing access to scholarly information resources, library directors from CIC member universities agreed in July 2011 to fund a shared collection of print journal backfile volumes.




The first phase of this initiative is now underway, with plans for securing some 250,000 volumes over the next five years in a state-of-the-art storage facility located at Indiana University.

The Summer 2014 Update is available [here](#).

CIC Staff Contacts

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COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

Shared Print Repository. Goals

<http://www.cic.net/projects/library/shared-print-repository/goals>



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Collaborative Projects

Shared Print Repository

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Goals

The CIC Shared Print Repository (SPR) is intended to:

1. Aggregate, secure, and preserve the rich print resources developed by CIC libraries over the past two centuries;
2. Ensure that CIC scholars and students have timely access to these archived resources;
3. Realize the economies of scale made possible through collective action that will allow CIC libraries to apply best practices for storing, preserving, servicing, and reflecting print holdings well into the future;
4. Help CIC campuses reclaim local resources, including space, funds, and staff time by relieving them of the obligation to store lesser-used redundant materials; and
5. Integrate CIC libraries into an emerging national network of collectively managed research library resources.

Center for Library Initiatives




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ConnectNY
Academic Libraries Sharing Collections

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Shared Print Archive Project Oct 2012-

Nov, 21 2013
Comments Off

November 21st, 2013 Posted in



Project Launch: October 20, 2012

Goal: To further our collaboration through greater mutual reliance on our respective circulating print book collections, and in the process relieving pressure on both library shelf space and storage space. To that end we will:

1. Provide access to the maximum range of print resources while reducing the level of redundancy among low-use titles while carefully drawing down portions of our individual print collections.
2. Equitably allocate the deselection & retention of titles
3. Identify uniquely held titles and establish a last copy policy for the consortium.

ConnectNY Libraries participating in the project

- Adelphi University
- Bard College
- Canisius College
- Cazenovia College
- Colgate University
- Hamilton College
- Le Moyne College
- Medaille
- Pace
- Saint Lawrence University
- Union College
- Vassar

Project Coordinators: Emily Hutton-Hughes (Colgate) and Deb Bucher (Vassar)

Project partner: [Sustainable Collection Services](#)

Criteria for titles included in the ConnectNY Circulating Monograph Project

- focus on low use circulating monographs. We agreed that two copies of each title would be retained for ten years with a data driven review at some mid point.
- data set includes:
 - titles that are currently held by 3 or more institutions in the group
 - published or added to the collection prior to 2000
 - last circulation before 2007
 - Titles with 3 or fewer circulations

Key documents[CNY Print Trust](#)[Release Notes – CNY Shared Print Allocated Candidate Lists](#)[Best Practices for Handling Items on SCS Retention Lists upd Dec2013](#)[Last Copy Guidelines Final april82013](#)**Listserv for project participants:** cny_scs_printarchiv@nnyln.net

Facts about the participating libraries	
Total number of circulating print books	3,364,553
# published prior to 2000	2,512,126
% pub<2000 which have not circulated	41%
# unique copies within the group	924,962

Project data	
Number of allocable titles which will be retained	852,995
Number of titles which can *potentially* be withdrawn. Each library determines local criteria for their withdrawal process	632,352

Comments are closed.



ConnectNY Print Trust Program

Approved by CNY Executive Committee February 25, 2014

Goal:

The goal of the CNY Shared Print Trust Program is to preserve legacy print collections across the CNY member libraries and to provide new options for sharing the costs and efforts of long-term collection management. ***The Shared Print Trust consists of sets of print materials that have been identified by specific projects proposed and developed by CNY libraries that would be held in trust for a specified period of time determined by each project.*** The Program acknowledges the importance of local need and local decision-making among the membership, and at the same time promotes and actively supports the efficiencies of acting as a consortium, with the ultimate goal of improving all collections and expanding access to them for all users.*

Trust Management Committee:

A Trust Management Committee will be appointed by the CNY Directors' Council to review Program projects proposed by an individual member library or a group of member libraries. After approving a project and determining its scope, schedule and budget, the committee will appoint project coordinators.

Trust Project Process:

Each project will create a set of governing rules, metrics and other criteria for materials to be included, retention commitments, and a subsequent review period, during which modifications may be made to the original retention period.

Materials that have been selected for retention in each project must be marked in the catalog records of the holding library, identifying both the item as being held in trust and the period of time held as pre-determined by the project.

Unless materials have been identified in a catalog record as Trust materials, they are not included in the Trust Collection. However, in the spirit of the Trust, when a CNY member library is withdrawing items, it should use the Last Copy Guidelines, (developed by the CNY SCS Working Group 4/13), which describe a process for dealing with the last remaining CNY copy of an item. These guidelines are now available on the CNY website:

<http://connectny.org/about/projects/shared-print-archive-project-oct-2012/>

The Future:

In the current archival, library and publishing environment, any print collection management program such as this one is necessarily provisional. To be useful to members and our users into the future, the Shared Print Trust Program must be clear in its purposes, poised to anticipate change, and prepared to implement changes that are in the best interest of the membership.

The Trust Management Committee will ensure that the CNY membership remains informed about evolving regional and national efforts in the areas of digital publishing, open access programs, and others, with the intention of both leading and joining such initiatives.

All CNY member institutions are eligible to participate in any CNY share print project

Adelphi University ♦ Bard College ♦ Canisius College ♦ Cazenovia College ♦ Colgate University ♦ Hamilton College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges ♦ Le Moyne College ♦ Medaille College ♦ Pace University
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute ♦ Rochester Institute of Technology ♦ St. Lawrence University ♦ Siena College
Skidmore College ♦ Union College ♦ USMA Library ♦ Vassar College



CARLI Consortium of Academic and Research
Libraries in Illinois

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CM Collections Management

Last Copy Project

Limited space and the maintenance of aging library collections are urgent concerns of many CARLI libraries. Over the years, many academic libraries have accumulated print materials that are no longer relevant to their curriculum or to the research interests of their respective communities, and yet libraries are reluctant to de-accession these materials.

The CARLI Last Copy Project seeks to preserve the last copy of monographs within the Illinois academic and research library community. This project allows any CARLI library that seeks to withdraw a "last copy" monograph to donate it to another CARLI library that will retain the title for resource sharing in Illinois.

Currently, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) serves as the initial recipient of the monographs submitted to the Last Copy Project. Materials that the UIUC does not want or cannot house are offered to other interested Illinois research libraries. Items that are not accepted by a library participating in this project remain with the original owning library to keep or discard the items at their discretion. Complete a simple web form to initiate the process.

Libraries interested in offering materials for preservation through the Last Copy Project will → [complete a simple web form](#) to initiate the process.

Eligible Materials

Each item offered for donation must meet the following criteria:

- Must be the last copy in Illinois, as confirmed through I-Share and through WorldCat
- Must be bibliographically complete, with no missing volumes
- Must be cataloged at least at the core (M) level
- Must be completely free of mold, mildew, and insects
- Materials may not include theses or dissertations filmed by ProQuest, retail catalogs, VHS tapes, ERIC fiche, or government documents. Libraries interested in donating Illinois state government documents should contact the Illinois State Library.

Offering Materials for Donation



SYSTEM STATUS



All Systems Active: All Services are
Online

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[CARLI Seeking Proposals for FY2014 Research Subsidy Program](#)

January 24, 2014

[Digitized Book of the Month—February 2013](#)

February 8, 2013

[Digitized Book of the Month—December 2012](#)

December 20, 2012

PAST INITIATIVES

[Collections Enhancement Awards](#)

The Collections Enhancement Awards Program comprised two awards programs: the Access and Analysis Awards, and the Collaborative Digitization/Collection Partnerships Awards.

[Purchase on Demand Pilot Project](#)

The I-Share Purchase-on-Demand pilot project built on the I-Share resource sharing tradition by exploring options for

For each item that meets all the eligibility requirements noted above, libraries should → [complete the Last Copy web form](#). Libraries will need to provide the following information:

- Donor library
- Contact name
- Contact email
- Item title, author and ISBN
- I-Share control number (if available)
- Number of copies in Illinois, as confirmed through I-Share and through WorldCat
- OCLC number (if available)
- Total number of copies in OCLC WorldCat

UPON SUBMISSION OF THE WEB FORM

Staff at the University of Illinois and CARLI will be notified via email when a library has offered to donate a last copy. The contact person designated on the Last Copy web form will receive an email confirmation with an attached book slip for the item. Please save this email. The UIUC staff will review the information submitted and determine whether they are able to accept the material.

If UIUC is willing to accept the materials, the donor library will be notified via email and may proceed with shipping. Materials that the UIUC does not want or cannot house will be offered to other interested Illinois research libraries. The donor library will be notified of the next steps in the process.

UPON ACCEPTANCE BY UIUC

The donor library will complete the following steps:

- Place a copy of the book slip with the material.
- Withdraw record / holdings from donor's local catalog and OCLC.
- Ship the materials to UIUC via ILDS (UIU) or via other shipping methods at the donor's own expense, using the following address:

Last Copy
44 Main Library
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
1408 W. Gregory Dr.
Urbana, IL 61801

UPON SHIPMENT TO UIUC

All donated material becomes the property of UIUC upon shipment to them. Unless the donated item meets criteria for addition to the Rare Book Library, UIUC will add item to circulating collections with a note in the record indicating that they are part of the "CARLI Last Copy Program." Items will be available for borrowing. The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign may also choose to keep the materials in long-term storage, add the materials to the regular collection, digitize the materials, etc. Donated materials that must be removed from the UIUC collection will be offered to other research libraries, and to the original donor library before being destroyed.

If you have questions about the project, support@carli.illinois.edu.

providing ready access to recent monographs that were not held by I-Share libraries or that had limited availability.

Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Membership Subsidy

In September 2008, the CARLI Board of Directors approved a partial subsidy for CARLI libraries interested in becoming members of the Center for Research Libraries, providing participating CARLI libraries with access to more than 4.5 million publications, archives, and collections and one million digital resources to supplement their own humanities, science, and social science holdings.

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The [Collection Management Committee](#) works with the CARLI staff and members to identify, develop, and encourage cooperation and collaboration in the development and management of collection in all formats and media.

Minutes & Reports

[DOCUMENTATION](#)

[INFORMATION](#)

[GOVERNANCE](#)

[QUESTIONS](#)



Shared Print Archive Network (SPAN) (<http://www.coppul.ca/programs/shared-print>)

The Council of Prairie and Pacific Libraries' Shared Print Archive Network (SPAN) is a distributed retrospective print repository program. SPAN's main goals are to provide access to shared print archives, create opportunities for the reallocation of library space, and preserve the print record for its members in a cost-effective way. Rather than thinking about the project in terms of preserving the "last copy," this partnership emphasizes the role of the archived print as part of an optimal copy network that includes other print archiving initiatives.

The 21 participating COPPUL libraries (</print/programs/shared-print#participating-libraries>) have agreed to consolidate and validate print journal backfiles at major library storage facilities and selected campus locations. Selection of titles for inclusion in SPAN will be made using a risk management framework: journals will be categorized as Low-, Moderate-, or Higher-Risk based on their availability electronically, rarity, and relevance to the region (Western Canada).

The COPPUL Shared Print Archive Network Member Agreement (April 2012) (<http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPAN%20AgreementApril2012revWEB.pdf>) outlines the governance of the initiative, as well as the contributions and responsibilities expected from each participating library.

List of participating libraries:

- Athabasca University
- Brandon University
- Concordia University College of Alberta
- King's University College
- Kwantlen Polytechnic University
- MacEwan University
- Mount Royal University

- Simon Fraser University
- Thompson Rivers University
- University of Alberta
- University of British Columbia
- University of Calgary
- University of the Fraser Valley
- University of Lethbridge
- University of Manitoba
- University of Northern British Columbia
- University of Regina
- University of Saskatchewan
- University of Victoria
- University of Winnipeg
- Vancouver Island University

Documentation:

Phase Three

[Overview of SPAN Phase 3, 2014-2015 \(http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPAN.Phase3_overview.pdf\)](http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPAN.Phase3_overview.pdf)

Phase Two:

[Overview of SPAN Phase 2, 2013-2014 \(http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPAN.Phase2_overview.pdf\)](http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPAN.Phase2_overview.pdf)

[Phase 2 Documentation for Archive Holders \(http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPANholders.phase2.pdf\)](http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPANholders.phase2.pdf)

[Phase 2 Documentation for Archive Supporters \(http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPANSupporters.phase2.pdf\)](http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPANSupporters.phase2.pdf)

Phase One:

[Overview of SPAN Phase 1, 2012-2013 \(http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/Phase1Overview.pdf\)](http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/Phase1Overview.pdf)

[Phase 1 Documentation for Archive Holders \(http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files\)](http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files)

[/uploads/SPANHolders.pdf\)](#)

<http://www.coppul.ca/print/programs/shared-print>

Phase 1 Documentation for Archive Supporters (<http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/SPANSupporters.pdf>)

Publications and Presentations about SPAN:

G. Bird, S.Wong, "Consortial shared print archiving: perspectives from Canada," Library Management, 35(1/2), 2014: 45-55. DOI 10.1108/LM-05-2013-0045 [Open access version](#) (<http://summit.sfu.ca/item/13667>)

G.Bird & S.Wong, "Consortial shared print archiving: perspectives from Canada," at Academic Librarian 3, Chinese University of Hong Kong, May 31, 2013. [Abstract](#) (<http://www.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/conference/alyy2013/programme/abstract/GwenBird.pdf>).

G.Bird & L.Crema, "[Do We All Need to Keep That? Shared Print Archiving in COPPUL](#) (<http://summit.sfu.ca/item/12761>)," at BC Library Conference, Richmond BC, May 10, 2013.

G.Bird & L.Crema, "[COPPUL Shared Print Archive Network](#), (<http://www.coppul.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/coppulSPANalamw%281%29.pptx>)" to the Print Archive Network, American Library Association Midwinter Meeting, Seattle WA, Jan 25, 2013.

S.Wong, "[Shared Print, Shared Knowledge](#) (<http://summit.sfu.ca/item/12761>)". Feliciter 2012, 58(6): 30-32.

G.Bird & G.Ashoughian, "All together now: planning for shared print archiving at Canada's western universities," Collection Management 2012, 37(3-4), 260-270.
DOI:10.1080/01462679.2012.685433 [Open access version](#) (<http://summit.sfu.ca/item/10989>)

For more information, contact:

Leonora Crema, SPAN Management Committee chair leonora.crema@ubc.ca
(<mailto:leonora.crema@ubc.ca>)

or Gwen Bird, COPPUL Executive Director execdir@coppul.ca
(<mailto:execdir@coppul.ca>)



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Home » Libraries » Five College Library Depository

Five College Library
Depository

Five College Library Depository

Access Instructions

The Five College Library Depository (FCLD) collection is a set of lesser-used materials drawn from the libraries of Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, and the University of Massachusetts Amherst for which the libraries have adopted a long-term shared retention agreement. The FCLD collection also serves needs of [Affiliate Members](#) and may accept contributions to enhance the collection from them. All materials in the FCLD collection are listed in the [Joint Online Library Catalog](#).

Affiliates

Depository Directory

Depository Policies

Map and Directions

Request Forms

- Faculty members, staff members, students and community users with a valid Five College library card may request journal articles via an online [article request form](#). Anyone else may request items via the Interlibrary Loan services of the person's primary library.
- Faculty members, staff members and students affiliated with a Five College library may request books directly through the "Request Item" function of the [Joint Online Library Catalog](#).

On-site access to materials FCLD collection is also possible at the FCLD facility by appointment. Please use the contact information below to make arrangements.

For more detailed access information, please consult our [access instructions](#).

For more information about the policies of FCLD refer to links on the left side of this page.

Hours

Operating hours of the current FCLD facility: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays, observing Five Colleges, Incorporated holidays (e.g., New Year's Day, MLK Birthday, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas -- for details see the Five College Holiday Calendar elsewhere on the FCI website).

Location

Current location of the FCLD facility: west end of Military Road, off Route 116 at The Notch, South Amherst, MA. [Click here for map and directions](#). Materials are stored in compact shelving in a climate controlled area of a former Strategic Air Command Bunker currently owned by Amherst College.

Contact Information

bunker@fivecolleges.edu, (413) 542-2865; or view the [directory](#).

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ABOUT

BLOG

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Legal Information Preservation Alliance

About

LIPA is a non-profit 501(c)(3) consortium of academic, federal, state and public law libraries working on projects to preserve print and electronic legal information. It provides the opportunity for libraries to work collaboratively on preservation projects at lower cost and to take advantage of the partnerships created by the organization.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) is to provide the leadership, the organizational framework, and the professional commitment necessary to preserve vital legal information by defining objectives, endorsing and promoting the use of appropriate standards and models, creating networks, and fostering financial and political support for long term stability. [More ...](#)

- [Boards & Committees](#)
- [Contacts & Dues](#)
- [Governance Agreement](#)
- [History of LIPA & AALL Support](#)
- [Member Libraries](#)

LEAVE A REPLY

SEARCH LIPA WEBSITE

**LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS DIGITAL
PRESERVATION**



DIGITAL PRESERVATION Q&A

Digital Preservation Q&A, allows users to ask questions and receive answers from other members of the digital preservation community. The site is an initiative of the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA), a collaborative effort among government agencies, educational institutions, non-profit organizations and businesses to preserve a distributed national digital collection for the benefit of present and future generations. LIPA is a member of NDSA.

RECENT BLOG POSTS

- Questions and Answers for Digital Preservation
- Reliable and Confidential Archiving of U.S. Supreme Court Web Cites
- S.J. Quinney Law Library Receives LSTA Grant to Dig



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Legal Information Preservation Alliance

Mission Statement

The mission of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) is to provide the leadership, the organizational framework, and the professional commitment necessary to preserve vital legal information by defining objectives, endorsing and promoting the use of appropriate standards and models, creating networks, and fostering financial and political support for long term stability.

Systems of government and justice throughout the world are dependent on the preservation of the written records of their activity and on the ability of citizens to access and use that information. Not only government officials, legislators, and judges, but also lawyers, legal scholars, historians, and individual citizens have the need and the right to their written legal heritage. In the broadest sense, these "records" comprise both the primary documents emanating from all branches of government as well as secondary legal compilations and writings that organize, explain, and evaluate them.

Collectively the entire body of legal information constitutes an essential element in the foundation of human society. Throughout history mankind has created progressively more sophisticated methods and often fragile materials for keeping its records. Librarians, archivists, and scholars remain steadfast in their commitment to assure the survival of the written chronicle. Legal texts are among the most important examples of what needs to be preserved.

♦ SEARCH LIPA WEBSITE

Search...

♦ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DIGITAL PRESERVATION



♦ DIGITAL PRESERVATION Q&A

Digital Preservation Q&A allows users to ask questions and receive answers from other members of the digital preservation community.

The site is an initiative of the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA), a collaborative effort among government agencies, educational institutions, non-profit organizations and businesses to preserve a distributed national digital collection for the benefit of present and future generations. LIPA is a member of NDSA.

♦ RECENT BLOG POSTS

■ Questions and Answers for Digital Preservation

■ Reliable and Confidential Archiving of U.S. Supreme Court Web Sites

■ S.J. Quinney Law Library Receives LSTA Grant to Digitize Utah Supreme Court Briefs

The evolution of publishing into the electronic environment, while offering significant advantages for textual research, compact storage, and instant wide dissemination of information, has added complexity to age-old concerns with the preservation of information. At this relatively early stage in the electronic era, the digital medium is unstable and still unproven as a long-term means of preserving the written record. Ironically, the relatively unrestricted freedom and technological capability to disseminate text electronically has resulted in unfathomable quantities of digital text issued not only by proven institutions and publishers, but also by anyone who chooses to send it forth via the Internet. Both government and private businesses and institutions have eagerly adopted digital publishing and record-keeping both as ways to save money, time, and space and to promote efficiency and control. In their haste to abandon what they perceive as cumbersome paper records and methods of dissemination, they have too often failed to take into account the long-term preservation of their electronic publications and archives. Neither administrative commitments nor technical solutions have been sufficiently important in their political and business agendas to result in widespread efforts to save what they have produced nor to assure its authenticity. Consequently, without an initiative to preserve it, important electronic could be lost or rendered unreliable.

A number of respected universities and scholarly organizations have launched efforts to bring about national consistency in the preservation of print and electronic legal information. Their endeavors show the need for defining objectives, developing standards, exploring models, creating networks, and fostering financial and political support for long-term sustainability. Up to this point, none of the efforts has concentrated specifically on the preservation of legal information. The goal of LIPA is to provide the necessary organizational framework and professional commitment to coordinate this effort and carry it forward. Nothing less than transmission of the permanent, accurate record of legal knowledge to future generations is at stake.

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♦ TAGS

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Collaborating to Preserve Our Print Collections

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A collaboration between **9 partners** working together to broaden library **collection access** across the state of Maine

Welcome

The Maine Shared Collections Cooperative (MSCC) was founded by eight of Maine's largest libraries, plus the state's consortium, Maine InfoNet, together they have implemented a shared approach to the management of print collections in the state. MSCC are currently in the process of recruiting new member libraries.

MSCC builds upon the work of the Maine Shared Collections Strategy which was a four-year project, funded in part by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), the partner libraries collaborated to make decisions about the storage, retention, and preservation of print materials (both books and journals), as well as implementing on-demand delivery services in the state-wide catalog. This helped alleviate space concerns while ensuring that users continue to have equal or greater access to the information.

[Learn more](#)

Project Updates

[Slides from Minerva Users Council presentation now available](#)
Oct 29

Slides from Maine Shared Collection Librarian Matthew Revitt and Edythe L. Dyer Community Library Director Debbie Lozito's presentation at the 2014 Minerva Users Council meeting in...

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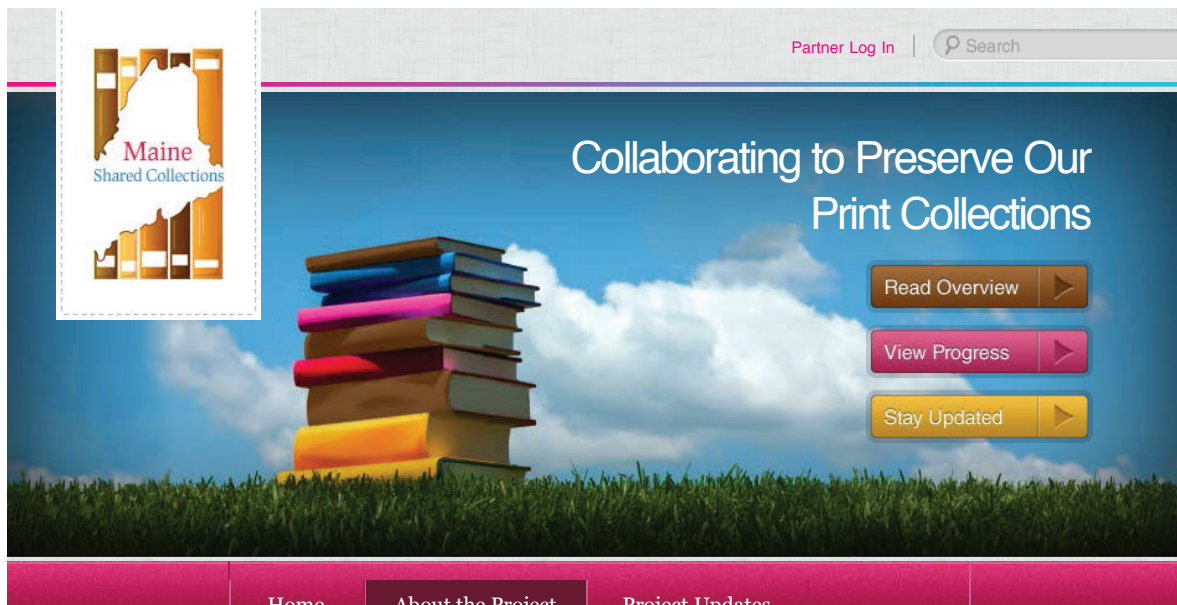
More Updates

[First retention commitment note added to Minerva](#)

[Edythe L. Dyer Community Library join Maine Shared Collections](#) Oct 27

[MSCS article features in Against the Grain](#) Oct 14

[Summary of final MSCS Project Team meeting now available](#) Aug 22



About the Project

The Maine Shared Collections Strategy (MSCS) brings together eight of Maine's largest libraries, plus the state's consortium, Maine InfoNet, in an effort to create a strategy for the shared management of print collections in the state.

Under this three-year project, funded in part by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), libraries will collaborate to make decisions about the storage, retention, and preservation of print materials (both books and journals) as well as look for ways to integrate digital editions into a state-wide catalog. This will help alleviate space concerns while ensuring that users continue to have equal or greater access to the information.

The project's goals are:

1. To develop a strategy for a statewide, multi-type library program for managing, storing and preserving print collections among public and private institutions to achieve greater efficiencies and extend the power of every dollar invested in collections and library facilities.
2. To expand access to existing digital book collections by developing print-on-demand (POD) and e-book-on-demand (EOD) services to support long-term management of a shared print collection, and the integration of digital resources with print collections.
3. To formalize organizational agreements, establish a budget, and develop policies essential for the maintenance of shared print and digital collections, access to them, and responsibility for sharing them.

Activities that will aid in achieving these goals include:

- Perform an analysis of the "collective collection" to identify unique items, items owned by multiple libraries, institutional strengths, etc.;
- Implementation of a Print-on-Demand service;
- Development of a retention policy for the number of copies for each title, and for identical print and digital titles;
- Development and implementation of a policy for preservation of unique and rare print materials.

- [MSCS Abstract \(PDF, 49k\)](#)
- [MSCS Narrative \(PDF, 184k\)](#)

Project Updates

[Slides from Minerva Users Council presentation now available](#) Oct 29

[First retention commitment note added to Minerva](#)

[Edythe L. Dyer Community Library join Maine Shared Collections](#) Oct 27

[MSCS article features in Against the Grain](#) Oct 14


[Summary of final MSCS Project Team meeting now available](#) Aug 22

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[Michigan Shared Print Initiative \(Mi-SPI\)](#)

Michigan Shared Print Initiative (Mi-SPI)

Overview

In 2011, the libraries at Michigan's publicly-supported universities sought to devise a collaborative approach to shared print collections among themselves. As facilitator and fiscal agent, MCLS brought together a subset of the group in a pilot project to identify titles that are commonly-held but little-used. Participating libraries used services and tools developed by Sustainable Collection Services (SCS) to identify such titles in their respective individual collections, and to compare results across the group. The pilot project continued through April 2012. Because of its success, two more libraries have joined the project.

- Michigan Shared Print Initiative - Presentation [Mi-SPI Committee, September, 2012]
- Michigan Shared Print Initiative Overview - Presentation [Mi-SPI Committee, 2012-2013]
- Two Views on Mi-SPI: A Collaborative Approach to Deselection & Collection Management - Presentation [Randy Dykhuis, Acquisitions Institute, May 2013]
- Sustainable Collection Services (SCS)

Contact [Randy Dykhuis](#) for more information.

Membership

Member Libraries

Collaborative Projects

Michigan Shared Print Initiative (Mi-SPI)

History

MCLS Jobs

Governance

Accounting Services

Memorandum of Understanding

Mi-SPI Memorandum of Understanding

Memorandum of Understanding Appendixes

- Sustainable Collection Services (SCS) proposal for MCLS (August 27, 2012)
- Suggested damaged/lost/missing procedures
- Use of 583 MARC tag (OCLC Shared Print Management: Detailed Metadata Guidelines)

Participating libraries

- Central Michigan University
- Eastern Michigan University
- Grand Valley State University
- Michigan Technological University
- Saginaw Valley State University
- Wayne State University
- Western Michigan University
- Ferris State University
- Oakland University

Resources

- WEST: Western Regional Storage Trust
- CRL's Print Archives Registry
- OCLC Shared Print Management

Information for participants (login required)

- MCLS Print Storage Discussion List
- Mi-SPI Database (Look-Up Only)
- Mi-SPI Database (Interactive) (Posted 18 June 2013)

With the interactive database, you can:

- Search the Mi-SPI Allocation Database from SCS. Results include item descriptions with retention & withdrawal allocation among participating libraries.
- Add notes about items or title/bib holdings, and transfer retention allocation to another library at the title/bib holding level.



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Minnesota Library Storage

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- [Reading Room](#)
- [Information for Depositing Libraries](#)
- [Preservation Resources](#)
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About Minnesota Library Storage (MLAC)

The Minnesota Library Access Center is our high-density storage facility for Minnesota libraries that stores and makes available important but little used books. Unlike a library which shelves items either by subject or alphabetically by title, MLAC shelves items by size. The goal is to shelf at the highest density possible to maximize space usage.



The Minnesota Library Access Center uses forklifts to retrieve and shelf books.

Capacity

- Predicted capacity: 1.4 million volumes.
- Current holdings : over 1,357,000 volumes (August 2009).

Space Allocation

- 60% is reserved for the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities Campus Libraries.
- 40% is for Minnesota's academic, public and governmental libraries.

Accessing the Collection

- Because the facility's shelves are 17 feet tall, books are retrieved by trained staff on forklifts.
- The collection is closed to the public. All items in MLAC are listed in MnCAT, the University of Minnesota's online catalog along with links to request retrieval.

Learn More


- [MLAC Tour with Bib the Book](#)
A virtual tour from a book's point of view.
- [MLAC Facility & Environment](#)
Timeline and photos; links to other high density storage facilities; examples of what other libraries have done.
- [Preservation Resources](#)
A few web sources for book conservation and managing collection emergencies.

MLAC: A Virtual Tour

Take a slideshow tour of the Minnesota Library Access Center from the book's point of view, hosted by Bib the Book.



- [Take the tour now!](#)


U.S. National Library of Medicine

Search

Contact NLM


Home > MedPrint Home

MedPrint – Medical Serials Print Preservation Program

The National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) are working together to ensure the preservation of and continued access to the literature through a national cooperative medical serials print retention program (MedPrint).

- [MedPrint Overview](#)
- MedPrint Title List - the serials initially selected as the primary set of materials to preserve in print format
 - [Arranged alphabetically by current title](#) (grouped with preceding titles)
 - [Arranged alphabetically by title](#)
 - [Download title list](#) (You may need to download the [Microsoft Excel Viewer](#) in order to open, view and print this file)
 - Title reports (updated monthly)
 - [Titles with commitments](#)
 - [Titles with no commitments](#)
- [MedPrint Agreement](#) - formal agreement between NLM and participating libraries, including instructions for participation
- [DOCLINE](#) - Record commitment to titles in NLM's ILL requesting and serial holdings system

For background information about the print retention program, see the [Technical Bulletin article](#).



Contact Information


Address:
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

Phone:
(888) FIND-NLM
(888) 346-3656

Web Address:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>


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Last reviewed: 27 December 2013
Last updated: 21 December 2012
First published: 27 September 2011

[Metadata](#) | **Permanence level:** Permanent: Dynamic Content

 U.S. National Library of Medicine

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MedPrint - Medical Serials Print Preservation Program

"... let us save what remains: not by vaults and locks which fence them from the public eye and use, in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies, as shall place them beyond the reach of accident." - Thomas Jefferson

February 18, 1791 in a [letter to Ebenezer Hazard](#), commending his efforts to collect and preserve "valuable historical and state-papers"

The National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) are working to ensure the preservation of and continued access to the literature through a national cooperative medical serials print retention program (MedPrint).

Since 2000, U.S. medical libraries increasingly have shifted their journal subscriptions from traditional print to the electronic journal version to meet user expectations of immediate access to material 24 hours a day. While this shift has freed limited physical space in libraries, libraries also have come under pressure to give up physical space to other areas of their parent organizations, and thus have had to discard print holdings of some, many, or all of their journal titles - limiting access to the years/volumes available online.

Although some publishers have been converting earlier print issues to electronic format, not every digitization project has taken care to ensure that each article is complete, that the graphics are readable, colors are in proper tones, and that all parts of the journal are in place -- including advertisements and administrative matter, which can provide context for the article and the time period in which it was published. It is important to note that not all journal titles and volumes have been digitized, and for some volumes and some titles, the print copy in libraries may be the only record. Furthermore, future access to backfiles at publisher sites cannot be guaranteed. The potential loss of the archival record is a serious concern for libraries and the research community.


In consultation with the Regional Medical Libraries (RML), NLM has initially identified approximately 250 [Abridged Index Medicus® (AIM)/PubMed Central® (PMC)] journals as the primary set of materials to preserve in print. Libraries can commit to retain titles beyond this initial list; however they would not be part of this program. The official print retention title list may be expanded at a future time.

The retention model is distributed. Ideally, all titles will be held across all of the eight regions of the NN/LM. The minimum number of copies to retain in the NN/LM is 12. The NLM copy will be the 13th copy. NLM will work with OCLC on exchanging print retention information between WorldCat and DOCLINE. This is a voluntary national cooperative program. Funding will not be provided to help libraries maintain or store the titles they commit to retain.

Library guidelines for MedPrint program participation are:

1. U.S. libraries must be DOCLINE participants to be eligible to serve as participating partners.
2. The period of commitment is 25 years.
3. Libraries must hold the titles they agree to retain from the first published volume until the title ceased in print or, if still published in print, at least until the year 2000. Libraries are not required to commit to the preceding or succeeding titles. For example, a library may retain *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology* (1920-), but not *American journal of obstetrics and diseases of women and children* (1868-1919).
4. Library holdings must be 95% complete at the volume level. Complete holdings are preferred.
5. Journals must have all of their parts in place including covers, tables of contents, advertisements and administrative matter. If your holdings are in offsite storage, you do not need to visit the facility to verify that all parts are intact. If your holdings are reported as 95% complete in DOCLINE, and you think the collection is in fair to good condition, you may make a commitment to retain a title for MedPrint.
6. Libraries will record their commitment to the national retention program in DOCLINE.
7. Libraries will maintain accurate level 3 (volume/year) holdings in DOCLINE.

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Last reviewed: 04 June 2014
Last updated: 15 March 2013
First published: 27 September 2011

Metadata | **Permanence level:** Permanent: Dynamic Content

128 · Representative Documents: Program Descriptions

palci-cdd

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VIEW

EDIT

PALCI Distributed Print Archive (PDPA)

(redirected from Distributed serials archive)

last edited by [John Barnett](#) 5 years, 8 months ago

Page history

PALCI distributed serials archive

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Project description

PALCI is developing an archive of print serials for titles published by scholarly societies, which may be commonly available in electronic format but for which it is felt it may be helpful to continue to maintain holdings of print volumes, at least for the near future. When complete, this archive will be distributed among various PALCI insititutions. Volumes will be available for borrowing and research use among PALCI member institutions.

Work group members

- [Christine Roysdon](#), Lehigh University (work group leader)
- [Laverna Saunders](#), Duquesne University
- [Sharon Wiles-Young](#), Lehigh University

Documents

- [PALCI Distributed Storage TF Final Report.doc](#)
- [orbis_mou.pdf](#) Draft letter of agreement for distributed storage among OrbisCascade Alliance members
- [Report on print journal archiving pilot program](#) (from PALCI fall 2007 meeting)
- [Spreadsheet for Distributed Print Journal Archive Project](#) (from PALCI fall 2007 meeting)
- [Distributed archive agreement \(version as of May 28, 2008\)](#)
- [Distributed archive agreement--as of 03-23-09.doc](#)
- [Backfile comparison among PALCI libraries-- as of August 11, 2008](#)
- [PennStateholdings08.xls](#)
- [PALCI Holdings on OCLC and Online Catalog-examples.doc](#)
- [RLG shared print policy review report.pdf](#)

Drafts

- [Member Library Agreement--Distributed Print Serials Archive.doc](#) Draft letter of agreement for distributed storage among PALCI members
- [PALClarchive agree_RHK.doc](#)
- [PALCI archive agreement_RHK-JHB.doc](#) (Final draft as of 10-29-07; to be presented to PALCI membership at Fall 2007 meeting)

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Recent Activity

Distributed serials archive renamed by Chris Martire

FrontPage edited by John Barnett

Distributed archive agreement-- as of ... uploaded by John Barnett

RLG shared print policy review report.pdf uploaded by John Barnett

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Who We Are


The Statewide California Electronic Library Consortium (SCELC) was established in 1986 to develop resource-sharing relationships among the libraries of private academic institutions in California. See a [map of all the SCELC libraries](#).

What We Do

The consortium seeks to explore issues related to electronic and digital information and to promote the creation, access, use, management and maintenance of this information for the benefit of faculty and students in the member institutions. It further seeks to improve related library staff skills through development and training activities. While regional in its membership focus, SCELC is committed to cooperative relationships with other library consortia and professional organizations and welcomes opportunities for joint projects and programs that contribute to enhancement of information resources in the region.

Tweets

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 **Tommy Keswick** 16 Oct
@TommyKeswick
Great #Drupal trainings at #InternetLibrarian this year: internet-librarian.infotoday.com/20 and internet-librarian.infotoday.com/20
Retweeted by SCELC
[Show Summary](#)


 **SCELC** 14 Oct
@scelc
Harvard University Press and SCELC are pleased to offer the digital Loeb Classical Library. Orders due Nov 20. scelc.org/offers/digital...

 **SCELC** 8 Oct
@scelc

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TRIANGLE RESEARCH LIBRARIES NETWORK
DUKE UNIVERSITY NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY NC STATE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL


SEARCH TRLN

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TRLN Collaborative Print Retention Committee

About the Committee
Chair: Cheryl Thomas, Duke
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 **Cataloging Procedures**
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[What is Single Copy?](#)

Tools:
[Journals](#) by title/contributing library
[View contributions](#) in Search TRLN
Contribution forms: [online](#) | [manual](#)

Communication:
[listserv](#) and [wiki](#)

Archive:
[Single Copy Task Group](#) (2006-2008)

Next Meeting:
scheduling in process

 **Meetings**
December 12, 2013
August 1, 2013
April 29, 2013 [Agenda](#)
December 14, 2012
May 9, 2012
January 30, 2012

TRLN Staff Contact
[Lisa Croucher](#), Program Officer

The Single Copy Operations Committee became the Collaborative Print Retention Committee in 2011, and will provide updates and reports to the [Collections Council](#).

Charge: to coordinate the processing of titles into the TRLN Collaborative Print Retention Program--an ongoing service for TRLN libraries. Working under the direction of the TRLN Collections Council, the Retention Committee is comprised of technical and physical processing staff. The Committee coordinates the following workflow:

- Conducts inventory of contributing library's holdings for each title and reports gaps
- Updates holdings records of contributing library to indicate commitment to Collaborative Print Retention
- Determines if and which partner libraries can fill gaps and indicates on holdings inventory--updates holdings records to indicate commitment to Collaborative Print Retention
- Processes volumes by updating bib and item records according to campus procedures
- Moves volumes to new location (if appropriate)
- Reports completed titles and new holdings locations

Members:

Angela Bardeen, UNC
Kurt Blythe, UNC
Sean Chen, Duke Law
Emma Cryer, Duke MCL
Christie Degener, UNC HSL


Linda McCormick, Duke Ford
Terri Saye, UNC Law
Bob Sotak, NCSU
Cheryl Thomas (**Chair**), Duke

Staff to the Committee: [Lisa Croucher](#)

Triangle Research Libraries Network CB#3940 Wilson Library, Suite 712 Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890
Phone: (919) 962-8022 Fax: (919) 962-4452

*comments to: patti.pittman@unc.edu
last modified: March 12, 2014*

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Shared Print

The University of California Libraries' Shared Print collections consist of information resources jointly purchased or electively contributed by the libraries. Such resources are collectively governed and managed by the University Librarians for the purpose of maximizing access to the widest audience of current and future members of the UC community.

Strategic Direction

"The overall aim of [shared print collections] is to further optimize the management of information resources for students and faculty by reducing unnecessary duplication, leveraging shared assets (such as regional library facilities), and expanding the information resources available systemwide, while meeting the information needs of library users at each campus." 
[Systemwide Strategic Directions for Libraries and Scholarly Information at the University of California \[PDF\]](#) University of California University Librarians. April 2004 Section 4.1, p.12.

[UC Shared Print 2013-2018 Strategic Plan \[PDF\]](#)

[UC Shared Print RoadMap 2014-2018 \[PDF\]](#)

Goals & Objectives

The overarching goals for Shared Print collections are:


- To facilitate the development of more comprehensive and diverse research collections available to UC library users throughout the system through efficient collaborative methods for the prospective acquisition of research resources.
- To accelerate the development of shared collections to provide substantial opportunities for campuses to avoid costs or to reallocate RLF and campus library space for other uses.
- To integrate UC Shared Print collections with broader regional, national and international shared collections.
- To preserve the scholarly printed record, where print remains the archival medium of choice, at the lowest possible unit cost.
- To ensure UC library users can readily discover and access shared print collections held within UC or by other libraries.
- To facilitate collaborative, holistic collection planning for physical resources in conjunction with broader collection planning among UC Libraries.


In addition, specific goals for the development of shared print monograph collections are:


- To develop and maintain a significant print collection of record to support the UC mission of teaching, research and patient care.
- To provide robust, efficient access to UC users to the formats (print and electronic) that best support research and teaching.
- To create an ecosystem of monograph collections and cooperative partnerships within which users can readily access shared, retained print monographs, and library staff can make local collection management decisions in a UC systemwide, regional or network-level context.

Shared Print Staff Contact

Latest News

 Announcing University of California Libraries' Shared Print RoadMap 2014-2018

 Emily Stambaugh speaks on "Moving Shared Print to the Network Level" at ALA Annual 2014

 WEST Strategic Planning Meeting June 3rd

[More...](#)

Presentations

Shared Print Futures presentation at ALA Annual 2014
Print Archives Network (PAN) Meeting [PPTX]

Extramural Initiatives

[WEST: Western Regional Storage Trust](#)

[Center for Research Libraries: Print Archives](#)

[Orbis Cascade Alliance Distributed Print Repository](#)

[MedPrint – Medical Serials Print Preservation Program](#)

Related Groups

[Shared Print Strategy Team](#)

[Shared Print Operations Team](#)



[Strategic Action Group 3: Collection Building & Management \(SAG3\)](#)

[UC Bibliographer Group Chairs and Liaisons](#)

[Systemwide Library Planning](#)

[Inactive UC Shared Print Task Groups](#)

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Emily Stambaugh	Manager, Shared Print	(510) 987-9673 
Danielle Watters Westbrook	Collections Analyst, Shared Print	(510) 987-0095 

Last updated: September 19, 2014

Document owner: [Danielle Watters Westbrook](#)

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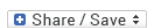
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Florida Academic Repository

About FLARE

The Florida Academic Repository (FLARE) is a collaborative venture among the members of the Florida State University System (SUS) Libraries and the University of Miami. A Statewide Storage Task Force ([SSTE](#)) was established with membership from all eleven SUS Libraries, as well as representatives from the Independent College and Universities of Florida and the Florida College System, in anticipation of future participation.

The goal of the Shared Collection is to provide participants with highly cooperative solutions for the storage of low use library materials. The SUSSC will be housed in an environmentally controlled, carefully inventoried and secure high density facility located in Gainesville and administratively hosted by the University of Florida. Materials from participating libraries will be voluntarily and permanently transferred to the Shared Collection and made available for retrieval by means of a Florida specific unmediated borrowing service, through traditional interlibrary loan, or by electronic delivery.

The Florida Virtual Campus (FLVC)

The Florida Virtual Campus (FLVC), in consultation with the University of Florida, has created the Florida Academic Repository (FLARE) library in both Aleph and Mango. This establishes FLARE as a distinct collection, separate from other State University System (SUS) library collections. FLARE holdings will display in the [Mango union catalog](#) as a separate institutional holding that is available to all patrons, regardless of the patron's home library. They will display by default, not hidden under the "Show all Locations" option.

Requests for these items can be made through UBorrow. Items will be loaned for 60 days with a 30 day renewal available. To search for FLARE materials in Mango, users can limit the search by searching "Selected Libraries: "Florida Academic Repository" or by using the "Subcollection: Florida Academic Repository" checkbox in the facets located on the left of the search screen.

SUS libraries will have the option to display FLARE in their local catalog. Please place a request via the [RT HelpDesk Mango](#) queue to request this option.



[Policies and Procedures](#)



[Projects and Statistics](#)

Helpful links


[FLVC wiki](#) (specifications and workflows for contributing to FLARE)

[Journal Retention and Needs Listing \(JRNL\)](#)

[JRNL LibGuide](#)

[CSUL-SSTF](#)

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Creating Coordinated Collections

The combined collections of The Washington Research Library Consortium total more than 12 million items (Academic Library Survey, 2010). This extraordinary resource, and its ready access, is essential to enabling the success of learning and scholarship.

The Consortium Loan Service (CLS) makes print materials easily available to the students, faculty and staff across the Consortium. Users may request the delivery of needed books or articles online with delivery within one or two days. In FY2011 and FY2012, over 22% of the books that have circulated have been borrowed from one of the partner universities.

Collection development selectors and bibliographers are familiar with the collection strengths of their partners and make acquisition and retention decisions based on this knowledge. We have recently embarked on an effort to create new synergies among the partner universities by building interlocked collections that maximize the number, depth and breadth of titles than would otherwise be physically and fiscally impossible. Since 2011, we have jointly acquired a number of e-book collections that are available to everyone across the consortium.



WHAT WE DO


- [Coordinated Collections](#)
- [Discovery and Access](#)
- [Preservation and Digitization](#)
- [Sharing Expertise](#)

WRLC operates a Shared Collections Facility designed to free valuable space in the campus libraries by providing a cost-effective shelving alternative. The facility provides high-density, environmentally-controlled, retrievable storage for books, audiovisual or microform media, and archival boxes. Individual items are sorted by size in order to store the maximum number of items in the minimum floor area. These materials, totaling over 1.8 million volumes and over 40,000 archival boxes in January 2013, are readily available to students and faculty using the Consortium Loan Service. Materials requested by 3 pm are delivered to the library the next business day. Individual journal articles are transmitted directly to the requester at a password-controlled website.

In 2008, we implemented a policy of retaining only one copy of any serial in the Shared Collections Facility at the WRLC Center. By 2013, this has saved space for an additional 100,000 volumes. Similarly, the Consortium approved a policy stating that we would retain only two copies of any edition of a monograph, though duplication within the shared collections is, on the whole, relatively low. In January 2013, WRLC and the Association of Southeast Research Libraries (ASERL) signed a partnership to jointly identify and retain print journal titles until at least 2035. By working together with ASERL, the WRLC libraries will be able to reduce the total number of volumes they need to retain.

Page Updated: 02/28/2013 - 11:28

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WEST: Western Regional Storage Trust



The Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST) is a distributed retrospective print journal repository program serving research libraries, college and university libraries, and library consortia in the Western Region of the United States. Under the WEST program, participating libraries consolidate and validate print journal backfiles at major library storage facilities and at selected campus locations. The resulting shared print archives ensure access to the scholarly print record and allow member institutions to optimize campus library space. This collaborative regional approach to managing library collections represents an important step, when joined with other initiatives, toward development of a network-level shared print archive.

WESTINFO News

 WEST invites title nominations for deep backfiles to hold in place

 WEST Strategic Planning Progress – Initial Recommendations for Change, 2016 and beyond

 WEST Update Delivered at Member Meeting at ALA Annual 2014

[More...](#)

Last updated: October 02, 2013

Document owner: [Emily Stambaugh](#)

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About WEST



Courtesy of the Stanford University Libraries. Dept. of Special Collections.

Mellon Foundation, to plan for a shared print archiving program known as the "Western Regional Storage Trust". The goals established for WEST were to:

- Preserve and provide access to the scholarly print record
- Facilitate space reclamation in WEST libraries and storage facilities

The twenty-two WEST planning partners developed an operating and business model including

- 1) selection priorities and validation standards based on risk management principles
- 2) agreements governing retention, holdings disclosure, and access
- 3) a business plan that includes governance and cost-sharing proposals.

In December 2010, the Mellon Foundation awarded a three year grant to the University of California Libraries to support implementation of WEST. More than 60 additional academic libraries expressed intention to join the program as it moved into implementation. During the initial three-year project (2011-2013), WEST partners will establish the administrative and operational infrastructure to support the distributed journal archive. Selected WEST Archive Builders will actively ingest and validate approximately 150,000 volumes from 8,000 journal runs (current and past titles), to allow recovery of the space occupied by potentially millions of corresponding volumes now held in partner libraries. WEST archiving libraries agree to maintain WEST archives for a period of 25 years (through 2035), with a review of the agreement every 5 years. WEST plans to submit a subsequent proposal for funding to support an additional two year archiving project in 2014-2015 (Phase 2).

The outcome of the WEST project will be a robust framework developed and adopted by a variety of regional partners to support a long-term, distributed print repository. The program will preserve the scholarly record through a coordinated system of persistent archives and will make visible those archives and retention commitments at the national/international level.

Last updated: August 20, 2014

Document owner: [Danielle Watters Westbrook](#)

WEST is a collaborative and sustainable journal archiving program that will transform the manner in which legacy print journal collections are housed and managed.

In 2009-2010, research libraries, college and university libraries, and library consortia in the western region of the United States joined together, with support from the Andrew W.

WESTINFO News

- [Call for WEST Cycle 3 \(2013/14\) statistics underway](#)
 - [WEST starts Archive Cycle 5!](#)
 - [WEST invites title nominations for deep backfiles to hold in place](#)
- [More...](#)

WEST Documents

- [WEST Program Statement \(MOU\) \[PDF\]](#)
- [WEST Archive Holder Builder Roles Responsibilities \[DOC\]](#)
- [WEST Phase 1 Assessment: Member Survey Full Report \[PDF\]](#)
- [WEST Strategic Planning Meeting Final Report \[PDF\]](#)

WEST Presentations

- [WEST Member Meeting presentation at ALA Annual 2014 \[PPTX\]](#)
- [WEST Phase 1 Assessment Update to the Print Archives Network \(PAN\) Meeting at ALA Annual 2014 \[PPTX\]](#)

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MOUs and Member Agreements



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Approved April 2011, Revised March 2014

ASERL Collaborative Journal Retention Program Agreement

Introduction

ASERL libraries seek new options for sharing the costs and effort of long-term retention of print journals. The policies contained in this document have been reviewed and approved by the ASERL Board of Directors and all participating ASERL libraries. The following agreement provides assurance that the journals designated under this agreement will be retained and available for research purposes as long as the need reasonably exists, thereby allowing participating ASERL libraries to consider withdrawing duplicates of said items from their campus collections, and to rely with confidence on access to the retained copies.

1. Governance

- 1.1. The program will be governed by a Steering Committee consisting of one representative of each participating library and a liaison from the ASERL Board of Directors. Each participating library director will designate the Steering Committee member. The ASERL Executive Director shall be an ex officio member of the committee and shall be non-voting except to decide any tie votes.

2. Duration of Agreement, Discontinuance of Participation

- 2.1. This agreement shall be in effect through December 31, 2035, upon which time this agreement may be renewed as desired by participating libraries. This agreement will be reviewed in 2020 and 2030 to ensure it continues to provide value to participants.
- 2.2. Any modification, amendments or other changes to this agreement must be approved by a 2/3 majority vote of the Steering Committee and a review of the ASERL Board.
- 2.3. A participating library may opt to discontinue their participation in this agreement at any time without penalty, but must provide written notice to the Steering Committee a minimum of 24 months prior to withdrawing from the agreement.

3. Selection and Identification of Retained Materials

- 3.1. This agreement is designed primarily for storing low use print journals.
- 3.2. Materials will be selected for retention based on the completeness of the journal set and their quality/condition.
- 3.3. Participating libraries shall note the retention status of designated items within their local catalogs and/or other collection management systems, as deemed appropriate by the Steering Committee.
- 3.4. ASERL shall maintain a free and publicly accessible list describing the journals retained under this agreement, as deemed appropriate by the Steering Committee.
- 3.5. The participating library shall maintain all of the designated journals in their original, artifactual form whenever possible. If necessary because of damage to or loss of the original of any of the materials, a hard copy facsimile may be used to fill in gaps.

226A Bostock Library, 411 Chapel Drive, Box 90182, Durham, NC 27708-0182

Phone: 919-681-2531 / Fax: 919-681-0805

www.aserl.org

4. **Retention Facilities**

4.1. Items that are to be retained under this agreement will be housed in one of the following types of facilities

Remote Storage Facility	Locked / Secured Stacks	Open Stacks
An environmentally controlled, secured facility that is not open for public browsing	On-site access that is not open for public browsing	Open for public browsing

5. **Ownership and Maintenance of Retained Materials**

- 5.1. The ownership of materials designated for retention under this agreement shall remain the property of the library that originally purchased the item(s). The library that agrees to retain a set of journals will verify the degree of completeness of the set to the volume level.
- 5.2. The retaining library accepts responsibility for ensuring the serviceable condition of journals designated as part of this agreement. Serviceable condition will be defined as physically usable. Materials infested by mold or otherwise in a state of obvious deterioration will not be accepted for retention. The library shall document the method of review in the journal holdings confirmation statement as either "physical" or "bibliographic".
- 5.3. Should a participating library be unwilling or unable to retain a set of journals that were designated as part of this agreement, that library must provide 12 months written notice to ASERL and offer to transfer ownership of said journals to another ASERL library for retention under this agreement.

6. **Operational Costs**

6.1. All costs and workload for staffing and maintaining the facilities and retained materials will be borne by the library that undertakes the agreement.

7. **Duplicate Materials**

7.1. Any ASERL library may at its discretion retain duplicates of items retained under this agreement by other members of ASERL. No ASERL library will be required to discard any materials.

8. **Circulation**

- 8.1. Access to the contents of retained journals will be through electronic or paper duplication, or on-site access to specified items at the contributing library's discretion.
- 8.2. The current circulation status of contributed titles must be accurately reported to indicate levels of risk. Levels of potential risk are defined in the table below:

	Remote Storage Facility	Locked / Secured Stacks	Open Stacks
Non-Circulating	Lowest Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk
Building Use Only	Low Risk	Low - Moderate Risk	Moderate - High Risk
Circulating	Moderate Risk	Moderate - High Risk	Highest Risk

9. **Lost or Damaged Materials**

In the event of loss, damage or deterioration, the participating library shall use reasonable efforts to promptly obtain replacement copies of any of the retained items. Original artifactual copies are always preferred, but facsimiles are acceptable when necessary.

Central Iowa Collaborative Collections Initiative (CI-CCI) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Mission Statement

The purpose of the CI-CCI is to enhance and sustain the availability of scholarly information for the combined user community of the group. The collaboration will strive to model effective best practice for cooperative collections and resource sharing.

Project Goals

The project has four immediate goals:

First, to responsibly reduce the size of local print collections by reducing duplication among the participating libraries so that library space may be freed up for other uses.

Second, to create and maintain a distributed, shared collection of these identified monograph titles to ensure that circulating copies of them are retained within the group, readily accessible to group participants as well as other libraries.

Third, to coordinate acquisitions with the goal of developing a “shared collection” among the participants to reduce duplication, leverage acquisition funds, and to reduce the frequency for the necessity to do data refresh.

Fourth, establish an environment where exploration and development of additional areas of collaboration can flourish (e.g., technology, etc.).

Guiding Principles

Participant libraries are committed to work together collaboratively to meet the Project Goals above for a minimum of 10 years (with options for review, renewal and dissolution as outlined below). We recognize that some of the specifics of this collaboration including the number of print titles covered, the participating libraries involved and details of responsibilities are likely to change over time and that adjustments will be desirable.

The MOU commitment is to work in consultation with each other for 10 years to responsibly, collaboratively and transparently manage the shared print collection that is a result of our joint withdrawal and retention actions.

Duration of agreement

Libraries agree to work together collaboratively to meet the Project Goals of the project for a minimum of 10 years from the start of the original agreement unless this agreement is dissolved or superseded by the mutual agreement of a simple majority of the participants. The length of this agreement may be extended at the end of the original period by mutual agreement of the group. Review of the agreement, its terms and implications will occur at no less than three (3) year intervals, or when a request is supported by a simple majority of full participant libraries.

Release from or renegotiation of agreement terms

An individual institution may be released from the agreement or modify its’ retention list for reasons beyond the library’s control such as a disaster, financial exigency, or a university mandate.

Should an institution need to withdraw from the group, that library is expected to work in good faith with the remaining participants to address the resultant implications. This is expected to include providing ample written notice of withdrawal (six months where possible), supplying the library's retention list and identifying redistribution options among the remaining group members.

Governance and Administration

The collaboration shall be governed by a Directors Committee composed of each Library's senior administrator. Each institution has one vote on issues concerning the collaboration. The Directors will meet at least once per year and may elect to meet more often. The annual Directors meeting will be at a mutually agreed upon date and location.

The Directors Committee may appoint task forces to investigate specific issues. The task force members will be appointed by the Directors Committee. Each Director will appoint a member or members from his or her own institution to these task forces. Task forces will meet as needed. Task force meetings will be led by representatives appointed by Directors Committee.

Current participants

Central College
Drake University
Grand View University
Grinnell College
Simpson College

Addition of new participant libraries

New participant libraries will agree to the mission and goals of the collaboration spelled out in the MOU. Generally new participant libraries will be added at a data refresh. Libraries that match their holdings against the shared collection *prior* to a refresh are required to contribute their library holdings at the next data refresh. When those libraries receive their retention lists and assume responsibility for retention titles in the shared collection, they become full participants in the shared collection. Full participant libraries may vote on issues relating to the MOU and the shared collection. Prior to that, representatives may attend meetings as nonvoting delegates.

Description and Maintenance of the Shared Print Collection

This agreement covers the set of retention titles to be identified by criteria that will be developed in the 2013 Sustainable Collection Services (SCS) deselection project. The group data analysis of collective holdings and individual title circulation will result in the identification of potential "withdrawal" titles and "retention" titles. The goal is to have a proportional distribution of titles as well as maintaining two copies of every item. These titles will be assigned by mutual agreement. The list of the titles a school is responsible for maintaining is called the "retention list." This agreement excludes library materials not specifically contained on retention lists or allocated withdrawal lists developed during the project.

1. Ownership and location of resources

Where possible, two print copies of each withdrawn title will be retained in a shared print collection distributed among the participant libraries. The two copies will be maintained at two separate

designated participant libraries that already own and have recorded holdings of the title. Libraries will maintain ownership of their designated retention titles. Retention titles will be housed in facilities operated or shared by the owning library at the expense of that library.

2. Maintenance of the shared collection

Each library will use their best effort to maintain, house, preserve, and make available the titles on its respective retention list for the duration of this agreement. Libraries will not be held accountable for regular inventorying of their retention titles but are encouraged to do this when possible as a best practice.

3. Protection of retention list titles

Each library is expected to take appropriate local steps to protect their retention titles from discard as outlined in the Acquisitions Addendum. The aim is to facilitate data refresh and also to create the potential for all participants to identify retention items in OCLC or alternative shared discovery system.

4. Retention facilities, maintenance requirements, physical handling

Libraries are expected to treat retention titles with the same or better care as other materials in their collections as regards physical handling, circulation, repairs and restoration.

5. Circulation

Both of the retention copies are expected to circulate. No effort will be made to identify and monitor a preservation copy. All titles will be searchable in OCLC and available as outlined in the Interlibrary Loan Addendum.

6. Damaged, lost, missing and replacement copies

Libraries are expected to follow their usual workflows and procedures for identifying, repairing and replacing retention list titles. They will make a good faith effort to respond to badly damaged (unloanable) or lost titles in a way that displays sound judgment in the context of the particular title and its availability to other libraries in the state.

7. Notification about non-replacement or discard of retention titles

If a participating library knowingly elects not to replace a lost or badly damaged retention list title or if it replaces a retention title with a later edition it must notify the other participant libraries annually through an agreed standard notification mechanism. This will allow other participants, or the group as a whole to determine if they want to take further replacement actions. It also provides a mechanism by which the group can monitor and assess losses to the shared collection.

8. Data refresh

Libraries may choose to take part in a data refresh with updated circulation data and additional libraries' holdings at regular intervals. It may also provide opportunities to redistribute retention loads. Participant libraries will not be *required* to refresh their data. If a library elects not to refresh they will not be held responsible for retaining additional titles. They will remain responsible for their

CENTRAL IOWA COLLABORATIVE COLLECTIONS INITIATIVE

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

<https://ci-cci.org/documents/>

existing retention titles unless notified that the refresh has resulted in the removal of titles from their retention list.

By signature below, the following official representatives acknowledge having read and understood the agreement and document and agree to be bound by its terms and conditions.

Approved:

Central College

Library Director

Date

President/Senior Academic Officer or Designee

Date

Drake University

Library Director

Date

President/Senior Academic Officer or Designee

Date

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Grand View University

Library Director

Date

President/Senior Academic Officer or Designee

Date

Grinnell College

Library Director

Date

President/Senior Academic Officer or Designee

Date

Simpson College

Library Director

Date

President/Senior Academic Officer or Designee

Date

CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY MOU
May 2011

CIC Center for Library Initiatives
Memorandum of Understanding for a CIC Shared Print Repository

Statement of Purpose:

The Library Directors of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) are committed to effective stewardship of library and university resources. That commitment extends to effective use of library space, maintaining convenient user access to scholarly works, and to assuring the long-term preservation of legacy print collections. The following MOU among CIC libraries is intended to support a sustainable program for the retention and servicing of the appropriate number of print copies required to meet the research and instructional needs of our universities. These goals will be achieved through the development of CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY (REPOSITORY), collectively owned, governed and maintained by PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES.

By executing this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES are making a commitment to each other--and conveying to their campus communities--that they will support long-term retention of CIC legacy print resources, and that specified best-practices will be adhered to in managing and providing ongoing access to these resources. Indiana University has committed to develop the initial print collection in conjunction with the PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES. As the storage initiative progresses, it is anticipated that print holdings from CIC libraries will be ingested and managed by several different institutional HOST SITES. The terms of these hosting arrangements will be 1) specified in separate contractual agreements with the CIC; 2) unanimously endorsed by the Governing Board; and 3) reflective of the principles and practices codified herein.

The <name of institution> commits to join the CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY, a collaborative effort of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation and PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES to support the effective management of print assets held by CIC Universities. The <name of institution> will join the REPOSITORY initiative as a FOUNDING PARTNER, and support the principles, policies and procedures proposed herein.

1. Governance

The CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY will be guided by a GOVERNING BOARD composed of the Library Directors of PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES and the Director of the Center for Library Initiatives (*ex officio*). This BOARD will administer the overall directions of the project, including approving policies, budgets, membership fees, standards, system development, and service strategies.

The GOVERNING BOARD will appoint a CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY STEERING COMMITTEE, drawn from a subset of Library Directors from PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES (including at least one Director from a HOST SITE), the Director or Deputy Director of the CIC Center for Library Initiatives, and the chairs of various working groups. The Steering Committee will maintain oversight responsibility

for selection of material, development of operational processes, disbursement of funds, and program evaluation. The terms of appointment and succession for members of the STEERING COMMITTEE, and the scope of the COMMITTEE'S remit, will be specified by the GOVERNING BOARD. The STEERING COMMITTEE, in turn, may appoint and oversee functional WORKING GROUPS (e.g., Collections, Technical Services, Public Services) as needed to accomplish the project's goals.

2. Administration

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation, in conjunction with the University of Illinois acting as its fiscal agent, will provide administrative support for the initiative in the form of:

- Executing and monitoring agreements with HOST SITES
- Managing project finances, including billing PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES and dispensing project funds to meet obligations to HOST SITES, vendors and other service providers
- Supporting communication about the project and interacting with other regional and national storage initiatives
- Assisting the GOVERNING BOARD and STEERING COMMITTEE with project assessment, data gathering, and facilitating communication among the various governance and working groups
- Arranging and/or hosting project related meetings

3. Duration/Withdrawal/Termination

This MOU among PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES and the CIC shall be in effect for five (5) years from the date of first execution, and will be subject to renewal in five (5) year increments beyond this initial MOU with the written consent of each PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARY.

A PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARY considering withdrawal from the program at the end of a five-year term should provide notice to the GOVERNING BOARD twelve (12) months prior to the expiration of this or subsequent MOUs. CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY materials deposited by a withdrawing library cannot be removed from the shared collection without the unanimous consent of the GOVERNING BOARD. A PARTICIPATING LIBRARY that withdraws from the program will have continued access to its own and other materials deposited during its term of participation. Fees and terms governing access to REPOSITORY materials by a withdrawing library will be determined by the GOVERNING BOARD.

The CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY collaboration, and this MOU, can terminate at any time that all PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES agree mutually to terminate the program. The Governing Board at the time of termination will develop a dissolution strategy that fulfills all contractual obligations (e.g., HOST SITES, vendors, the CIC, other library storage partners, etc.), and supports continued access to the stored resources in a manner that reasonably satisfies the needs of CIC libraries and users.

4. Ownership

DEPOSITING LIBRARIES will retain ownership of materials designated for the CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY, but will cede ongoing administrative control of the content to the one or more HOST SITE(S) storing materials on its behalf.

DEPOSITING LIBRARIES will carry out volume level validation of materials being prepared for transfer, including updating the bibliographic record if needed, and providing accurate holdings records. The transfer of records to a HOST SITE will be carried out under protocols approved by the STEERING COMMITTEE. Preparation of materials and records for transfer will not be a reimbursed expense under the REPOSITORY program, but shipping costs can be submitted for reimbursement.

Libraries that withdraw volumes because a shared copy is already on deposit may continue to count ownership of that material for statistical and accreditation purposes, unless specifically precluded by an accrediting body.

5. Fees and Financial Obligations

Participating CIC libraries agree to provide financial support to the REPOSITORY as specified in a financial plan approved by the CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY GOVERNING BOARD. Signatories are committing to provide funding for the full five-year term of this MOU.

All participating libraries will share the costs of shipping, ingest and ongoing storage in a formula to be approved by the GOVERNING BOARD. Onetime costs include: shipping and handling, ingest routines and validation. Ongoing costs include: depreciation, insurance, and other operational and service costs that accrue to the HOST SITE(S). Each PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARY is responsible for an equal share of the costs and expenses incurred at a HOST SITE related to: the selection of materials for shared print storage; representing holdings in appropriate catalogs or discovery tools; providing metadata as needed by the host facility; and the shipping costs to transfer materials from a contributing library to the HOST SITE.

CIC LIBRARIES joining the project after the first year of operation (NON-FOUNDING PARTNERS), will be assessed all fees and charges that accrued to FOUNDING PARTNERS dating back to the initial year of the project.

CIC libraries that are not participating in the SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY program, or member libraries that have withdrawn from participation or allowed their participation to expire, may request to borrow material from the REPOSITORY for a fee, and under terms and procedures determined by the GOVERNING BOARD.

Partnership fees for the five-year TERM of this Agreement will be recommended by the STEERING COMMITTEE and approved by unanimous consent of the GOVERNING BOARD. An initial financial plan for the project can be modified as circumstances require by a majority vote of the GOVERNING BOARD, provided that contractual commitments to HOSTING LIBRARIES, vendors and contractors are honored. Following the first year of the project, the annual partnership fee will be reviewed and approved in MAY of each year to determine payments for the subsequent project fiscal year commencing in July 2011.

A PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARY facing exceptional fiscal exigencies should bring that to the attention of the GOVERNING BOARD as far in advance as possible of a missed or reduced payment. The GOVERNING BOARD, working with the Library Director and Provost of an institution in default, should review and pursue options for sustaining participation in the archiving program.

6. Eligible Materials

Eligible materials will be designated or approved by a WORKING GROUP of CIC collection development specialists working under the direction of the GOVERNING BOARD and/or STEERING COMMITTEE. While the initial phases of the project will focus upon aggregating and securing journal backfiles, reference materials and monographs will likely be included as the project develops over time.

No print serial volumes will be duplicated in the CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY program without the explicit consent of the STEERING COMMITTEE acting on behalf of the GOVERNING BOARD.

7. Service

Materials designated for the CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY will be made available to users at the request of PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES, and will be delivered to designated offices of the requesting library (e.g., ILL, Circulation, Reference). As appropriate, requests for articles or volumes should be made through traditional ILL channels. Fulfillment of requests will most commonly involve delivery of a scanned digital surrogate, unless it is specified that the user requires access to the original print copy of an article or work. Unless otherwise agreed to by the HOST LIBRARY and the STEERING COMMITTEE, REPOSITORY materials will be made available to readers for onsite reading at the borrowing library. Borrowing libraries will assume responsibility for any losses of content in shipping or circulation, and will work with the HOST SITE to expedite replacement.

PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES will provide a list of library units, campus libraries, or branch campuses to be covered by this Agreement. Non-contiguous branch or system libraries can request materials through the central PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARY, provided that they agree to restrict circulation to on-site use, and the central CIC Library agrees to assume responsibility for loss or damage to REPOSITORY materials as stipulated in the above paragraph.

8. Host Site Obligations

Each CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY HOST SITE will execute an agreement with the CIC that specifies required conditions, procedures and services to be in compliance with the expectations of PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES as addressed herein. These HOSTING AGREEMENTS might vary one from another to take account of the nature of the material being stored, the nature of the facilities being used, the term of the commitment, the partnering libraries being served, or the evolving needs and expectations of PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES over time. In general, however, the HOSTING AGREEMENTS will reinforce the following expectations for institutions providing these archiving services:

- a) HOST SITES agree to house CIC SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY materials in an environmentally controlled, insured, and secured facility.
- b) HOST SITES for REPOSITORY holdings commit to retention and stewardship of deposited materials for an initial period of twenty-five years, assuming that one or more PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES can provide adequate support to defray the costs of retention. Under exceptional circumstances, a HOST SITE can petition the GOVERNING BOARD for permission to discard or transfer holdings.
- c) HOST SITES will validate REPOSITORY serial holdings at the volume level for completeness, and will develop routines for attempting to fill gaps-- or replace

noticeably incomplete, damaged or otherwise compromised items-- from PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES or other sources as efficient operations permit. For content ingested from other source libraries, HOST SITES will perform secondary validation to ensure that the content received matches updated and supplied holding records, and will likewise attempt to fill-in gaps or replace incomplete or seriously damaged volumes.

- d) While volume level validation is recommended for the broadly distributed journal backfiles being addressed in the initial phases of this project (Sect. 8c above), the STEERING COMMITTEE (with input from the WORKING GROUP on Collections) might recommend or mandate more vigilant review and validation protocols for some other categories of content likely to be treated in the future, provided that the added costs for this level of review are accommodated in the project budget.
- e) All content stored on behalf of the CIC will be represented by standard bibliographic records, and all physical volumes will be represented by an item record.
- f) HOST SITES will carry out standard preservation review, and treatments will be applied at ingest to maximize the shelf-life of stored content and avoid any contamination of proximate resources.
- g) HOST SITES will develop routines to disclose REPOSITORY holdings to PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES and others within or beyond the CIC who might benefit from knowing what content has been secured.
- h) HOST SITES will assure that duplicate serial volumes are not ingested unless explicitly directed to do so by the GOVERNING BOARD, or the STEERING COMMITTEE acting on behalf of the GOVERNING BOARD.
- i) HOST SITES will develop the capability to make print content—or suitable surrogates-- available to constituents of PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES in accord with policies and principles developed by the STEERING COMMITTEE and/or GOVERNING BOARD.

9. Assessment

PARTICIPATING CIC LIBRARIES, with administrative direction provided by the STEERING COMMITTEE, will review the SHARED PRINT REPOSITORY initiative in the fourth year of the project, and then every five years subsequent to that to monitor the ongoing value and efficacy of the program to member libraries.

10. Amendment

This MOU may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the GOVERNING BOARD, provided that such amendments are consistent with the obligations the PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES, CIC, and the University of Illinois (as fiscal agent) have incurred as a result of this MOU.

11. No Partnership or Agency

This MOU is not intended, and shall not be deemed, to create a partnership or otherwise authorize joint action for any purpose except as specified herein. No party shall act as agent or representative of any other party except as authorized in accordance with this MOU.

The terms of this MOU are agreed to as confirmed by the signatures below:

_____	_____
Library Director/University Librarian	Date
_____	_____
University Signature Authority	Title
_____	_____
Barbara Allen, CIC Director	Date



SHARED PRINT ARCHIVE NETWORK MEMBER AGREEMENT APRIL 2012

The Council of Prairie and Pacific Libraries' Shared Print Archive Network (SPAN) is a distributed retrospective print repository program. Participating libraries consolidate and validate print journal backfiles and monographs at major library storage facilities and selected campus locations. The Network and archiving program may be expanded to include prospective (i.e. current) collections in the future. Initial phases of the Network will proactively focus on journal backfiles, with a much less managed, optional process for retention and preservation of scarcely held monographs in member library collections.

Terms and Conditions

1. Participation and Governance

1.1. Participation: COPPUL member libraries (not including affiliate members) will be eligible to join the SPAN in its initial phase. In future phases of expansion, affiliate members of COPPUL, other academic libraries, research libraries, and library consortia serving the Western region of Canada may also be eligible to participate.

1.2. Term of commitment: In order to promote stability of the Network, participants agree to join for an initial five (5) year term. The initial term will be April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017. The agreement renews automatically for another five year term.

1.3. Archive Holders: Participants that commit to retain materials under the SPAN program are known as Archive Holders. Once a participating library's holdings have been analyzed through the SPAN program, the library is eligible to serve as an Archive Holder beginning in the following year.

1.4. Archive Builders: Participants that agree to proactively build archives by calling for, receiving, validating and ingesting holdings according to standards developed by SPAN are known as Archive Builders. Once an archive is built, the Archive Builder becomes an Archive Holder for the title.

1.5. Archive Supporters: Participants that support the stewardship of the scholarly record in the region but do not retain physical archives locally under the SPAN program are known as Archive Supporters.

1.6. Management Committee: The SPAN is a program of COPPUL. It is run by a Management Committee that oversees operation and development of the Network, works to integrate the Network with related archiving programs nationally and internationally, recommends solutions related to holdings disclosure and access/delivery, and develops and monitors a process to select titles for inclusion in the COPPUL SPAN archive. The Management Committee is composed of representatives

from four (4) libraries participating in the Network, including representation from various sizes of libraries, more than one province, various areas of expertise (e.g. Library Director, Technical Services, Collections Management, etc.), and of Archive Holders, Builders, and Supporters. The COPPUL Executive Director will provide support to the Management Committee. At least one COPPUL Director will serve on the Committee in order to liaise with the COPPUL Directors. Management Committee members are appointed by the COPPUL Board of Directors and serve for staggered two year terms.

1.7. Administrative Host: Administrative Hosting, such as program management, member support, and fiscal agency, will be provided by COPPUL, through the COPPUL office. The COPPUL SPAN will function as a program of COPPUL, subject to approval by the COPPUL Board of Directors.

2. Archiving

2.1. Selection process: Decisions about which titles will be incorporated into the COPPUL SPAN and where they will be preserved are made via a periodic Collection Model administered by the SPAN Management Committee with support from the COPPUL office. Title sets will be routinely identified and prioritized by ongoing collection analysis. Titles may also be nominated for archiving by SPAN libraries. Journals will be categorized as Low-, Moderate-, or Higher-Risk based on their availability electronically, rarity, and relevance to the region (Western Canada).

2.2. Retention period: Archive Holders agree to maintain SPAN archives for retention periods specific to the archive type: Low-Risk, until December 31, 2022, Moderate-Risk, until December 31, 2036, and Higher-Risk, until December 31, 2036. These dates are known as the SPAN Retention Date and represent a period of 10 or 25 years from the beginning of the SPAN program. The Management Committee will review and may modify the SPAN Retention Date every five years if agreed upon by unanimous vote within the Committee. Retention commitments survive membership in SPAN.

2.3. Ownership: Participants will retain ownership of the materials for which they are the Archive Holder. Materials which are relocated to an Archive Holder will become property of the Archive Holder (preferably through a gift process). Archive Holders agree not to sell, discard, donate, or otherwise relinquish ownership or control of any of the archived materials prior to the Retention Date, except to transfer materials to another COPPUL SPAN Archive Holder or with permission of the Management Committee.

2.4. Withdrawn materials: Libraries that withdraw their own material (books or journals) to contribute to SPAN may wish to track those items as "withdrawn in lieu of storage" for their own reporting purposes. It is possible that these copies "withdrawn in lieu" may still be counted by some organizations (ARL, CARL, etc.) as part of their extended collection – even though they will be owned by the Archive Holder, they will be subject to shared management as a result of the SPAN agreement.

2.5. Contributing holdings: Participants agree to use their best efforts to contribute holdings in a timely manner via physical transfer of materials from local collections to complete the archived backfile held by any Archive Holder.

2.6. Archiving Facilities: Archive Holders agree to maintain SPAN materials in archival locations suitable for the archive type, as established by the Management Committee. Archiving facilities are defined to include 1) campus library shelving (for lower-risk items); 2) library locations with controlled access and appropriate environmental conditions; and 3) separate high-density library storage facilities (for rare and higher-risk items).

2.7. Original Form. Archive Holders agree to maintain all of the archived materials in their original, artifactual form whenever possible.

2.8. Review of Materials (Validation): Archive Builders agree to examine all newly-archived materials according to the requirements for the level of validation specified by the Management Committee for the archive type.

2.9. Holdings disclosure: Archive Holders agree to take all steps reasonably necessary to cause all of the archived materials, and information about their accessibility to potential users, to be registered in union catalogs and other applicable system(s) as established by SPAN disclosure policy.

2.10. Access to the Materials: Archive Holders agree to make the materials available to SPAN libraries and other institutions to which the Archive Holder lends materials in accordance with the applicable Interlibrary Loan policies and procedures of the Archive Holder as follows

2.10.1. Reproductions: Archive Holders agree to fulfill requests for photocopies/electronic delivery of any of the archived materials.

2.10.2. Building Use Only: Original materials may only be provided for onsite use at the Archive Holder library or at the requesting library.

3. Financial Obligations

3.1 Financial Support to the COPPUL SPAN Program: SPAN members agree to provide financial support to SPAN through payments to the Administrative Host as specified in an annual budget and cost-sharing formula developed by the SPAN Management Committee and approved by the COPPUL Directors.

3.2. Financial Support to Archive Builders: Archive Builders receive funding from the SPAN program to help support their services as Archive Builders if approved and budgeted by SPAN.

3.3. Absorbed Costs: SPAN libraries agree to be responsible for all of the costs and expenses associated with maintaining the materials, contributing holdings to other Archive Holders (including transportation costs), and deselecting materials from local collections.

4. Withdrawal

4.1. Withdrawal of a COPPUL SPAN Member: At any time after completion of its first five years of participation, a SPAN member may withdraw by providing written notice to the Management Committee at least twelve (12) months prior to its intended withdrawal date. The SPAN member must continue to pay any required participation fees during the 12-month notice period.

4.2. Archive Holder Withdrawal: If an Archive Holder withdraws from the COPPUL SPAN or can no longer maintain the materials, the Archive Holder agrees to offer the materials to another Archive Holder and to transfer any accepted materials to the Archive Holder at the initial Archive Holder's expense. The Management Committee may waive this requirement if it determines that the materials no longer need to be archived.

Memorandum of Understanding

Distributed Print Repository

August 1, 2011

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereafter, "Agreement") is entered into this 1st day of August in the year 2011 ("Effective Date"), by the libraries at Iowa State University, the University of Iowa, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison ("Partner Libraries").

1. Scope

- 1.1. The Partner Libraries establish by this Agreement a distributed print repository ("DPR" or "the Repository") wherein each Partner Library commits to retaining in its collections a single copy ("Repository Copy") of specific printed research materials such as books and journals ("Materials"), enabling the other Partner Libraries to withdraw their copies and rely collectively on the shared Repository Copy.
- 1.2. Research Materials covered by this Agreement, and the specific retention responsibilities of Partner Libraries, are documented in appendices to this Agreement. The initial focus of the Repository is on printed backfiles of journals that are also available electronically, beginning with titles from the following three publishers:
 - American Chemical Society (Appendix A)
 - Annual Reviews (Appendix B)
 - Institute of Physics (Appendix C)
- 1.3. Repository Copies of journals should extend, whenever possible, from the beginning of the publication run (e.g., vol. 1, no. 1) through calendar year 2005, or, if the title is published on a split-year cycle, through publication year 2004-2005.
- 1.4. Repository Copies will be maintained in print format, rather than microform, compact disc, electronic data, or other format. However, in cases where supplementary materials associated with the print volumes were created in another medium, the supplementary materials will form part of the Repository and will be maintained and stored in their original format.

2. Provisions

- 2.1. The Repository is overseen collaboratively by designated staff (DPR "Contacts") in the Partner Libraries (see section 6 of the Agreement).
- 2.2. For each title in the Repository, DPR Contacts collaboratively assign retention responsibility to a single library (the "Holding Library"), taking into account:
 - Subject strengths of the Partner Libraries;
 - The completeness and condition of the title in each Partner Library; and
 - The desire to maintain some parity (over time) in the volume of material retained by each Partner Library.
- 2.3. The Holding Library agrees to maintain its Repository Copies for the term specified in section 3 of this Agreement.

- 2.4. Repository Copies are considered to be part of the Holding Library's working research collection, and are subject to the Holding Library's policies regarding access and use. Repository Copies may be housed in open or closed stacks, may circulate to some or all members of the Holding Library's clientele, and may be eligible for interlibrary loan (including to non-Partner Libraries). However, regardless of the policies governing all other uses of this material, Partner Libraries have the right to:
 - 2.4.1. Obtain from the Holding Library, free of charge, digitized articles/excerpts from Repository Copies—handled, whenever possible, by the Holding Library's existing interlibrary loan service; and
 - 2.4.2. Borrow from the Holding Library, in their original format, Repository Copies for short-term use at the Partner Library, in those cases when digital copies are insufficient or infeasible. Some restrictions (such as in-house use) may apply, as determined by the Holding Library. Again, whenever possible, this access will be provided via the Holding Library's existing interlibrary loan service.
- 2.5. For any given title, Partner Libraries may choose to transfer volumes among themselves to create a complete journal run in a single Holding Library.
 - 2.5.1. If volumes are transferred from a Partner Library to a Holding Library, the latter's local catalog holdings should be revised and volumes should be re-marked as needed, to minimize confusion.
 - 2.5.2. The previous paragraph (2.5.1) notwithstanding, volumes transferred in this manner are considered permanent loans between Partner Libraries, as opposed to transfers of ownership.
- 2.6. The Holding Library agrees to store Repository Copies in the best environmental and physical conditions it can reasonably offer.
- 2.7. The Holding Library determines the need for ongoing repair and conservation of the items constituting any Repository Copy, based on its own collection management and preservation objectives.
- 2.8. The Holding Library will document its retention responsibility for any given title in a manner that is clear, consistent, and readily available to staff involved in collection management.
- 2.9. If the Holding Library wishes to withdraw some or all of a Repository Copy prior to the conclusion of the Term of this Agreement, it will do so only with the approval of all Partner Libraries.
- 2.10. The Holding Library will apprise Partner Libraries as quickly as possible if a Repository Copy undergoes significant damage or loss.
- 2.11. The Holding Library is responsible for all of the costs and expenses associated with maintaining and providing access to Repository Copies housed in its local collections.

3. Term

- 3.1. The initial term ("Initial Term") for which this Agreement will be in effect is twenty-five (25) years, commencing on the Effective Date of this Agreement and concluding on August 1, 2036.
- 3.2. A formal review of this Agreement and the Distributed Print Repository shall be conducted near the midpoint of the Initial Term, by February 1, 2024.
- 3.3. Following the Initial Term, this Agreement shall be eligible for renewal ("Renewal Term") in five-year increments. For the purposes of this Agreement, "Term" shall be deemed to include the Initial Term and any Renewal Term(s).

4. Amendment

- 4.1. This Agreement may be amended in whole or in part at any time by mutual agreement of the directors at the Partner Libraries ("Signatories;" see section 7 of the Agreement).

5. Termination: This Agreement is subject to termination as provided below.

- 5.1. Termination by mutual consent. This Agreement may be terminated at any time upon the mutual consent of the Partner Libraries.
- 5.2. Notice of termination. Notice of termination of this Agreement, by any Partner Library, shall be made in writing to the Signatories of this Agreement or their designated proxies.
- 5.3. Effect of termination. If a Partner Library terminates its participation in the Repository program, it will exercise, on a title-by-title basis, one of the following two options to ensure that the remaining Partner Libraries have ongoing access to all Repository Copies:
 - 5.3.1. Either the terminating Partner Library will retain a Repository Copy in its local collections, and continue to provide the level of shared access described in section 2.4 of this Agreement; or
 - 5.3.2. The terminating Partner Library will arrange for a Repository Copy to be transferred to one of the remaining Partner Libraries.

6. Contacts

Iowa State University

David Gregory
Associate Dean for Research & Access
University Library

Karen Lawson
Associate Dean for Collections & Technical Services
University Library

University of Iowa

Nancy E. Kraft
Preservation Librarian
University Libraries

Edward Shreeves
Associate University Librarian & Director, Collections & Scholarly Communication
University Libraries

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Mary Rader
Interim Director, Collection Development
General Library System

Andrea Rolich
Preservation Librarian
General Library System

7. Signatories

Iowa State University

Olivia M. A. Madison
Dean of the Library

(Signature)

(Date)

University of Iowa

Nancy L. Baker
University Librarian

(Signature)

(Date)

Deborah Zumbach
Senior Associate Director, Business Services
& Director of Purchasing

(Signature)

(Date)

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Kenneth L. Frazier
Director, General Library System

(Signature)

(Date)

APPENDIX A: Journals in the American Chemical Society (ACS) backfile**Project finalized:** August 1, 2011**Detailed project records maintained by:** Iowa State University Library

This agreement covers the backfiles of the following journals published by the American Chemical Society (ACS), electronic versions of which are preserved in Portico. The list is arranged alphabetically by journal title. If the title has changed, earlier titles are shaded and precede the final version of the title, with a note ("Continued by," etc.). See detailed project records for the specific years/volumes covered by this agreement.

ISSN	TITLE	Retention Responsibility		
		ISU	UI	UW-M
0001-4842	Accounts of chemical research	X		
1554-8929	ACS chemical biology			X
0096-4484	[Industrial & engineering chemistry. Analytical edition]	X		
	Continued by:			
0003-2700	Analytical chemistry	X		
0006-2960	Biochemistry		X	
1043-1802	Bioconjugate chemistry			X
1525-7797	Biomacromolecules			X
8756-7938	Biotechnology progress			X
0097-6423	[Industrial and engineering chemistry. News edition]	N/A (excluded from project)		
	Continued by:			
0009-2347	Chemical & engineering news			
0893-228X	Chemical research in toxicology			X
0009-2665	Chemical reviews	X		
0897-4756	Chemistry of materials	X		
1528-7483	Crystal growth & design			X
0887-0624	Energy & fuels			X
0013-936X	Environmental science & technology			X
0095-9014	[Journal of industrial and engineering chemistry]		X	
	Continued by:			
0019-7866	Industrial & Engineering Chemistry		X	
0019-7874	Industrial & engineering chemistry fundamentals		X	
0019-7882	Industrial & engineering chemistry process design and		X	
0536-1079	[I&EC product research and development]		X	
	Continued by:			
0091-1968	[Product R&D]		X	
	Continued by:			

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Appendix A: Journals in the American Chemical Society (ACS) backfile

<http://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/misc/iowa-iowaState-UW-MOU.DOC>

 MOU: Distributed Print Repository
 APPENDIX A: American Chemical Society
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ISSN	TITLE	Retention Responsibility		
		ISU	UI	UW-M
0196-4321	Industrial & engineering chemistry product research and		X	
0888-5885	Industrial & engineering chemistry research		X	
0020-1669	Inorganic chemistry		X	
0021-8561	Journal of agricultural and food chemistry			X
0095-9146	[Chemical & engineering data series]			X
	Continued by:			
0021-9568	Journal of chemical and engineering data			X
0021-9584	Journal of Chemical Education		X	
0021-9576	[Journal of chemical documentation]			X
	Continued by:			
0095-2338	[Journal of chemical information and computer sciences]			X
	Continued by:			
1549-9596	Journal of chemical information and modeling			X
1520-4766	Journal of combinatorial chemistry			X
1549-9618	Journal of chemical theory and computation			X
0095-9065	[Journal of medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry]		X	
	Continued by:			
0022-2623	Journal of medicinal chemistry		X	
0163-3864	Journal of natural products		X	
0022-3263	Journal of organic chemistry		X	
0092-7325	[Journal of physical chemistry]	X		
	Continued by:			
0092-7023	[Journal of physical & colloid chemistry]	X		
	Continued by:			
0022-3654	[Journal of physical chemistry]	X		
	Continued by:			
1089-5639	Journal of physical chemistry A	X		
1520-6106	Journal of physical chemistry B	X		
1932-7447	Journal of physical chemistry C	N/A (excluded from project)		
1535-3893	Journal of proteome research			X
0002-7863	Journal of the American Chemical Society	X		
0743-7463	Langmuir		X	
0024-9297	Macromolecules		X	
1543-8384	Molecular pharmaceuticals			X
1530-6984	Nano letters			X
1523-7060	Organic letters			X
1083-6160	Organic process research & development		X	
0276-7333	Organometallics		X	

APPENDIX B: Journals in the Annual Reviews (AR) backfile**Project finalized:** August 1, 2011**Detailed project records maintained by:** Iowa State University Library

This agreement covers the backfiles of the following journals published by Annual Reviews (AR), electronic versions of which are preserved in Portico. The list is arranged alphabetically by journal title. If the title has changed, earlier titles are shaded and precede the final version of the title, with a note ("Continued by," etc.). See detailed project records for the specific years/volumes covered by this agreement.

ISSN	TITLE	Retention Responsibility		
		ISU	UI	UW-M
0084-6570	Anthropology			X
0066-4146	Astronomy and Astrophysics		X	
0066-4154	Biochemistry			X
1523-9829	Biomedical engineering		X	
0084-6589	[Biophysics and bioengineering]		X	
	Continued by:			
0883-9182	[Biophysics and biophysical chemistry]		X	
	Continued by:			
1056-8700	[Biophysics and Biomolecular Structure]		X	
	Continued by:			
1936-122X	Biophysics	N/A (no print holdings)		
0743-4634	[Cell biology]			X
	Continued by:			
1081-0706	Cell and Developmental Biology			X
8756-7016	Computer science			X
0084-6597	Earth and Planetary Sciences			X
0066-4162	[Ecology and systematics]			X
	Continued by:			
1543-592X	Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics			X
0362-1626	[Energy]			X
	Continued by:			
1056-3466	[Energy and the environment]			X
	Continued by:			
1543-5938	Environment and resources			X
0066-4170	Entomology	X		
0066-4189	Fluid Mechanics	X		

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APPENDIX B: Annual Reviews

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ISSN	TITLE	Retention Responsibility		
		ISU	UI	UW-M
0066-4197	Genetics			X
1527-8204	Genomics and human genetics		X	
0732-0582	Immunology			X
1550-3585	Law and social science			X
0084-6600	[Materials science]	X		
	Continued by:			
1531-7331	Materials research	X		
0066-4219	Medicine			X
0066-4227	Microbiology			X
0147-006X	Neuroscience			X
0066-4243	[Nuclear science]		X	
	Continued by:			
0163-8998	Nuclear and particle science		X	
0199-9885	Nutrition	X		
0066-4251	[Pharmacology]			X
	Continued by:			
0362-1642	Pharmacology and Toxicology			X
0066-426X	Physical Chemistry	X		
0066-4278	Physiology			X
0066-4286	Phytopathology	X		
0066-4294	[Plant physiology]			X
	Continued by:			
1040-2519	[Plant physiology and plant molecular biology]			X
	Continued by:			
1543-5008	Plant Biology			X
1094-2939	Political science		X	
0066-4308	Psychology		X	
0163-7525	Public Health			X
0360-0572	Sociology		X	

APPENDIX C: Journals in the Institute of Physics (IOP) backfile**Project finalized:** August 1, 2011**Detailed project records maintained by:** Iowa State University Library

This agreement covers the backfiles of the following journals published by the Institute of Physics (IOP), electronic versions of which are preserved in Portico. The list is arranged alphabetically by journal title. If the title has changed, earlier titles are shaded and precede the final version of the title, with a note ("Continued by," etc.). See detailed project records for the specific years/volumes covered by this agreement.

ISSN	TITLE	Retention Responsibility		
		ISU	UI	UW-M
0004-6256	Astronomical Journal		X	
0004-637X	Astrophysical Journal		X	
0067-0049	Astrophysical journal. Supplement series		X	
1009-1963	Chinese physics		X	
0256-307X	Chinese Physics Letters	X		
0264-9381	Classical and Quantum Gravity	X		
1364-7830	Combustion theory and modelling			X
0253-6102	Communications in Theoretical Physics	X		
0967-1846	Distributed Systems Engineering			X
0143-0807	European Journal of Physics	X		
0295-5075	Europhysics letters			X
0169-5983	Fluid Dynamics Research	X		
0266-5611	Inverse Problems	X		
1064-5632	Izvestiya. Mathematics	X		
1742-2132	Journal of geophysics and engineering		X	
0960-1317	Journal of Micromechanics and Microengineering			X
1741-2560	Journal of neural engineering		X	
0029-4780	[Nouvelle revue d'optique appliquée]		X	
	Continued by:			
0335-7368	[Nouvelle revue d'optique]		X	
	Continued by:			
0150-536X	[Journal of Optics]		X	
	Continued by:			
1464-4258	Journal of optics. A, Pure and applied optics		X	
0954-8998	[Quantum optics]		X	
	Continued by:			
0954-8998	[Journal of the European Optical Society. Part B, Quantum optics]		X	

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 APPENDIX C: Institute of Physics
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ISSN	TITLE	Retention Responsibility		
		ISU	UI	UW-M
	Continued by:			
1355-5111	[Journal of the European Optical Society. Part B, Quantum and semiclassical optics]		X	
	Continued by:			
1464-4266	Journal of optics. B, Quantum and semiclassical optics		X	
0022-3689	[Journal of physics. A, General physics (Proceedings of the Physical Society)]	X		
	Continued by:			
0301-0015	[Journal of physics. A, Mathematical, nuclear and general]	X		
	Continued by:			
0305-4470	[Journal of physics. A, mathematical and general]	X		
	Continued by:			
	Journal of physics. A, mathematical and theoretical	X		
0022-3700	[Journal of physics. B, Atomic and molecular physics]		X	
	Continued by:			
0953-4075	Journal of physics. B, Atomic, molecular, and optical physics		X	
0022-3719	Journal of physics C. Solid state physics	X		
0953-8984	Journal of physics. Condensed matter	X		
0508-3443	[British journal of applied physics]			X
	Continued by:			
0022-3727	Journal of physics. D, Applied physics			X
0305-4608	Journal of physics. F, Metal physics	X		
0305-4616	[Journal of physics. G, Nuclear physics]		X	
	Continued by:			
0954-3899	Journal of physics. G, Nuclear and particle physics		X	
0952-4746	Journal of Radiological Protection		X	
0950-7671	[Journal of Scientific Instruments (1950)]			X
	Continued by:			
0950-1290	[Journal of scientific instruments. Journal of physics E]			X
	Continued by:			
0022-3735	[Journal of physics. E, Scientific instruments]			X
	Continued by:			
0957-0233	Measurement science & technology			X
0026-1394	Metrologia	X		
0965-0393	Modelling and Simulation in Materials Science and Engineering			X
0957-4484	Nanotechnology			X
0954-898X	Network			X
0951-7715	Nonlinearity	X		
0029-5515	Nuclear fusion	X		

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 APPENDIX C: Institute of Physics
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ISSN	TITLE	Retention Responsibility		
		ISU	UI	UW-M
0031-8949	Physica scripta			X
0281-1847	Physica scripta. T			X
0031-9120	Physics Education	X		
0031-9155	Physics in medicine & biology		X	
0034-6683	[Review of physics in technology]			X
	Continued by:			
0305-4624	Physics in technology			X
1063-7869	Physics, Uspekhi	X		
0143-0815	[Clinical physics and physiological measurement]			X
	Continued by:			
0967-3334	Physiological Measurement			X
0368-3281	[Journal of Nuclear Energy. Part C, Plasma Physics, Accelerators, Thermonuclear Research]		X	
	Continued by:			
0032-1028	[Plasma physics]		X	
	Continued by:			
0741-3335	Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion		X	
0963-0252	Plasma sources science & technology		X	
1478-7814	[Proceedings of the Physical Society of London]	X		
	Continued by:			
0959-5309	[Proceedings of the Physical Society]	X		
	Splits into Sections A & B:			
0370-1298	[Proceedings of the Physical Society. Section A]	X		
0370-1301	[Proceedings of the Physical Society. Section B]	X		
	Sections A & B merge back into:			
0370-1328	Proceedings of the Physical Society	X		
0034-4885	Reports on Progress in Physics			X
1674-4527	Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics	X		
0036-021X	Russian chemical reviews	X		
0036-0279	Russian mathematical surveys	X		
1064-5616	Sbornik. Mathematics	X		
0268-1242	Semiconductor Science and Technology		X	
0964-1726	Smart materials & structures	X		
0953-2048	Superconductor science & technology		X	
1475-4878	Transactions of the Optical Society		X	
0959-7174	Waves in random media		X	

Maine Shared Collections Cooperative (MSCC) Memorandum of Understanding

May 23, 2013

The Maine Shared Collections goal as set forth in this MOU is to provide new options for sharing the costs and effort of long term retention of low use library materials. The following MOU provides a mechanism by which the materials designated under this agreement will be retained and made available to participating institutions and the library users of Maine as long as the need for them exists, thereby allowing participating libraries to consider withdrawing duplicates of these items from their respective collections and to rely with confidence on access to the retained copies.

The agreement will use a distributed model, which may include local libraries and remote storage facilities.

1. Participation

1.1 Founding participants: The original participants in Maine Shared Collections Cooperative (MSCC) are: Bangor Public Library, Bates College, Bowdoin College, Colby College, Maine InfoNet, Maine State Library, Portland Public Library, University of Maine, University of Southern Maine.

1.2 Members: All libraries in Maine may apply to join the program beginning in 2015.

1.3 Membership Term: Members agree to join the MSCC for an initial term of 3 years.

1.4 Annual Membership Meeting: A membership meeting will be held each year, to update participants on the status of the program, solicit feedback on future developments, etc.

1.5 Collection Holders: Collection Holders are those members who agree to retain materials as part of the MSCC.

1.6 Collection Builders: Collection Builders are those Collection Holders who agree to ingest and validate retained materials.

1.7 Supporting Members: Supporting members will pay membership fees in exchange for ensured access to retained materials.

2. Governance

2.1 Memorandum of Understanding: The Cooperative shall be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding signed by all participating libraries.

2.2 Executive Committee: The Board of Directors of the Cooperative is composed of 5 members of the Maine InfoNet Board who represent constituencies that are participants in the Cooperative. The Board of Directors shall be selected by the Maine InfoNet Board Executive Committee. Public universities, private non-profit colleges, the State Library, and public libraries must each be represented on the Executive Committee of the Cooperative. The remaining position can represent any participant constituency.

2.3 Collections and Operations Committee: The program's Collections and Operations Committee will oversee issues related to the selection of materials for retention, as well as issues related to holdings disclosure and access/delivery. Members are appointed by and serve for terms determined by the Executive Committee.

2.4 Administrative Host: Administrative hosting, such as program management and member support, will be provided under the auspices of the Maine InfoNet Collaborative.

2.5 Membership Fees: The Executive Committee is authorized to set membership fees.

3. Duration of agreement, retention period

3.1 Duration: Libraries agree to retain materials from 15 years of date of signing. The memorandum of understanding and the retention commitment will be reviewed at least once every five years.

3.2 Modification/Amendment: This agreement can be modified or amended with the approval of 2/3 of the Executive Committee.

4. Selection and identification of retained materials

4.1 Selection: During the initial three-year term, monographs and journals will be selected for retention. After the initial term, other materials may be selected for retention. The Collections and Operations Committee will identify materials to be retained based on a collection analysis.

4.2 Holdings disclosure: Collection Holders will take all steps to ensure that the retention commitment is displayed in local and union catalogs and other applicable systems as established in the MSCC disclosure policy.

5. Retention facilities

Collection Holders agree to maintain MSCC materials in locations suitable for the materials as established by the Collections and Operations Committee. Items to be retained under this agreement may be housed in remote storage facilities, closed/secured stacks, or open (public) stacks.

6. Ownership and Maintenance of Retained Materials

6.1 Ownership: Libraries will retain ownership of the titles for which they are a Collection Holder. A library may donate materials to another library for retention. Materials which are relocated to a Collection Builder will become property of the Collection Builder (if allowed by state laws and regulations). Collection Holders agree not to sell, discard, donate, or otherwise relinquish ownership or control of any of the archived materials prior to the Retention Date, except to transfer materials to a Collection Builder or with permission of the Collections and Operations Committee.

6.2 Duplicate materials: Members may retain or withdraw duplicate copies of titles retained by a Collection Holder. No library is required to discard any materials.

6.3 Lost or damaged materials: Libraries are expected to follow their usual workflows and procedures for identifying, repairing, and replacing retained materials. Original artifactual copies are always preferred, but facsimiles are acceptable when necessary.

7. Financial obligations

7.1 Financial Support to the MSCC: Members agree to provide financial support to MSCC through

MAINE SHARED COLLECTIONS COOPERATIVE

Maine Shared Collections Cooperative (MSCC) Memorandum of Understanding

<http://www.maineinfonet.net/mscs/wp-content/uploads/Maine-Shared-Collections-Cooperative-MOU.pdf>

payments to the Administrative Host as specified in an annual budget and cost-sharing formula developed by the MSCC Executive Committee and approved by the MSCC membership.

7.2 Financial Support to Collection Builders: Collection Builders may receive funding from the MSCC program to help support their activities as Collection Builders if approved and budgeted by the subgroup of the Maine InfoNet Board of Directors.

7.3 Absorbed Costs: Members agree to be responsible for all of the costs and expenses associated with maintaining the materials, contributing holdings to Collection Builders, and deselecting materials from local collections.

8. Access to the materials

Retained materials are subject to the circulation and Interlibrary Loan policies of the Collection Holder.

9. Withdrawal: If a participating library opts to withdraw from this agreement, it must provide written notice to the Executive Committee a minimum of one year prior to withdrawing. If a Collection Holder is no longer able to retain the materials, the library may offer the materials to another library for retention.

A waiver of the one-year term may be granted by the Executive Committee in certain instances, such as a disaster, financial exigency, or institutional mandate.

Signature:

[Institution Name]

[Role/Title at Institution]

[Signatory]

Date

[Print Name]

Michigan Shared Print Initiative
MOU Consideration
May 9, 2012

MOU for Michigan Shared Print Initiative (MI-SPI) Participants

Project Goals

The project has two distinct goals:

First, to responsibly reduce the size of local print collections by reducing duplication of low circulating titles among the participating libraries so that library space may be freed up for other uses.

Second, to create and maintain a distributed, shared collection of these identified monograph titles to ensure that circulating copies of them are retained within the group, readily accessible to group participants and other Michigan libraries.

Guiding Principles

Participant libraries are committed to work together collaboratively to meet the Project Goals above for a minimum of 15 years (with options for review, renewal and dissolution as outlined below). We recognize that some of the specifics of this collaboration including the number of print titles covered, the participating libraries involved and details of responsibilities are likely to change over time and that adjustments will be desirable.

The MOU commitment is to work in consultation with each other for 15 years to responsibly, collaboratively and transparently manage the shared print collection that is a result of our joint withdrawal and retention actions.

Duration of agreement

Libraries agree to work together collaboratively to meet the two Project Goals of the Michigan Shared Print Initiative for a minimum of 15 years from the start of the original agreement unless this agreement is dissolved or superseded by the mutual agreement of a simple majority of the participants. The length of this agreement may be extended at the end of the original period by mutual agreement of the group.

Review of the agreement, its terms and implications will occur at no less than three (3) year intervals, or when a request is supported by a simple majority of full participant libraries.

Release from agreement terms

An individual institution may be released from the agreement for reasons beyond the library's control such as a disaster, financial exigency, or a university mandate.

Should an institution need to withdraw from the group, that library is expected to work in good faith with the remaining participants to address the resultant implications. This is expected to include providing ample written notice of withdrawal (six months where possible), supplying the library's retention list and identifying redistribution options among the remaining group members.

Michigan Shared Print Initiative
MOU Consideration
May 9, 2012

Role of MCLS

MCLS will act as the agent for this project in ways that facilitate its success such as monitoring the project, coordinating communication among participant libraries, communicating with Sustainable Collection Services LLC (SCS) on behalf of the project, communicating with potential new participant libraries, bringing the group together for annual meetings and at other times as needed.

Participant Libraries

Participation is open to Michigan state-supported academic libraries that are members of the Michigan Council of Library Directors (COLD) group. Any COLD member library that retains part of the shared print collection (designated by a recognized title retention list) is a full participant library with all the responsibilities and rights outlined in this MOU. The original participant libraries commit to the project for its full term; others will join the project in progress for the remainder of the agreement.

1. Current participants

Central Michigan University
Grand Valley State University
Saginaw Valley State University
Western Michigan University

Eastern Michigan University
Michigan Technological University
Wayne State University

2. Addition of new participant libraries

Generally new participant libraries will be added at a data refresh. Libraries that match their holdings against the shared collection *prior* to a refresh are required to contribute their library holdings at the next data refresh. When those libraries receive their retention lists and assume responsibility for retention titles in the shared collection they become full participants in the shared collection. Full participant libraries may vote on issues relating to the MOU and the shared collection. Prior to that, representatives may attend meetings as nonvoting delegates.

Description and Maintenance of the Shared Print Collection

This agreement covers a set of 736,236 retention titles identified by criteria developed in the 2011-12 Sustainable Collection Services LLC (SCS) deselection project.

This agreement excludes library materials not specifically contained on retention lists or allocated withdrawal lists developed during the project. Examples of library materials not covered by the agreement include but are not limited to: uniquely held items, items added to the collection after 2005, items published after 2005, items other than circulating monographs, items where circulation exceeds the minimum level (3) at participating libraries.

1. Ownership and location of resources

Two print copies of each withdrawn title will be retained in a shared print collection distributed among the participant libraries. The two copies will be maintained at two separate designated participant libraries that already own and have recorded holdings of the title. Libraries will maintain ownership of their designated retention titles. Retention titles will be housed in facilities operated or shared by the owning library at the expense of that library.

Michigan Shared Print Initiative
MOU Consideration
May 9, 2012

2. Maintenance of the shared collection

Each library will use their best effort to maintain, house, preserve, and make available the titles on its respective retention list for the duration of this agreement.

Libraries will not be held accountable for regular inventorying of their retention titles but are encouraged to do this when possible as a best practice.

3. Protection of retention list titles

Each library is expected to take appropriate local steps to protect their retention titles from discard. Participant libraries will work toward adopting an agreed on standardized bibliographic identification (e.g. to MARC 583 <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd583.html>) to retention items in their collections. The aim is to facilitate data refresh and also to create the potential for all participants to identify retention items in MeLCat or alternative shared discovery system.

4. Retention facilities, maintenance requirements, physical handling

Libraries are expected to treat retention titles with the same or better care as other materials in their collections as regards physical handling, circulation, repairs and restoration.

5. Circulation

Both of the retention copies are expected to circulate. No effort will be made to identify and monitor a preservation copy.

All titles will be searchable in MeLCat and able to be requested through RIDES delivery service.

The shared titles will circulate locally according to each library policy and will follow the standard ILL practices of each institution for lending to other libraries.

6. Damaged, lost, missing and replacement copies

Libraries are expected to follow their usual workflows and procedures for identifying, repairing and replacing retention list titles. They will make a good faith effort to respond to badly damaged (unloanable) or lost titles in a way that displays sound judgment in the context of the particular title and its availability to other libraries in the state.

For example where titles are available in other libraries in the state (or widely available nationally) it may not be necessary or prudent to replace them given the low circulating history of these titles. Some suggested decision guidelines are provided in an Appendix to this document.

7. New editions

Libraries may follow their usual workflows and procedures with respect to new editions of retention list titles. Where it is general practice for a library to replace a title with the most recent edition this procedure may be followed even where the older edition is on a library's retention list.

Michigan Shared Print Initiative
MOU Consideration
May 9, 2012

8. Notification about non-replacement or discard of retention titles

If a participating library knowingly elects not to replace a lost or badly damaged retention list title or if it replaces a retention title with a later edition it must notify the other participant libraries through an agreed standard notification mechanism. This will allow other participants, or the group as a whole to determine if they want to take further replacement actions. It also provides a mechanism by which the group can monitor and assess losses to the shared collection.

9. Data refresh

Libraries may choose to take part in a data refresh with updated circulation data and additional libraries' holdings at regular intervals (anticipated every 3-5 years). Data refresh will provide additional withdrawal opportunities and extend the shared collection. It may also provide opportunities to redistribute retention loads.

Participant libraries will not be required to refresh their data. If a library elects not to refresh they will not be held responsible for retaining additional titles. They will remain responsible for their existing retention titles unless notified that the refresh has resulted in the removal of titles from their retention list.

Appended information

Sustainable Collection Services LLC (SCS) proposal for MCLS dated August 4, 2011
Suggested damaged/lost /missing decision guidelines.

MedPrint - Medical Serials Print Preservation Program

Instructions

The National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) are working to ensure the preservation of and continued access to the literature through a national cooperative medical serials print retention program, MedPrint.

Review

Review program details and agreement to determine if your institution will participate in the MedPrint Program.

See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/printretentionmain.html> for program details.

Preparation

1. Identify titles which your organization will commit to retain under the MedPrint program agreement.
 - a. Update holdings in DOCLINE for each title.
 - b. Verify that holding statements are accurate.
2. Indicate commitment to retain for national print retention, MedPrint.
3. After editing all titles, run your library's National Print Retention Titles report in DOCLINE (Serial Holdings/Reports/Create Report).

Participation

4. Sign the following agreement or obtain signature of authorizing party.
5. Attach a print-out of your library's National Print Retention Titles report.
6. Mail original signed document and National Print Retention Titles report to:

Martha Fishel
National Library of Medicine
Bldg 38 / Room 1S33
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

MedPrint - Medical Serials Print Preservation Program Agreement

This document establishes the terms of agreement to be entered into by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and member libraries in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM) that opt to participate in MedPrint, the Medical Serials Print Preservation Program.

The purpose of the program is to preserve important biomedical journals published in print form and to ensure continued access to the literature, as space limitations and reduced budgets impact libraries' ability to retain all of their materials. The goal is to retain a minimum of thirteen copies in libraries geographically distributed throughout the U.S., including the copy held by the National Library of Medicine. Initially, the program will include approximately 250 serial titles listed in Abridged Index Medicus and titles in PubMed Central that have been digitized by the National Library of Medicine. Additional titles may be selected for inclusion in the future. Participating libraries may select any titles from the MedPrint list available from NLM at the following location:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/printretentionmain.html>

This is a voluntary national cooperative program. Funding will not be provided to help libraries maintain or store the titles they commit to retain.

Period of Agreement

Libraries agree to retain titles for a period up to twenty-five years, subject to renewal. This agreement goes into effect once signed by both parties and ends September 30, 2036.

Requirements for participation

1. U.S. libraries that are DOCLINE participants are eligible to serve as MedPrint Partners.
2. Libraries must hold the titles that they agree to retain from the first published volume until the title ceased in print or, if still published in print, at least until the year 2000. Libraries are not required to commit to the preceding or succeeding titles. For example, a library may elect to retain *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology* (1920-), but not *American journal of obstetrics and diseases of women and children* (1868-1919).
3. Complete holdings are preferred, but a title may be included in the program if the library's holdings are 95% complete.

The National Library of Medicine agrees to:

1. Provide general oversight for the program.
2. Monitor MedPrint commitments recorded in DOCLINE and provide commitment status reports to participating libraries.
3. Permanently retain print copies of all MedPrint titles that NLM owns.
4. Collaborate with OCLC to develop the capability to exchange print retention information between WorldCat and DOCLINE.

NN/LM Regional Medical Libraries (RML) agree to:

1. Publicize the program and solicit participation from libraries in their regions.
2. Manage and monitor participation to ensure to the extent possible that all MedPrint titles are preserved in each region.
3. Attempt to find replacement libraries to assume responsibility in the event that a participating library can no longer keep its MedPrint retention commitments.

Participating MedPrint libraries agree to:

1. Retain their MedPrint titles in original print format until September 30, 2036.
2. Validate holdings
 - a. Verify holdings of each MedPrint title are at least 95% complete at the volume level.
 - b. Verify that in addition to the articles, their MedPrint volumes contain covers, tables of contents, administrative matter, advertisements and supplements.
 - c. Verify that volumes are in usable condition.
3. Maintain records in DOCLINE
 - a. Enter accurate holdings of MedPrint titles, showing gaps at the volume level for each bibliographic record.
 - b. Indicate commitment to national retention program for each title.
 - c. Review the holdings for accuracy annually.
4. Preserve MedPrint volumes
 - a. House MedPrint volumes in facilities that maintain moderate and stable levels of temperature and relative humidity (ideally, 65°F-72°F and 30-50% RH).
 - b. Protect MedPrint collections with fire suppression, smoke detection and building security systems. A written collection disaster response and recovery plan is recommended.
5. Allow its holdings information for MedPrint titles to be exported from DOCLINE for display in other print retention registries and databases.
6. Provide access to MedPrint titles to onsite patrons and interlibrary loan requestors.

Termination of Agreement

Participating libraries will notify NLM immediately in the event that they are no longer able to meet the terms of this agreement. The National Library of Medicine may terminate this agreement at any time if parties fail to meet requirements or if program goals change.

PALCI Distributed Print Archive

Archive Holder Agreement

This Agreement is entered into this ____ day of _____ in the year ____ (“Effective Date”), between PALCI: The Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation (“PALCI”), and _____, a member library of PALCI that wishes to act as archive holder of various print research materials (“Archive Holder”).

Scope

A. PALCI is an organization whose members are libraries. Among other endeavors, PALCI established a distributed print serials archive in 2009, in which certain members agreed to retain and keep available for use various print journals on behalf of PALCI and its member libraries. PALCI and its members now wish to extend the original endeavor to include additional print research materials (“Research Materials” or “Materials”).

B. Archive Holder is a member of PALCI and is willing to maintain and store the Materials for the benefit of PALCI and its members according to the terms and provisions contained in this Agreement. Archive Holder currently owns the Research Materials listed in Appendix A, “Titles of Record Holdings,” for which it is known as a Library of Record under this Agreement. PALCI has caused to be delivered to Archive Holder the research materials listed in Appendix B, “Transferred Materials.” The materials listed in Appendices A and B may be amended, from time to time, with the mutual agreement of PALCI and Archive Holder. The titles listed in Appendices A and B together comprises “the Materials.”

Terms and Provisions

The parties agree as follows:

1. Storage Obligations of Archive Holder

Archive Holder agrees to maintain, store, and make available the Materials during the Term as defined in Section 7 below.

1.1 Original Form. Archive Holder shall maintain all the Materials in their original, artifactual form whenever possible. If necessary, because of damage to or loss of any of the original Materials, a hard copy facsimile may be used to fill in gaps.

1.2 Facility. Archive Holder shall maintain all the materials in a facility located at _____ (“Facility”), under the conditions indicated below (check all that apply):

- _____ Open stacks; readily available for use by scholars, students, and members of the public
- _____ Available as needed for scanning or photocopying and deliverable via the Archive Holder's standard methods of interlibrary loan and document delivery
- _____ Physical volumes available for lending via Interlibrary Loan to other PALCI member libraries
- _____ Anti-theft devices, such as tattle tape or radio control devices, are applied
- _____ Stored in a physically separate location
- _____ Closed stacks with staff paging
- _____ Locked in a vault
- _____ Other (specify): _____

1.3 Cost. Archive Holder will be responsible for costs and expenses associated with maintaining, preserving, and providing access to the Materials in accordance with this Agreement.

1.4 Cataloging record. Archive Holder will take the necessary steps to provide complete, accurate, and up-to-date cataloging about the Materials and their accessibility to patrons and users. This information will be included in the Archive Holder's local catalog, maintained on the PALCI website with the Archive Holder keeping PALCI staff informed of changes to the information, and in OCLC WorldCat. Archive Holder acknowledges the Materials maintained under this Agreement may also be disclosed in external databases or catalogs, e.g. PAPR, by PALCI staff.

2. Environmental and physical conditions

Archive Holder shall store the Materials in the Facility in the best environmental and physical conditions the Archive Holder can reasonably offer, identical to the conditions maintained for other similar materials held by the Archive Holder.

3. Maintenance and physical handling

3.1 Review of materials. For materials already held in the Archive Holder's collection, Archive Holder acknowledges it has performed a review of the Materials and validates their completeness and the accuracy of holdings information in the Archive Holder's catalog and on record with PALCI. For materials transferred to Archive Holder, Archive Holder will document the actual holdings received, add those holdings to their catalog, and confirm the records with PALCI are accurate.

3.2 Physical handling. Archive Holder agrees physical handling of the Materials is limited to in-library use.

3.3 Repairs and restorations. Archive Holder shall perform such repairs and/or restorations to the Materials as are possible and necessary to maintain the integrity of the original artifacts.

3.4 *Damage or loss.* Archive Holder shall notify PALCI promptly upon its becoming aware of any irreparable damage, deterioration, or loss to any of the Materials. Cataloging information regarding holdings and access to the Materials shall be updated promptly as necessary.

3.5 *Replacement copies.* Archive Holder shall use reasonable efforts to obtain, either independently or in cooperation with PALCI, replacement copies of any Materials lost or damaged. Original artifactual copies are always preferred, but facsimiles are acceptable when necessary.

3.6 *Physical markings and bibliographic identifiers*

- ❖ Transferred materials. As soon as possible after the Archive Holder obtains possession of the Transferred Materials, it shall eradicate, remove, or cover over markings of previous owners, e.g., bookplates, ownership stamps, call numbers, and barcodes, for clear recognition of the new owner of the Materials and in a manner not damaging to the Materials.

4. Access and use

Access to originals. The Materials may be made available for on-site use or on-site photocopying according to Archive Holder's applicable policies. The Materials may be available via interlibrary loan (as noted in paragraph 1.2 above), with the requirement the Materials must be used on-site at borrowing library's facility.

Access to reproductions. Requests for photocopies/electronic delivery of any of the Material will be filled in accordance with the applicable policies of Archive Holder, PALCI, and borrowing library.

5. Ownership

Archive Holder acknowledges and agrees

- ❖ Transferred Materials shall become property of the Archive Holder upon transfer.

Archive Holder shall retain ownership and title to the Materials. Archive Holder shall not sell, discard, donate, or otherwise relinquish ownership or control of any of the Materials without written permission from PALCI.

Future restrictions

When and if PALCI notifies Archive Holder the originals of any of the Materials merit greater restrictions, PALCI and Archive Holder agree to negotiate in good faith what those restrictions shall be including, but not limited to, restrictions to access and use, environmental and physical conditions, and maintenance and handling.

7. Term

This Agreement shall be for a term of twenty-five (25) years (the “Initial Term”) commencing on the Effective Date of this Agreement. This Agreement is subject to earlier termination as provided below. During the Initial Term, a periodic review of this Agreement and the PALCI Distributed Print Archive shall be conducted at five (5) year intervals.

Following the Initial Term, this Agreement shall automatically renew for additional five (5) year periods (“Renewal Terms”) unless either party provides written notice to the other party at least one (1) year prior to the conclusion of the then-current Term.

7.1 Termination by agreement. This Agreement may be terminated in whole or in part at any time upon the mutual agreement of Archive Holder and PALCI.

7.2 Effect of termination. If Archive Holder withdraws from PALCI or can no longer perform the requirements of this Agreement, a good faith effort will be made to place the Materials with another Archive Holder.

8. Amendment

This Agreement may be amended in whole or in part at any time by mutual agreement of PALCI and Archive Holder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the date first written above.

PALCI: The Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium, Inc.

Catherine C. Wilt, Executive Director

Date: _____

Archive Holder: _____

NAME

Date: _____

APPENDIX A: The Titles of Record Holdings

Appendix A titles are those that PALCI Archive Holder has agreed to preserve in accordance with this Agreement on behalf of PALCI and its members. For each title listed, this Archive Holder has been assigned as a Library of Record and in the case of serials will retain a complete print run of the Material as possible.

Title	Volume/Dates

APPENDIX B: The Transferred Materials

Appendix B titles are those titles which this Archive Holder has accepted by transfer from another PALCI Member Library or other source and has agreed to retain as a Library of Record.

Title	Volume/Dates

**TRLN Single Copy Program
Memorandum of Understanding**

This Single Copy Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) is entered into by and among the four member institutions of the Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN): Duke University, North Carolina Central University, North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (“Participating Institutions”), and shall be effective from September 1, 2008 until terminated in writing by the Participating Institutions.

Whereas, the Participating Institutions seek to enter into an agreement to conserve valuable library resources and support service to all patrons of the Participating Institutions by reducing unwanted duplication of, and the duplicative effort and long-term costs to shelve and care for, print materials that are not often used but have enduring value;

Whereas, the Participating Institutions seek to create a shared collection of selected print materials (“Single Copy Program”) that may be more complete than any of our separate collections,

Whereas, the Participating Institutions seek to ensure long term access to a shared collection by designating selected print materials for permanent retention.

NOW, THEREFORE, in order to enact these goals by creating a Single Copy Program, the Participating Institutions enter into the following agreement that outlines the rights and obligations of the Participating Institutions and provides a framework to guide development of procedures:

A. Any of the libraries of the Participating Institutions may identify and offer their materials for inclusion in the Single Copy Program (“the Materials”). Processing of materials offered by a library for the Single Copy Program shall be carried out by the TRLN Single Copy Operations Committee (with a representative from each separately administered TRLN library for communication purposes) under the direction of the TRLN Collections Council. Materials included in the Single Copy Program shall remain the property of the library that deposits the actual copy of the work into the Single Copy Program.

B. Libraries of the Participating Institutions hereby agree to the following service standard: To the extent practicable, access to Materials shall be reciprocal, perpetual (subject to paragraph H below) and equal for all faculty, staff and students of the Participating Institutions. Patrons of each participating institution will be treated as patrons of the owning institution, consistent with TRLN practice, for purposes of access to the materials subject to this agreement. When Materials enter the Single Copy Program, they retain their existing circulation and loan status as defined by the contributing library.

Within TRLN, borrowing and lending of the Materials will be in accordance with the “Memorandum of Understanding Concerning TRLN Interlibrary and Document Delivery Services.”

C. Libraries of the Participating Institutions shall cooperate in selecting the storage facilities for the Materials, and may agree to store the Materials in more than one location. Accessible campus library shelving is an acceptable storage location. Regarding processing and providing access to the Materials, this MOU does not supersede any existing or future storage agreement between Participating Institutions.¹ The mere fact that materials are moved to a storage facility shall not enter them into the program. Materials in the Single Copy Program will be only those that are identified as Single Copy by the contributing library and documented by the Single Copy Operations Committee according to its established procedures.

D. Volumes designated for the Single Copy Program are not subject to page-by-page collation and the Single Copy Program is not creating a print archive of last resort. However, libraries contributing volumes should review them for completeness of content and easily observed damage before contributing them.

E. Libraries will cooperate on cataloging procedures for the Single Copy Program to ensure uniformity in documenting the status of titles and presentation in the TRLN union catalog or other registries.

F. Each library shall be responsible for all costs and expenses it incurs in selecting Materials for the Single Copy Program and shall be responsible for all costs incurred in storing, preserving and servicing the Materials it deposits into the Single Copy Program.

G. The Single Copy Operations Committee, under the direction of the Collections Council, will cooperatively agree upon assessment methods for the Single Copy Program, and collect and store statistics about titles entering the Program.

H. To the extent permitted by North Carolina Law, a library may withdraw any item from the Materials only if an authorized representative from each Participating Institution, consulting with appropriate campus entities, approves of the withdrawal in writing. Such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

I. Each library shall retain the right to withdraw from its collection, any work(s) that is duplicative of Materials in the Single Copy Program or any work(s) that has not been designated for inclusion in the Single Copy Program. Similarly, each library retains the right to keep or store in its collection any work(s) that is duplicative of Materials in the Single Copy Program, subject to independent campus or facility-based non-duplication policies which this MOU does not interfere with or supersede.

J. Risk of Loss -- In the event that material deposited in the Single Copy program in accordance with this agreement is damaged or lost, the depositing library shall use reasonable efforts to repair or replace the damaged or lost material. The depositing library may secure agreement from partner libraries not to replace damaged or lost material in the event that replacement copies are either unavailable or electronic archiving solutions are deemed sufficient for those volumes.

¹ See Appendix A for a listing of existing cooperative storage agreements within TRLN.

K. Dispute Resolution: In the event any dispute or controversy arising out of or relating to this agreement, the parties agree to exercise reasonable efforts to resolve the dispute as soon as possible. The parties shall, without delay, continue to perform their respective obligations under this agreement that are not affected by the dispute.

Appendix A: Cooperative Storage Agreements within TRLN

Storage Agreement executed by Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, December 22, 2006 for space in Module 2 of the Library Services Center (LSC).

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
Concerning the FLorida Academic REpository (FLARE)**

[DRAFT - August 22, 2012]

This Memorandum of Understanding is by and between the members of the Council of State University Libraries (CSUL). The CSUL goal as set forth in this MOU is to provide new options for sharing the costs and effort of long term retention of low use library materials. The following MOU provides a mechanism by which the materials designated under this agreement will be retained and made available as long as the need for them exists, thereby allowing participants to consider withdrawing duplicates of these items from their campus collections and to rely with confidence on access to the retained copies. The collective name for materials designated in this MOU shall be the **FLorida Academic REpository (FLARE)**. The FLARE will be housed in an upcoming environmentally controlled, carefully inventoried and secure high density facility (HDF) located in Gainesville, operated by the George A. Smathers Libraries at the University of Florida (UF). Policies for the operation of the FLARE are available at <http://csul.net/node/774>. The parties to this MOU agree to these policies.

1. PARTICIPATION

- a. The Original Participants in the FLARE are the 11 institutions in the State University System (SUS) in Florida on behalf of the CSUL.
- b. The Designated Representatives of the Original Participants shall be the CSUL Deans and Directors who are listed on Exhibit A to this MOU. Exhibit A, which is incorporated into this MOU and made a part hereof, also includes the notice provisions to this MOU.
- c. When this MOU indicates that approval of the CSUL Deans and Directors is required, it shall mean the approval of a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the CSUL Deans and Directors.
- d. With the approval of the CSUL Deans and Directors, libraries outside the SUS may participate in the FLARE by agreeing to the terms of this MOU and the policies for the operation of the FLARE. Such agreement shall be memorialized by signing a copy of this MOU.
- e. The institutional signatories to this MOU shall be known as the Participating Libraries. The term Participating Library shall mean all libraries at each institution that signs this MOU. For the members of the CSUL, the Designated Representatives of the Participating Libraries shall be the CSUL Deans and Directors. A library outside of the SUS that is a Participating Library shall identify a Designated Representative when signing a copy of this MOU.
- f. When this MOU indicates that approval of the Participating Libraries is required, it shall mean the approval of a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the Designated Representatives of the Participating Libraries.

2. GOVERNANCE

- a. The Statewide Storage Task Force (SSTF), charged and in operation since 2008, will continue to serve as a policy drafting body. One representative from each Participating Library shall serve on the SSTF.

- b. All policies drafted by the SSTF are subject to approval by the Deans and Directors of the Participating Libraries. This process may include an intermediate review by the relevant CSUL committees.
 - c. The HDF will be owned and managed by UF. The FLARE program will be managed by UF on behalf of the Participating Libraries as set forth in this MOU.
- 3. ANNUAL ASSESSMENT
 - a. Operational costs for the FLARE will be borne by the Participating Libraries via an annual assessment payable to UF on behalf of FLARE. The assessment will be apportioned based on the prior year student FTE for all Participating Libraries as calculated and reported to the United States National Center for Education Statistics Academic Libraries Survey. Payment shall be made within 30 calendar days of the date of the assessment by UF.
 - b. This formula may be changed or alternative funding models established with the approval of the Participating Libraries, in consultation with the SSTF and in concurrence with UF.
 - c. The annual assessments will commence with receipt of a certificate of occupancy for the HDF.
- 4. OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITED MATERIALS
 - a. Ownership of deposited materials is irrevocably transferred to UF on behalf of the FLARE. Deposited materials will become part of the FLARE collection.
 - b. Materials sent for deposit in the FLARE by any Participating Library are considered permanent transfers.
 - c. All risk of transfer of the materials from the originating library rests with the originating library until receipt by UF on behalf of the FLARE. The originating library acknowledges that it has title to the transferred materials and is authorized to transfer title to the FLARE.
- 5. DUPLICATE MATERIALS
 - a. Only one copy of a periodical, serial, edition of a monograph or title as a microform will be accepted into the FLARE, unless an exception is recommended by the SSTF and approved by the Participating Libraries.
- 6. SELECTION OF MATERIALS FOR THE FLARE
 - a. The FLARE may contain print materials, such as monographs, journals, maps and photographs, as well as microforms, manuscript and archival materials, and video and audio recordings.
 - b. Each Participating Library selects the materials it contributes to the FLARE, provided such materials comply with this MOU and the related policies.
 - c. Titles and holdings information about FLARE materials shall be made freely and easily available via the online public access catalogs of the SUS libraries, including the union catalog, as well as by entry in OCLC.
- 7. ACCESS TO MATERIALS IN THE FLARE
 - a. Requests for FLARE materials may be made via the CSUL Unmediated Borrowing (UBorrow) system or traditional Interlibrary Loan (ILL). UBorrow shall be the preferred mechanism for requesting loans.
 - b. FLARE items may be loaned to any Participating Library and that library has responsibility for the item from the time it leaves the HDF until it has been returned to and received by the HDF. If damage or loss occurs, the Participating

Library shall provide compensation or replacement, in accordance with established FLARE policies and the judgment of UF as the manager of the collection on behalf of the Participating Libraries.

- c. A limited-access on site reading room will be available by appointment at the HDF to allow for consultation of large quantities of FLARE materials. Notice of one business day is required to allow retrieval of requested material.
- d. Recommended policies for ILL to Libraries that are not Participating Libraries will be developed by the SSTF. It is expected that these policies will support common ILL practices, but may restrict borrowing of bound journals and other parts of the FLARE collection to Participating Libraries.

8. WITHDRAWAL OF MATERIALS FROM THE FLARE

- a. It is the intention of the Participating Libraries that this be a permanent collection.
- b. In the long term, as other regional and national storage partners are identified, the possibility exists that materials may be withdrawn from the FLARE that are duplicated by these other consortial facilities with whom the Participating Libraries through the FLARE have a formal agreement. The Participating Libraries shall approve withdrawals for these or any other circumstances.

9. REVISIONS

- a. This MOU may be revised by two-thirds (2/3) of the Participating Libraries in consultation with the SSTF and in concurrence with UF.

10. TERMINATION

- a. HDF was authorized by the Board of Governors of the State University System (SUS) at the request of the SUS institutions for the benefit of the SUS Libraries. Therefore, the SUS Libraries are permanent participants in the FLARE and in the HDF by virtue of their status in the SUS.
- b. Any Participating Library not part of an SUS institution desiring to terminate its involvement in this MOU may give written notice to the UF Designated Representative at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year. Any such termination shall be effective only if the party desiring termination has fulfilled all of its obligations under this MOU as of the effective date of termination. Ownership of materials deposited into the FLARE will survive termination as required by Sections 4.a and 4.b. Continued access to the collection and related metadata will survive termination and be governed by Sections 6.c and 7.d or by a separate agreement with UF on behalf of the Participating Libraries.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

- a. This MOU shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida exclusive of its conflict of laws provisions.
- b. The originating library releases UF and the FLARE for any liability with regard to possession, use or loan of the materials.

Approved and agreed to by:

[Acknowledged by each Library Dean/Director:

Approved by each Provost:]

WESTERN REGIONAL STORAGE TRUST

Western Regional Storage Trust Member Agreement

Western Regional Storage Trust Member Agreement

This agreement, entered into between the University of California Regents on behalf of the California Digital Library ("CDL") and _____ ("Member") will become effective upon execution by both parties, and remain in full force and effect until December 31, 2013. Thereafter, this Agreement shall automatically renew on an annual basis, unless either party provides 365 days advance notice in writing. The parties agree that scanned versions of this originally executed agreement are acceptable in lieu of originally signed copies and are to be given full force and effect under law.

The Western Regional Storage Trust ("WEST") is a distributed print repository program. This agreement describes CDL and Member responsibilities arising from the WEST Program:

- 1) CDL will make all commercially reasonable efforts to execute the responsibilities of the Administrative Host as described in the WEST Program Statement as amended from time to time by the WEST Executive Committee, the current version of which is incorporated herein as Attachment 1.
- 2) Member, and its consortial constituents as enumerated in Attachment 3 if Member represents a consortium, will make all commercially reasonable efforts to comply with the responsibilities of a WEST Member as described in the WEST Program Statement as amended from time to time by the WEST Executive Committee, the current version of which is incorporated herein as Attachment 1.
- 3) Member will pay such fees that may be required under said WEST Program Statement to CDL. Member will pay CDL in full within 30 days of Membership invoice, unless other payment arrangements are agreed to by both parties.
- 4) If Member elects to be a WEST Archive Holder or Archive Builder, Member will:
 - a) Sign a WEST Archive Holder and/or Builder Amendment;
 - b) Make all commercially reasonable efforts to comply with the WEST Archive Holder/Builder Responsibilities, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Attachment 2, as amended from time to time by the WEST Executive Committee;
 - c) Execute one or more WEST Archive Builder Exhibits, as applicable, which shall be attached hereto and incorporated herein.
- 5) Should Administrative Host responsibility be transferred to another organization by authority of the WEST Executive Committee as provided for in the WEST Program Statement, CDL shall assign all of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to the new Administrative Host effective with the date of transfer, and this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

- ☐ If selected, this agreement is for a consortial membership. The consortium is authorized to represent its consortial constituent members, as enumerated in Attachment 3, in the Western Regional Storage Trust.

Member: _____

California Digital Library

By: _____
(Authorized Signature)

By: _____
(Authorized Signature)

(Name - Printed)

(Name - Printed)

(Title)

(Title)

Date: _____

Date: _____

08/19/2011

**Western Regional Storage Trust
Member Agreement****Attachment 1
WEST Program Statement**

The Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST) is a distributed print repository program. Under the WEST program, participating libraries consolidate and validate print holdings at major library storage facilities and at selected campus locations. As of this time, the WEST Program focuses on archives of retrospective print journals.

Terms and Conditions**1. Membership and Governance**

- 1.1. **Members:** Academic libraries, research libraries, and library consortia serving the Western region of the United States are eligible to join WEST as members.
- 1.2. **Membership term:** In order to promote stability of the WEST program, members agree to join WEST for an initial 3-year term.
- 1.3. **Archive Holders:** Members that commit to retain materials under the WEST program are known as Archive Holders. Once a WEST library's holdings have been analyzed through the WEST program (typically during the first year of WEST participation), the library is eligible to serve as an Archive Holder beginning in the following year.
- 1.4. **Archive Builders:** Those Archive Holders that agree to ingest and validate newly-archived materials according to standards developed by WEST are known as Archive Builders.
- 1.5. **Executive Committee:** WEST is governed by an Executive Committee—co-chaired by the Co-PIs—that oversees operation and development of WEST, prepares operating budgets for approval by members, and works to integrate WEST with related archiving programs nationally and internationally. The Executive Committee is composed of representatives from nine (9) WEST members (with representatives for Archive Holders, Archive Builders and Non-Archive Holders), elected by the full WEST membership.
- 1.6. **Operations and Collections Council:** The Operations and Collections Council oversees issues related to holdings disclosure and access/delivery, and develops and monitors a process to select titles for inclusion in the WEST archive. Members of the Operations and Collections Council are appointed by and serve for terms determined by the Executive Committee.
- 1.7. **Administrative Host:** The Administrative Host is an organization that provides program management, member support, and fiscal agency for WEST. The WEST Executive Committee is responsible for administering the contract or other relationship with the Administrative Host. The Administrative Host serves an initial term of 3 years, which may be extended annually or for additional multiple-year terms by mutual agreement. After the initial term, Administrative Host responsibility may be terminated by either party with a minimum of 12 months' notice. The California Digital Library serves as the Administrative Host for WEST for the initial 3-year term January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2013.

2. Archiving

- 2.1. **Selection process:** Decisions about which titles will be incorporated into WEST and where they will be preserved are made via a periodic Collection Voting Model administered by the Operations and Collections Council with support from WEST staff. Title sets will be routinely identified and prioritized by ongoing collection analysis. Titles may also be nominated for archiving by WEST member institutions.
- 2.2. **Retention period:** Archive Holders agree to maintain WEST archives through December 31, 2035. This date is known as the WEST Retention Date and represents a period of 25 years from the beginning of the WEST

program. The Executive Committee will review and may modify the WEST Retention Date at least once every five years. WEST retention commitments survive membership in WEST.

- 2.3. **Ownership:** Members will retain ownership and title to the materials for which they are the Archive Holder. Materials which are relocated to an Archive Holder will become property of the Archive Holder (if allowed by state laws and regulations). Archive Holders agree not to sell, discard, donate, or otherwise relinquish ownership or control of any of the archived materials prior to the Retention Date, except to transfer materials to another WEST Archive Holder or with permission of the Executive Committee.
- 2.4. **Contributing holdings:** Members agree to use their best efforts to contribute holdings via physical transfer of materials from local collections to complete the archived backfile held by any Archive Holder as recommended by the WEST Operations and Collections Council.
- 2.5. **Archiving Facilities:** Archive Holders agree to maintain WEST materials in archival locations suitable for the materials as established by the Operations and Collections Council. Archiving facilities are defined to include 1) separate high-density library storage facilities; 2) library locations with controlled access and appropriate environmental conditions, and 3) campus library shelving (for least-risk items).
- 2.6. **Original Form.** Archive Holders agree to maintain all of the archived materials in their original, artifactual form whenever possible.
- 2.7. **Review of Materials (Validation):** Archive Builders agree to examine all newly-archived materials according to the requirements for the level of validation specified by the Operations and Collections Council for those materials.
- 2.8. **Holdings disclosure:** Archive Holders agree to take all steps reasonably necessary to cause all of the archived materials, and information about their accessibility to potential users, to be registered in union catalogs and other applicable system(s) as established by WEST disclosure policy.
- 2.9. **Access to the Materials:** Archive Holders agree to make the materials available to other WEST members in accordance with the applicable Interlibrary Loan policies and procedures of the Archive Holder as follows
 - 2.9.1. **Reproductions:** Archive Holders agree to fulfill requests for photocopies/electronic delivery of any of the archived materials.
 - 2.9.2. **Building Use Only:** Original materials may only be provided for onsite use at the Archive Holder library or at the requesting WEST Member library.

3. Financial Obligations

- 3.1 **Financial Support to the WEST Program:** WEST Members agree to provide financial support to WEST through payments to the Administrative Host as specified in an annual budget and cost-sharing formula developed by the WEST Executive Committee and approved by the WEST membership, which formula is incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.2. **Financial Support to Archive Builders:** Archive Holders that also serve as Archive Builders may receive funding from the WEST program to help support their services as Archive Builders if approved and budgeted by WEST.
- 3.3. **Absorbed Costs:** WEST members agree to be responsible for all of the costs and expenses associated with maintaining the materials, contributing holdings to other Archive Holders (including transportation costs), and deselecting materials from local collections.

4. Withdrawal

- 4.1. **Withdrawal of WEST Member:** At any time after completion of its first three years of membership, a WEST member may withdraw by providing written notice to the WEST Executive Committee at least twelve (12) months prior to its intended withdrawal date. The WEST member must continue to pay any required participation fees during the 12-month notice period.
- 4.2. **Archive Holder Withdrawal:** If an Archive Holder withdraws from WEST or can no longer maintain the materials, the Archive Holder agrees to offer the materials to another Archive Holder and to transfer any accepted materials to the Archive Holder at the initial Archive Holder's expense. The WEST Executive Committee may waive this requirement if it determines that the materials no longer need to be archived.

WESTERN REGIONAL STORAGE TRUST

Western Regional Storage Trust Member Agreement. Attachment 2. WEST Archive Holder/Builder Responsibilities

Western Regional Storage Trust Member Agreement

Attachment 2 WEST Archive Holder/Builder Responsibilities

WEST Archive Holders and Builders are responsible for archiving print backfiles on behalf of the membership. Archive Holders and Builders assume the responsibilities described below.

Becoming a WEST Archive Holder/Builder

WEST Archive Holder/Builders and title lists are identified and agreed upon by WEST members once a year. Most Archive Holders and Builders are identified during the collection analysis process based on certain semi-automated algorithms; library-storage facility affiliations are taken into account in the algorithms. Institutions also have an opportunity each year to nominate backfiles and to volunteer as Archive Holders/Builders.

Archive Holder Definition

An Archive Holder is an institution (library and/or storage facility) that retains the print backfile for a journal family.

Example 1 (Bronze Archive):

A library holds 2001-2005 for a journal family; its affiliated storage facility holds v.1-2000. The storage facility is declared the Archive Holder for v.1-2000 and the library is declared the Archive Holder for 2001-2005.

Archive Builder Definition

An Archive Builder proactively assembles print holdings from various libraries, validates them and discloses them. Once the backfile for a journal family is built, the Archive Builder becomes an Archive Holder for that family.

Archive Builders handle Silver, Gold and Platinum Archive types and receive special compensation to provide archive creation services, described below. The Archive Builder agrees to retain the backfile in environmental conditions stipulated for the Archive Type.

Archive Builders are usually storage facilities. When an institution does not have a storage facility, the Archive Builder can be a library.

Example 2 (Silver, Gold, or Platinum Archive):

Two libraries share a storage facility. Library A holds 1986-2005 of a journal family, Library B holds 1955-1985, and the storage facility holds v.1 to 1950. The storage facility is declared the Archive Builder for the journal family and is responsible for archiving the complete run; the facility calls for, receives and validates the libraries' holdings and stored holdings according to validation standards for the archive type. The storage facility also calls for holdings from the broader membership to complete gaps found during validation (e.g. 1951-1954 and other gaps).

Example 3 (Silver, Gold, or Platinum Archive):

One library (B) has a storage facility and another library (C) in the area that is not formally affiliated with the facility agrees to contribute holdings, when needed. The storage facility is declared the Archive Builder, and calls for and validates both libraries' holdings and calls for additional holdings from the broader membership to fill gaps.

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Western Regional Storage Trust Member Agreement. Attachment 2. WEST Archive Holder/Builder Responsibilities

Example 4 (Silver, Gold, or Platinum Archive):

One library (D) does not have a storage facility, but through the collection analysis process, is proposed as the Archive Builder for a journal family. The library is able to house the backfile in appropriate environmental conditions. The library is declared the Archive Builder and calls for, receives and validates holdings from the broader membership to complete the backfile.

Archive Holder Responsibilities

An Archive Holder is responsible for

- Retaining print backfiles for an agreed upon preservation horizon as defined in the WEST Program Statement
- Providing access to WEST backfiles according to the WEST Access Policy
- For Bronze Archives, responsibilities include:
 - disclosing holdings according to the WEST Disclosure Standards. This also includes re-disclosing holdings that are moved to storage later.
 - Preparing progress reports and other ad hoc reports
 - Receiving gifts from WEST libraries to fill in gaps
 - Responding to WEST member inquiries and offers for holdings contributions
- Communicating and coordinating with the Administrative Host and other Archive Holders
- Participating in WEST consortial activities, particularly inter-Archive Holder activities (e.g. training, developing and sharing best practices, coordinating deselections)
- Providing a single point of contact for project management

Archive Builder Responsibilities (Silver, Gold, Platinum Archive Types)

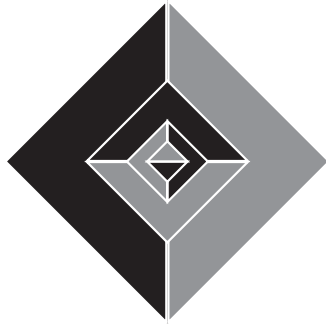
In addition to the Archive Holder responsibilities, the Archive Builder is also responsible for

- Creating archives within a validation cycle for a predefined set of journal families and budgeted number of volumes determined by WEST partners.
 - Conducting two “calls for holdings” within the validation cycle as described in the “Call for Holdings and Gap Filling process.” This includes initial pre-validation holdings verification.
 - Validating holdings according to the “Standards for Issue and Volume Level Validation.”
 - Using reasonable efforts to complete validation within the designated validation cycle.
 - Preparing “wish lists” or “gap” reports at the end of the validation cycle
 - Preparing progress reports and other ad hoc reports for each validation cycle
 - Receiving gifts from WEST libraries to fill in gaps, after the validation cycle is complete
 - Responding to WEST member inquiries and offers for holdings contributions
- Disclosing print backfile holdings in OCLC according to WEST Disclosure Standards, which are informed by WEST validation standards
- Receiving and managing funds intended for archive creation services
- Hiring or otherwise allocating appropriately skilled staff to carry out archive creation services. Special training for project management and validation is required; previous serials management experience is very important. Sample position descriptions are made available by the Administrative Host.
- Preparing reports using standard templates or on an ad hoc basis. Reports may be used by WEST member libraries, the Administrative Host, WEST Governing bodies, the Mellon Foundation and non-WEST libraries.

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- Ensuring compliance with the “Standards for Issue and Volume Level Validation.” An Archive Builder’s activities are expected to conform to these standards. If an Archive Builder does not conform to the standards, the Archive Builder is expected to align its activities and bring the archives up to standards within the archiving cycle. If the Archive Builder does not meet quality assurance and productivity standards during an archiving cycle, WEST reserves the right not to engage the Archive Builder in future archive creation services. The Archive Builder’s retention commitment for archived holdings survives termination and the Builder may continue as a member.



SELECTED RESOURCES

Books and Journal Articles

- Council on Library and Information Resources. *The Idea of Order: Transforming Research Collections for 21st Century Scholarship*. Washington, D.C.: Council on Library and Information Resources, June 2010. See especially Paul N. Courant and Matthew “Buzzy” Nielsen, “On the Cost of Keeping a Book,” 81–105. <http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub147>
- Cooper, Michael D. “A Cost Comparison of Alternative Book Storage Strategies.” *The Library Quarterly* 59, no. 3 (July 1989): 239–60. www.jstor.org/stable/4308379
- Demas, Samuel. “Curating Collective Collections—Emerging Shared Print Policy Choices as Reflected in MOUs.” *Against the Grain* 26, no. 3 (2014): 80–82.
- Dempsey, Lorcan, Brian Lavoie, Constance Malpas, Lynn Silipigni Connaway, Roger C. Schonfeld, J.D. Shipengrover, and Günter Waibel. *Understanding the Collective Collection: Towards a System-wide Perspective on Library Print Collections*. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC Research, 2013. <http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2013/2013-09r.html>
- Genoni, Paul. “An International Review of the Development and Implementation of Shared Print Storage.” *Australian Academic and Research Libraries* 44, no. 1 (2013): 50–66. DOI: [10.1080/00048623.2013.773867](https://doi.org/10.1080/00048623.2013.773867)
- Lavoie, Brian, Constance Malpas, and J.D. Shipengrover. *Print Management at “Mega-scale”: A Regional Perspective on Print Book Collections in North America*. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC Research, 2012. <http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2012/2012-05.pdf>
- Malpas, Constance. *Shared Print Policy Review Report*. Dublin, OH: OCLC Research, 2009. www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2009/2009-03.pdf
- . *Cloud-sourcing Research Collections: Managing Print in the Mass-digitized Library Environment*. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC Research, 2011. <http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2011/2011-01.pdf>
- Massie, Dennis, Mark Watson, and Brian E.C. Schottlaender. “Distributed Print Repositories: Will We Trust the Trust?” Presentation given at EBSCO Executive Seminar, January 9, 2011, San Diego. http://www2.ebsco.com/en-us/NewsCenter/publications/vantagepoint/Documents/33673_Vantage_Point_2011_FINAL.pdf
- Payne, Lizanne. “Trends in Shared Library Storage and Shared Collection Management.” Proceedings, Art Libraries Society of North America, 2008. http://207.250.94.40/news/conferences/2008/proceedings/ses_09-payne.pdf
- . “Shared Print Collections Reaching Maturity.” *Against the Grain* 24, no. 6 (January 29, 2013): 81–82.

- Sandler, Mark. "Planning Assumptions and Implementing Strategies for Co-operative Print Storage Initiatives." *Insights: The UKSG Journal* 25, no. 3 (November 2012): 282–87. DOI: [10.1629/2048-7754.25.3.282](https://doi.org/10.1629/2048-7754.25.3.282)
- Schonfeld, Roger, and Ross Housewright. *What to Withdraw: Print Collections Management in the Wake of Digitization*. New York: Ithaka S+R, 2009. <http://www.sr.ithaka.org/research-publications/what-withdraw-print-collections-management-wake-digitization>
- Stambaugh, Emily. "Re-inventing Shared Print: A Dynamic Service Vision for Shared Print Monographs in a Digital World." *Against the Grain* 25, no. 4 (2013): 68–70
- . "Heading WEST: Circling the Wagons to Ensure Preservation and Access." *Against the Grain* 22, no. 5 (November 30, 2010): 18–22.
- Weeks, David, and Ron Chepesiuk. "The Harvard Model and the Rise of Shared Storage Facilities." *Resource Sharing & Information Networks* 16, no. 2 (2003): 159–68, DOI: [10.1300/J121v16n02_03](https://doi.org/10.1300/J121v16n02_03)
- Yano, Candace A., Zuo-Jun Max Shen, and Stephen Chan. "Optimizing the Number of Copies and Storage Protocols for Print Preservation of Research Journals." *International Journal of Production Research* 51, no. 23–24 (2013): 7456–69. DOI: [10.1080/00207543.2013.827810](https://doi.org/10.1080/00207543.2013.827810)

Policies and Procedures

Association of Southeastern Research Libraries

ASERL-WRLC Resources Sharing

<http://www.aserl.org/programs/aserl-wrlc-ill/>

Central Iowa Collaborative Collections Initiative

Acquisitions Addendum to the Central Iowa Collaborative Collections Initiative (CI-CCI) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

<https://ci-cci.library.drake.edu/files/2013/09/Acquisitions-Addendum.pdf>

Interlibrary Loan/Delivery Addendum to the Central Iowa Collaborative Collections Initiative (CI-CCI) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

<https://ci-cci.library.drake.edu/files/2013/09/interlibraryloan-addendum.pdf>

Committee on Institutional Cooperation

CIC Shared Print Repository Journals Resource Lending Policy

<https://www.cic.net/docs/default-source/library/cic-spr-journal-lending-policy-march-2014.pdf>

Five College Consortium

Five College Library Depository Affiliates Program

<https://www.fivecolleges.edu/libraries/depository/affiliates>

Maine Shared Collections Strategy

Retention Scenario Step One. Pre-2003 Titles Not Widely Held by MSCS

<http://www.maineinfolnet.net/mscs/updates/retention-scenario-one/>

Retention Scenario Step Two. Pre-2003 Titles Held by 3 or more Partner Libraries

<http://www.maineinfolnet.net/mscs/updates/retention-scenario-two/>

Structure of Local Holdings Information, fields and examples (583, 561, 852, 866)

<http://www.maineinfolnet.org/mscs/about/people/technical-services-subcommittee/583-subcommittee/583-852-and-shared-print-symbol-examples/>

University of California

Common Access Policy for Shared Print in Place Resources

<http://www.cdlib.org/services/collections/sharedprint/docs/spipaccess.docx>

Persistent Deposits in UC Regional Library Facilities

http://www.cdlib.org/services/collections/sharedprint/docs/RLF_Persistence_Policy_rev_final.pdf

University of Florida

Cataloging Guidelines for Originating Libraries Transferring Materials to Statewide University Shared Collection

http://csul.net/sites/csul.fcla.edu/uploads/Guidelines_Catalog_Storage_FINAL.pdf

Policies for the Statewide University System Shared Collection at the High Density Facility

http://csul.net/sites/csul.fcla.edu/uploads/SUSSC_Policy_APPROVED_March_2012r.pdf

Western Regional Storage Trust

Access Guidelines for WEST Archives

http://www.cdlib.org/services/west/docs/access_guides.pdf

Archived Collections

<http://www.cdlib.org/services/west/collections/>

WEST Disclosure Policy

<http://www.cdlib.org/services/west/docs/WESTDisclosurePolicyFinalRev.pdf>

Other MOUs and Agreements

Greater Western Library Alliance

GWLA Journal Distributed Print Repository Memorandum of Understanding

<http://www.crl.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/misc/GWLAMOOU.docx>

Ontario Council of University Libraries

Thunder Bay Last Copy Agreement

<http://www.ocul.on.ca/node/100>

Orbis Cascade Alliance

Distributed Print Repository Project Member Institution Agreement

https://www.orbiscascade.org/file_viewer.php?id=1229

University of Waterloo

Tri-University Group of Libraries Preservation of Last Copy Agreement

http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/staff/irmc/last_copy_agreement_sept06.html

Note: All URLs accessed November 20, 2014.