

## Shared Print Journal Collection (Scenario 1)

In the Shared Print Journal Collection scenario, regional library facilities (RLFs) would serve as the central repository for print copies of journals for which electronic content is available on all campuses via the California Digital Library (CDL). Initially at least one complete copy of each journal run would be identified and designated as a shared use copy and stored at a regional library facility; the ultimate number of complete copies of each print journal deposited in the collection will depend on recommendations from advisory groups. The journal run could be made up of volumes from campus libraries or may already held in an RLF. The current technological and transportation infrastructure within the University of California libraries makes this scenario viable because library materials can be delivered anywhere in the state within 48 hours. Through desktop delivery, articles and other non-returnables can be accessed even more rapidly.

To arrange and organize the shared print collection, volume holdings and locations in campus libraries and in Regional Library Facilities would be identified and recorded. A committee would be formed (consisting of, for example, university librarians, faculty, RLF directors, SOPAG members, CDC and collection development and/or preservation librarians) to develop a plan to place a complete copy of the print journal runs into a Regional Library Facility.

Maintenance of the print journal collection will require subscription management and processing support. Tasks such as receipt, check in, claiming, and invoice payment for current subscriptions could be outsourced to one or more campuses. New issues added to the print journal collection may not need to be bound because they will be located in a protected closed stack environment. Services to support access to the print journal collection will also be necessary, and the potential increased use of these services may have an effect on the costs of providing them.

Once the complete journal run has been established and bibliographic records have been changed, campus libraries may proceed to make their own discard decisions. Some libraries may wish to maintain current subscriptions for a period of time, and discard the print issues at a later date (e.g., after a year). Of course, campuses may choose to discard all journal runs and cancel all subscriptions for print, relying solely on the shared journal collection.

In addition to actual journal runs, the proliferation of serial *reference* works available in digital form suggests a similar strategy might be employed to deal with the large number of directories, indexes, and abstracting services. For example, the ISI citation indexes and editions of the Encyclopedia of Associations occupy substantial shelf space and some campus libraries have retained the print copies as a backup to the digital. Establishing a shared print

collection of these materials would give the campuses the option of discarding their local print copies.

Detailed assessment of the costs and benefits of this scenario are ongoing. The major cost benefit would be avoidance of future capital expenditures. In addition, the scenario assumes constant, reliable access to the digital resources, and that steps would be taken to ensure continued availability in the future.

Integral to this scenario is the question of ownership of the journal collection since volume holdings, along with other statistics, are a measurement used to determine the nationwide standing of a university library. There are no easy answers to this issue. The University of California should work with the Association of Research Libraries and other institutions to adjust the way that electronic resources are factored in to holdings and university collections.

### **Anticipated Effects on the Regional Library Facilities**

If the University libraries were to implement the creation of a shared print journal collection, there would be implications for the costs and management of the RLFs, including:

- Initial costs for reviewing campus and RLF holdings in order to assemble a complete collection of print journals for which electronic content is available on all campuses
- Initial costs for processing existing library materials held on the campuses prior to being transferred to an RLF
- Ongoing costs of operating a serials receipt, check-in and claiming operation (Note: this could be outsourced to a campus)