Collaborative Strategies for the Preservation of Print Equivalent Serials

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Why Investigate?
- Space needs
- Changes in teaching and learning environment have resulted in demand for greater social learning space
- Collections continue to expand—e.g., with shift to electronic serials and monographs
- Development of JSTOR, Portico, and electronic back runs of journals has created a potential opportunity for storage or disposal of print equivalent journals
- Preservation
- Prevent last copy being destroyed, unless that is what is consciously desired—prevent “tragedy of the Commons”
- Cost effectiveness by eliminating unnecessary duplication

Investigation
- Literature review
- Site visits / meeting or speaking with key people from existing initiatives and/or stores
- CANADA
  - COPPUL
  - OCUL
  - University Group of Libraries
  - CREPUQ
  - CAUL
- UNITED KINGDOM
  - JERI (United Kingdom Research Reserve)
  - CASS (Collaborative Academic Storage for Scotland)
- AUSTRALIA
  - CARM (CANM, Archival and Research Materials)
  - Group of Eight Last Copy Initiative
  - RISSA (Universities Research Repository South Australia)

Issues and Challenges for Collaborative Preservation
- Trust
  - Each partner will do what they have agreed to do
  - Reaching agreement on what to preserve and the policies and procedures that will be followed
  - Level of shelf-checking that will be done
  - Where and under what conditions will the materials be housed
  - Access and use of materials
  - What is being agreed to by each member regarding preservation (permanent, reviewed, etc.)
- Costs
  - Checking materials—title being compared is the same, holdings, information accurate, no content missing [others have found their metadata is not as robust as thought]
  - Processing materials—metadata, labeling, database management
  - Storing materials—all associated building, maintenance, and fittings
  - Printing of materials
  - Staying on equitable or acceptable sharing of costs and burden
- Technical
  - Metadata/standards to be used to document preservation commitments

Benefits of Collaborative Preservation
- Ensures preservation of materials from a more systemic-wide perspective
- Allows space to be reclaimed
- Shares costs and burden related to preservation of those materials

Strategies for Branching Out with Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY / INITIATIVE</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ad hoc—central repository, no duplication</td>
<td>CARML Australia</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad hoc—shared store, duplication may exist</td>
<td>UMRRA Australia</td>
<td>Active</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUG</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Active</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASS</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Ceased—February 2009</td>
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| Ad hoc—central repository and additional redundancy | UK | Active—Phase II officially launched February 19, 2009 |
| Ad hoc—distributed print repository in stores or open access shelves | CDPUL Canada | Working Group to investigate possibility (March 2009) |
| CUPUL | Canada  | Oclc pilot underway—distributed archive |
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| North American Storage Trust | USA primarily | Pilot completed (2007) |
| Cooperative Collection Management Trust | USA primarily | Pilot completed (2007) |

Systematic preservation—distributed print repository in stores or open access shelves
- Group of Eight Last Copy Initiative
  - Australia
  - Active—working on publisher packages
  - CREPUQ Canada
  - Pilot under consideration—JSTOR titles

CRL/JSTOR Print Archive USA
- Active

Joint UC-CRL Print Archive USA primarily
- Revised proposal due Apr/May ‘09

Orbis Cascade Alliance Distributed Print Repository
- USA
- Active

Systematic preservation—central repository
- JSTOR’s Archives
- USA
- Active

Five Colleges of Massachusetts (JSTOR)
- USA
- Active

Ad hoc— each participating member decides on titles being considered at their institution
- Systematic—group decides on specific collections/publishers being considered

Preservation of Print Journals in Canada

Regional Organization
- CACL—Council of Atlantic University Libraries
- CREPUQ—Conférence des recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec
- OCUL—Ontario Council of University Libraries
- COPPUL—Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries

Current Status
- No initiatives at this time. Some interest in national approach
- Examining the possibility of a pilot based on the retention of a single copy of JSTOR titles. Decision to be made in March 2009
- Thunder Bay Agreement—a distributed model based on coordinated retention and collaborative storage of print journals. Interested in examining national approach
- Investigating possibility of a collaborative approach for the permanent preservation of print journals. Some interest in examining national approach

Observations
- Preservation still needed
  - There remains a sense that print equivalent journals must be preserved for at least the short to medium term
    - Use by scholars as needed
    - Electronic surrogate not always fully equivalent
    - Issues with electronic surrogate (image quality, rescanning for improved quality, electronic preservation)
    - Respactation because of catastrophic loss of electronic surrogate (e.g., JSTOR’s archives)

Environmental influences
- Each initiative shaped by environment—financial, political, etc.
  - UK—have British Library, UK providing agencies fund library-related initiatives, small geographically and has tended to use national approaches
  - Australia—national library’s collection of journals is narrow, granting agencies tend to not see libraries as research infrastructure, large geographically and has tended to use regional approaches
- Canada—national library’s collection of journals is narrow, CIST, mixed success with grant support, large geographically with mix of regional and national approaches

Preferred Strategy
- Emerging initiatives appear to be favoring a distributed model for the sharing of burden related to housing materials
- No clear preference on whether to include open access shelving in the strategy

Future Directions in Canada?

Short to Medium Term
- Develop “chart” for the preservation of print journals in Canada
- Develop a coordinated, collaborative, and systematic strategy within a distributed system
  - Strategy must be cost effective and equitable; must determine if open access shelving will be included
  - Must identify at-risk journals, whether available in electronic format or print only
- Develop and implement standards and practices for documenting preservation commitments
  - For example, MMIC 583 for preservation commitments within catalogue records
- Ensure that implemented standards and practices will facilitate future reviews

Medium Term
- Further reconciliation of redundancy for print journals through international collaboration
- Develop and implement review of continuing need to preserve print journals within specified timeframe (5-10 years?)
- Expansion of print preservation to monographs and other print materials

Medium to Long Term
- Develop international collaboration for the preservation of print materials

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