



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, JRNLC, 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.

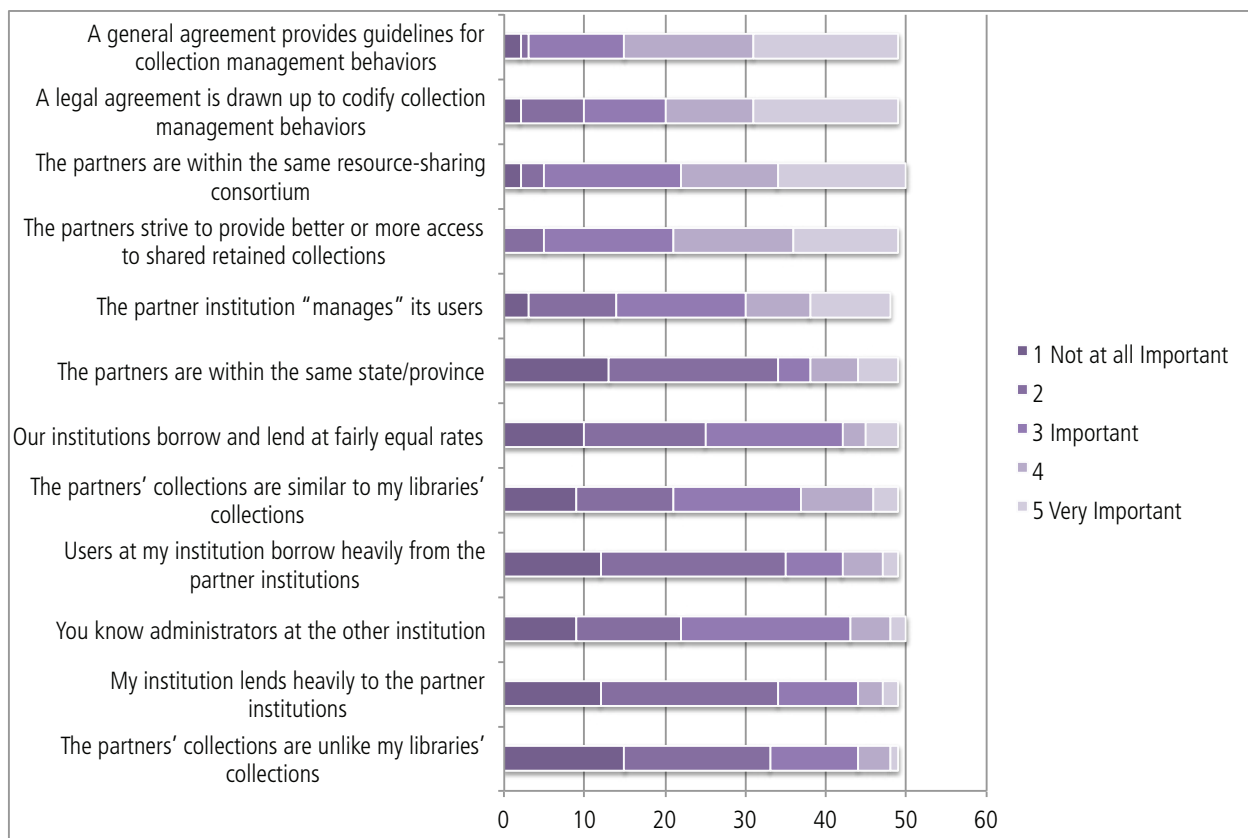
When we have stable, perpetual access to electronic journals, the demand for the same content in print decreases to almost zero.

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.

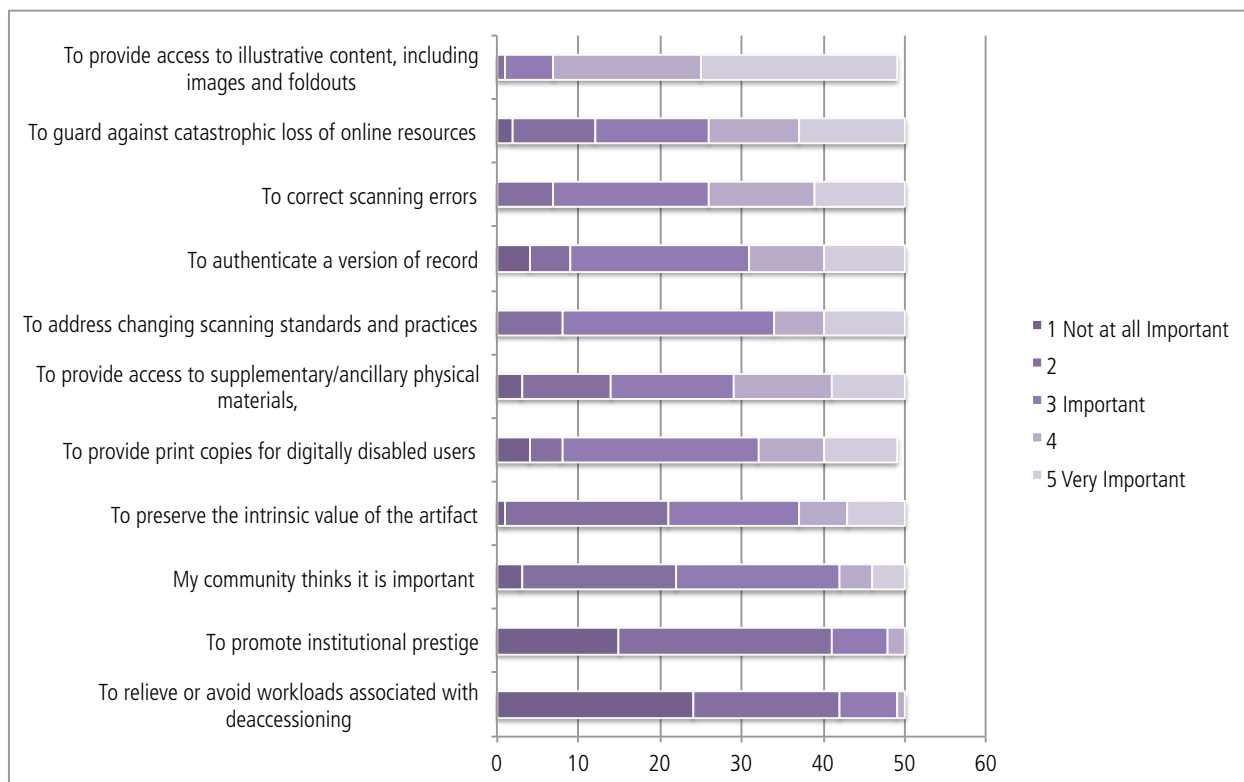
While there will be many special and private libraries that retain print, I think ARL libraries, especially the larger ones, will intentionally keep copies of print.

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.

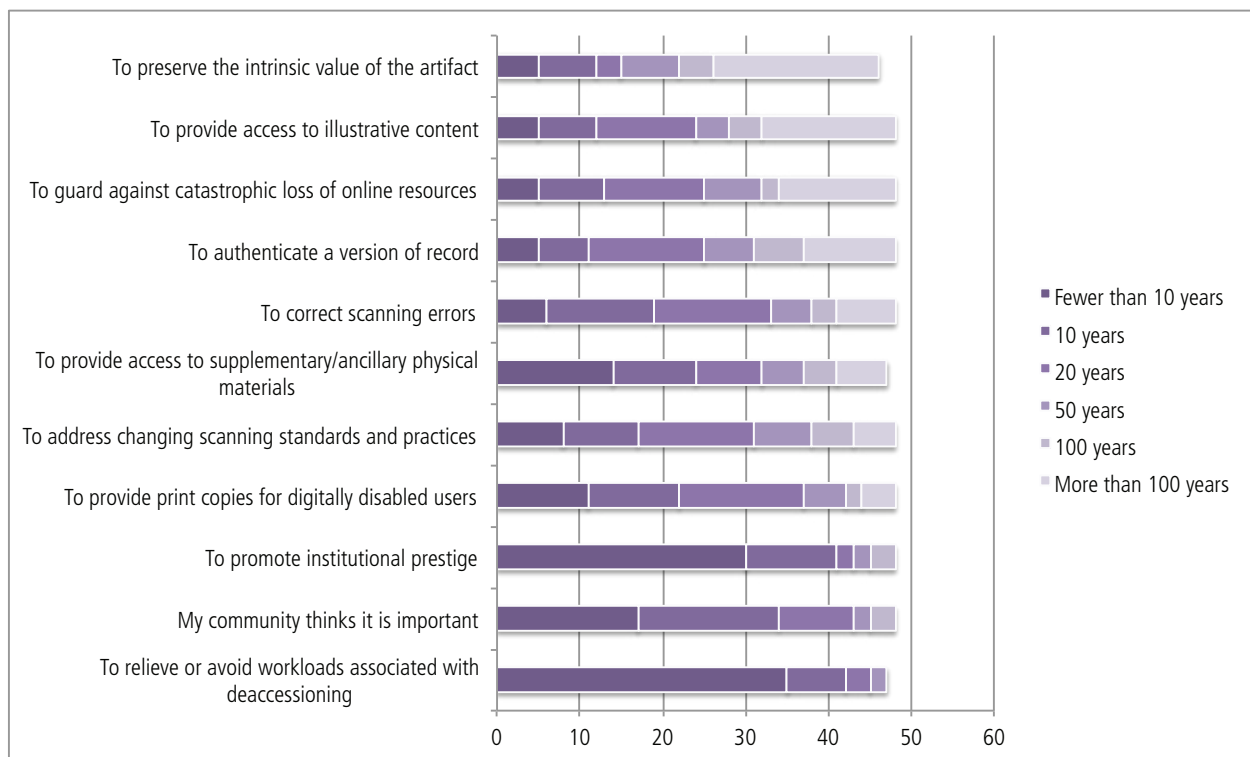
If properly digitized, it should not matter to provide access to content if the electronic version is incomplete or digitization quality is poor.

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.

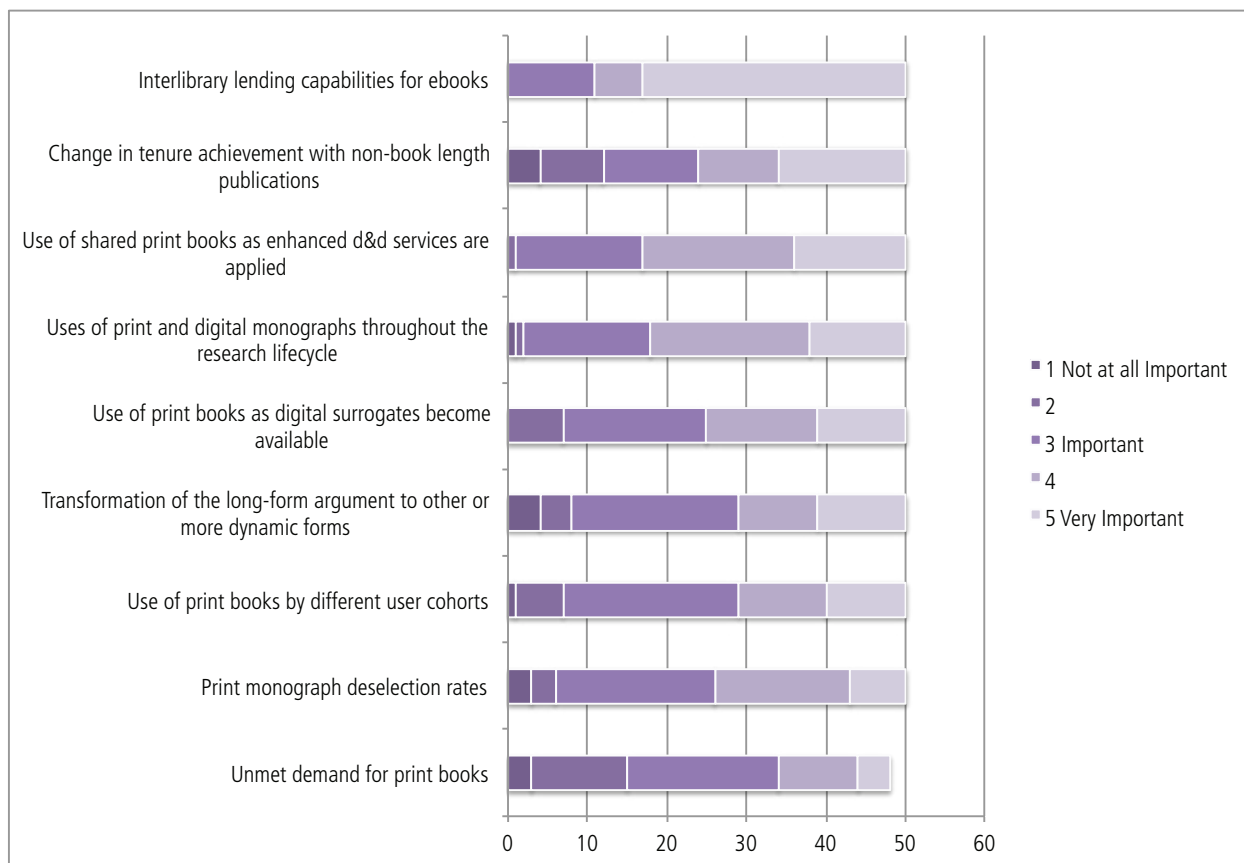
"Well-digitized" is the key.

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.

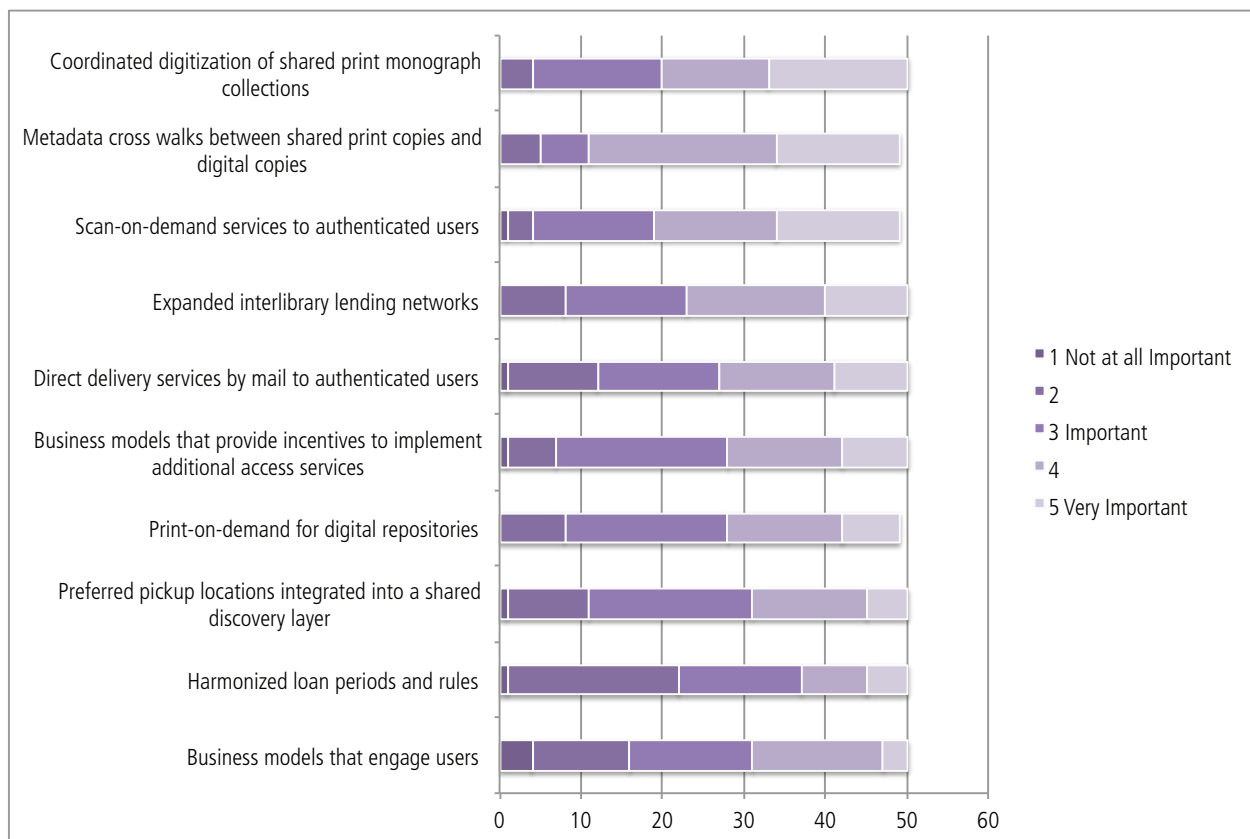
Transformation of the long-form argument and Change in tenure achievement might mean transition away from monograph publishing, but that wouldn't affect monograph purchase for retention.

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

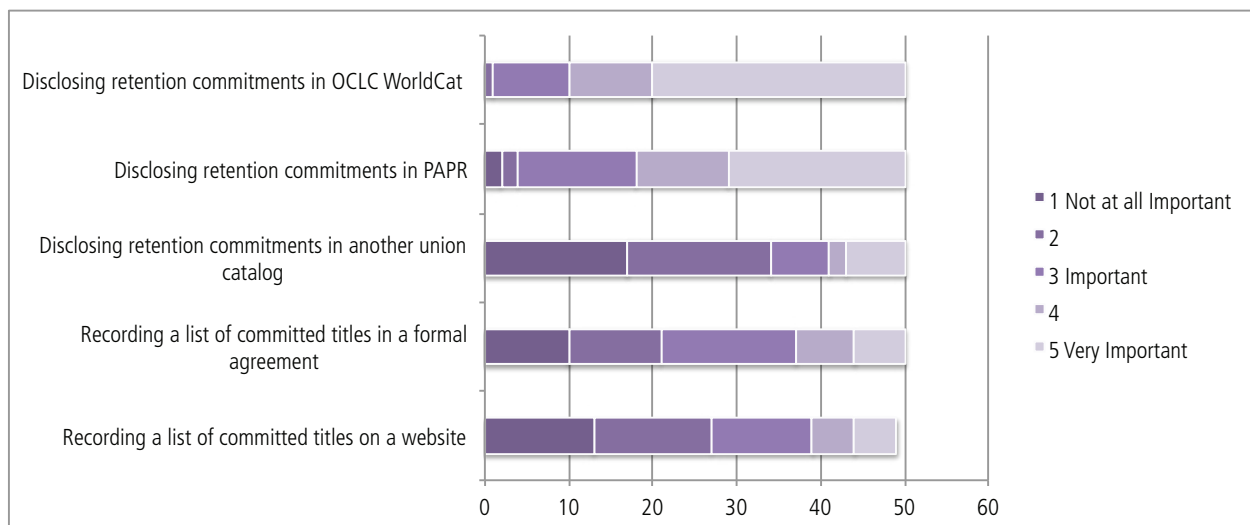
Retained items held in place at my institution appear in my local library catalog	47	96%
Retained items held in storage contributed by my library appear in my local library catalog	31	63%
Retained items held in storage contributed by other libraries appear in my local library catalog	10	20%
Retained 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

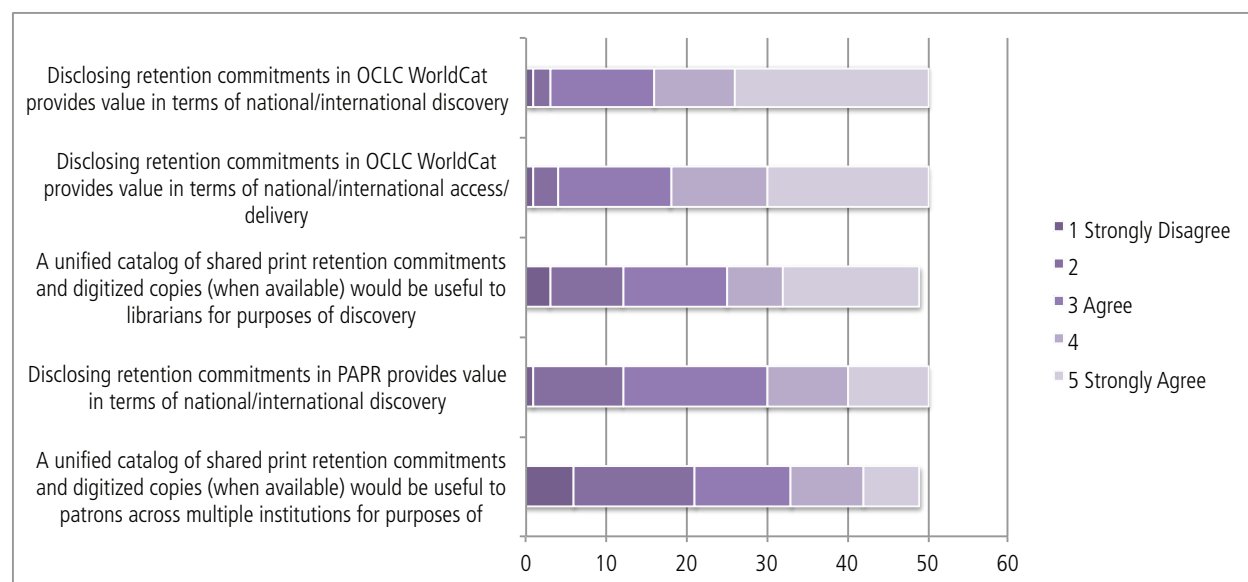
USMAI consortial catalog

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.

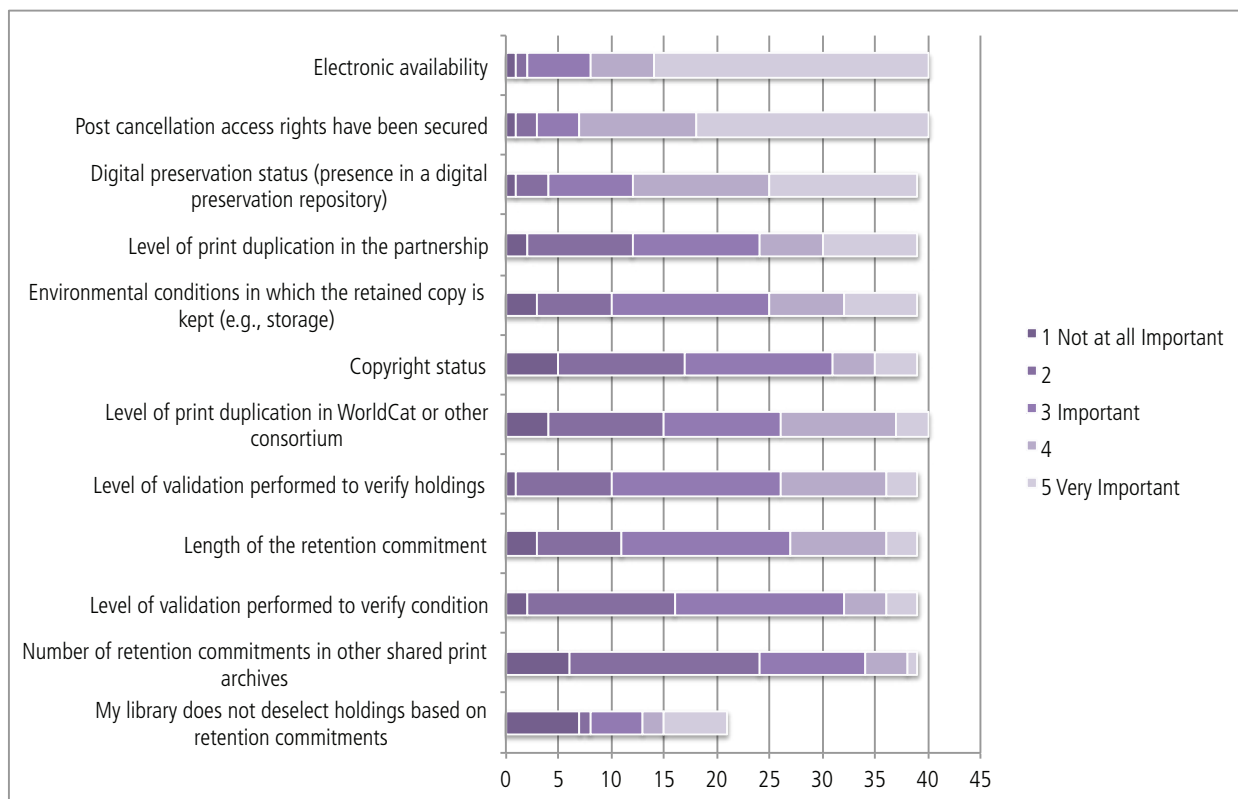
We have made limited changes to our staffing to get shared storage initiated. It's unclear whether this will need to continue or will diminish as the work becomes more routine.

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 on 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.