



*An Information and Resource  
Sharing Program of the  
Minnesota Office of Higher  
Education and the University  
of Minnesota Libraries*

# What's Up with the Collection Down Under?

MLA 2011

Kathy Drozd, Minitex, Assistant Director

# MLA Tour 2000

Subhead goes here



Leaving St. Paul  
Convention  
Center, 2000

# Construction



# Location



The **Minnesota Library Access Center** is located 85 feet *under* the Elmer L. Andersen Library on the West Bank campus of the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

# Inside of the Cavern



# Process



All items are sorted by height and width for best use of space

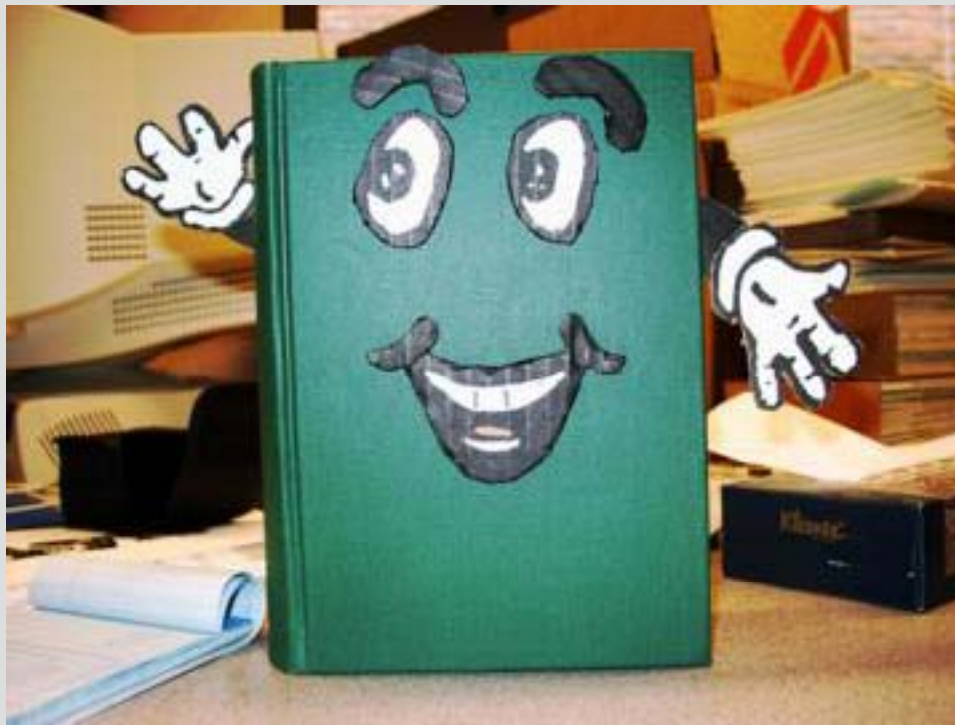
# Process MnCat



- All items are added to the University of Minnesota online Catalog, MnCat
- If the record is already there we add the holdings
- If not there, we add a bibliographic record

# Bib the Book

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/Storage/Tour/>



# What's up?

Bill DeJohn  
Minitex Director

Mary Miller  
Collection Management & Preservation Strategist  
University of Minnesota Libraries

# Why did we need a Facility?

- **Legislators were looking for a solution so they would not be faced with bonding requests for new library buildings every ten years from 4 year higher education institutions running out of space.**
- **The University of Minnesota Twin Cities Campus was looking for a solution to its space issues involving a growing research collection PLUS a solution to its archival collections spread all over the Twin Cities in substandard conditions.**

# How did we get it Funded?

- **MN Higher Education Coordinating Board was interested;**
- **Minitex was a likely entity to operate the Center since it was already funded through HECB.**
- **Several library directors met with HECB Executive Director & Ann Kelley to discuss and plan.**
- **Library Planning Task Force was in support.**
- **Planning was undertaken in 1995-96.**
- **Bonding legislation was introduced in 1996 bonding session**

# How did we get it Funded?

- Minnesota Library Association Legislative Platform was supportive of a Minnesota Library Access Center.
  - No other university or state at that time had tried to develop a storage center that would serve ALL TYPES of libraries in a state.
- House & Senate Higher Education legislators were supportive of including the funding for Minitex for a building on the University campus.
- Funded by the 1996 Legislative Bonding Session but Governor didn't release funds until 1997.
- Governor insisted that MLAC be available on the MnLINK Gateway so records were included in UMN Twin Cities online catalog.

# What did it look Like?

- **MLAC original proposal was for three (3) caverns to be built. Compromise at late night bonding hearing session was two (2) caverns.**
  - **One for high density storage facility for important but little used books and periodicals from academic, state, government, public, and other libraries in MN.**
  - **One for storage of University archival collections to be brought together from around Twin Cities for the first time and located on the Campus.**
  - **Several sites were examined but location on the Twin Cities campus was of primary importance in providing access to faculty and students. There was space on the West Bank next to Willey Hall.**

# Basic Operations

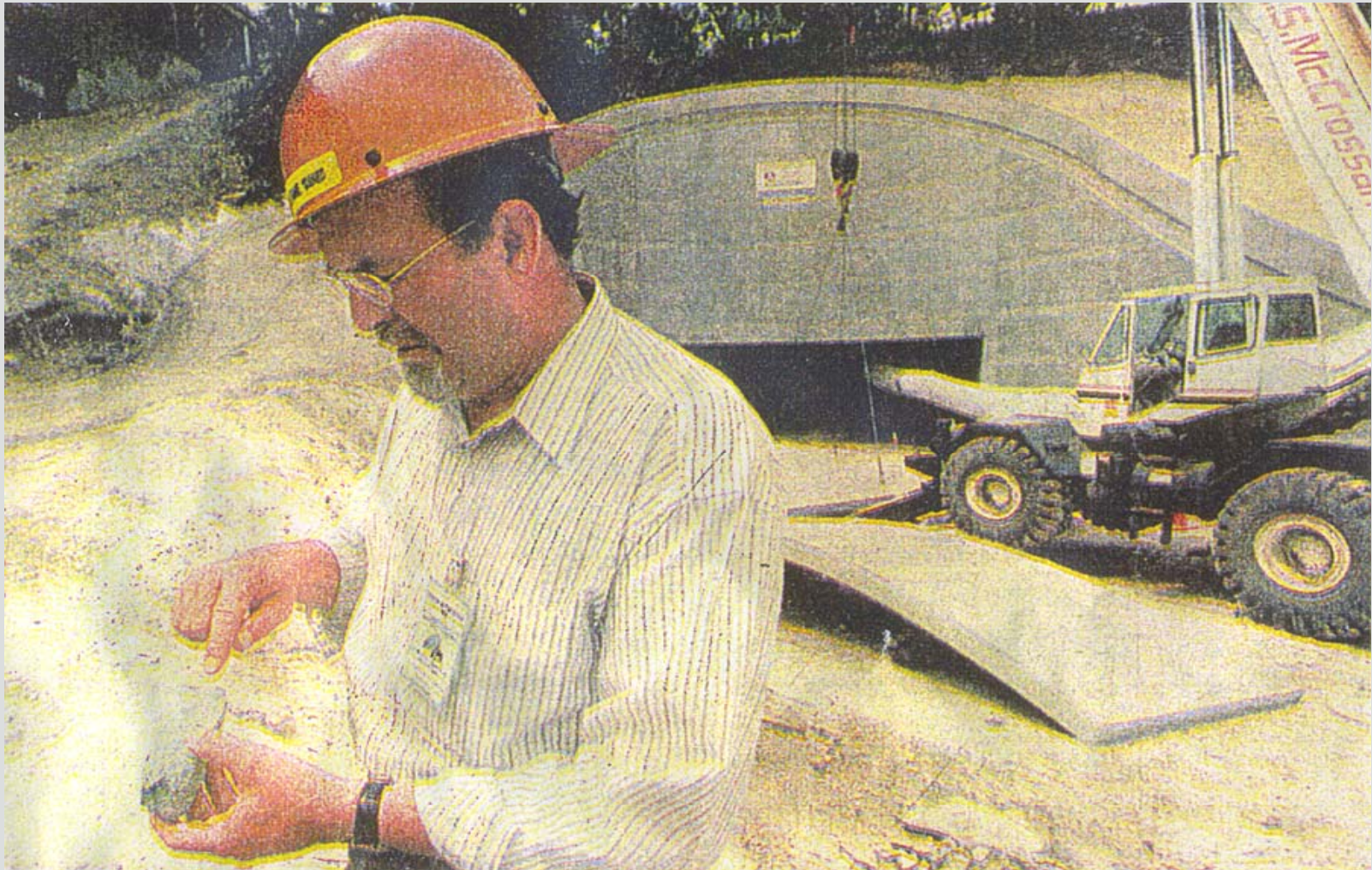
- **Advisory Board was selected and started to meet to determine operating guidelines.**
- **Agreed that 60% of space would be for University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus**
- **40% of space would be for other libraries in MN.**

# When Did

- **Excavation started July 31, 1997 and scheduled completion was November 15, 1999.**
- **On May 14, 1999, the University's Board of Regents voted to name the newest library in honor of Elmer L. Andersen and was announced at Andersen's 90<sup>th</sup> birthday party in June of 1999.**
- **Minitex moved its office from Wilson Library to Andersen Library in January 2000.**

# Does He Look Familiar?

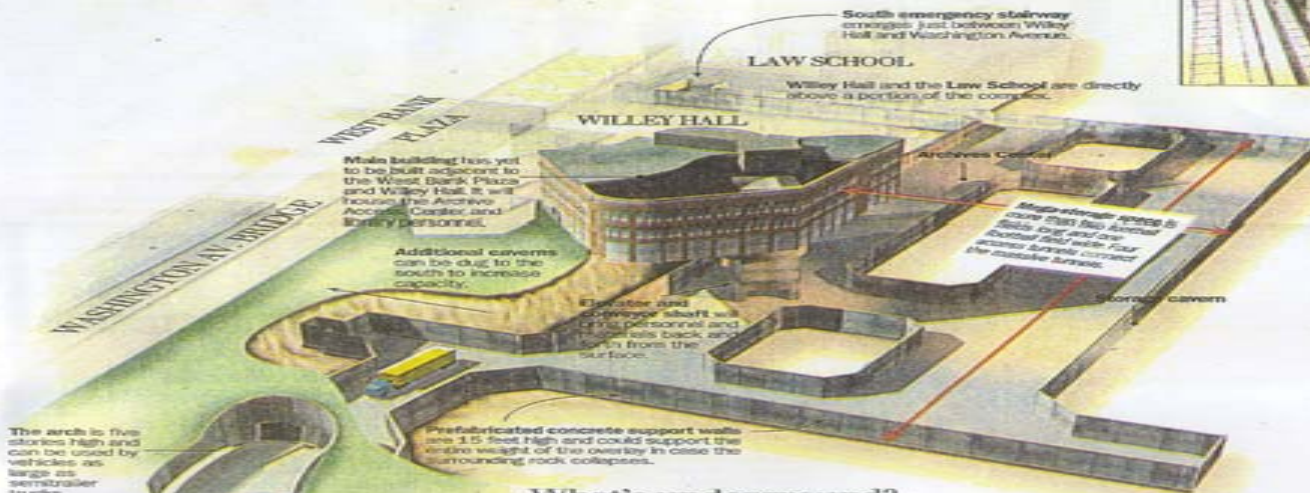
Don Kelsey



# A massive archive UNDERGROUND



Stagberg Beyer Sachs Inc.  
ABOVE: Architect's rendering of the visible above-ground facility (archway entrance is at bottom center, to the right of the Washington Avenue Bridge).



## Archives statistics:

- ▶ **Depth:** 82 feet underground
- ▶ **Length/width:** 600 feet long; each cavern is 65 feet wide and 22 feet high
- ▶ **Amount of material excavated:** 2.7 million cubic feet of sand
- ▶ **Average temperature:** 57 degrees now; 62 degrees after construction
- ▶ **Average relative humidity:** 70 percent now; 50 percent after construction
- ▶ **Capacity:** 3.5 million volumes
- ▶ **Types of materials to be stored:** Manuscripts, books and some collections

## What goes in it?



**BOOKS**  
The center will organize its vast collections of books by size, bar coding them for organization and retrieval.

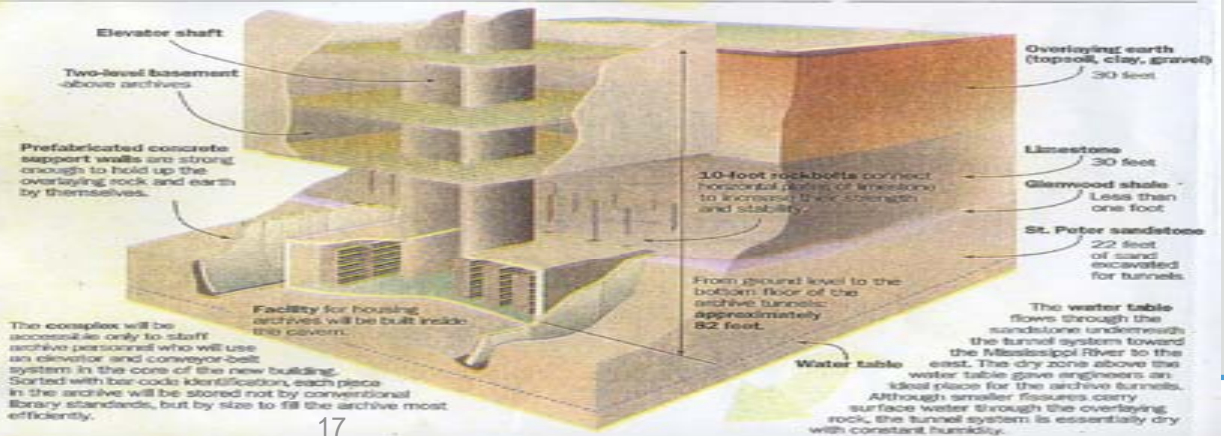


**MANUSCRIPTS**  
The collections of rare documents, maps, charts and other paper archives will benefit from the ideal conditions of the complex's steady temperature/humidity.



**NONPRINT MEDIA**  
The ideal conditions for books are also useful for fragile films, microfiches, tapes and other similar materials.

## What's underground?



Source: University of Minnesota; Stagberg Beyer Sachs Inc.; C.S. McCrossan Inc.  
Star Tribune graphic researched and illustrated by Mark Bowyer

# WHICH LIBRARIES ARE IN MLAC?

- U of M Twin Cities Libraries
- Hennepin County Library (Minneapolis Central)
- Mayo Clinic Library
- U of M Duluth
- James J Hill Reference Library
- St Paul Public Library
- Minnesota State University Moorhead
- Carleton College
- Minnesota State University Mankato
- St. John's University
- William Mitchell College of Law
- Legislative Reference Library
- Minnesota State Law Library
- Bethel Seminary
- U of M Law Library
- St. Olaf College
- Fire/EMS/Safety/Century College
- Macalester College
- Saint Scholastica, Duluth
- Rochester Community & Technical College
- Pine Technical College

# What Else is in Andersen Library?

The Second Cavern is Full Also!

- Charles Babbage Institute
- Children's Literature Research Collections
- Givens Collection of African Literature
- Immigration History Research Center
- Kautz Family YMCA Archives
- Manuscripts Division
- Nathan & Theresa Berman Upper Midwest Jewish Archives
- Social Welfare History Archives
- Special Collections & Rare Books
- Tretter Collection in GLBT Studies
- University of Minnesota Archives

# Capacity in Volumes

- **Original projection of capacity in 1995 justification reports: 1.2 million volumes**
- **Volumes in MLAC as of July 30, 2011: 1.4 million volumes. MLAC is now considered 'FULL' .**
- **We don't see any future in state funding for an additional cavern though space is available.**
- **University Libraries does have a space on campus that could be part of a MLAC II, but would require a new funding model to be developed.**

# Why a Study?

- The MLAC study grew out of 2010 preservation planning study Demas conducted for the University of MN Twin Cities Libraries.
- In the study, Demas observed that the development of MLAC was one of the most important investments UMTC Libraries had ever made in preserving its collections and that **“...the single most important and immediate contributions the Libraries could make to the national [preservation] effort would be to develop the policy framework to turn MLAC into a proactive repository in the next year.”**

# Why a Study?

- Minitex & University Libraries commissioned Sam Demas, Consultant, to conduct a study of MLAC and develop a framework for the future of MLAC.
- Assumptions being made:
  - **MLAC was full with 1.4 million volumes;**
  - **Likelihood of obtaining a third cavern was low to none;**
  - **There was duplication in MLAC that might be worth looking at to free up some space; Duplicate JSTOR volumes were no longer being added; Cost of de-deduping an issue.**
  - **Advisory Board members were willing to consider changes into the future with 25 year retention commitment agreements and willing to reach agreement on managing a shared collection.**

# Why a Study?

- Demas met with MLAC Advisory Board several times and with staff task force to review data and develop a framework & conduct a survey. URL for report is <http://www.minitex.umn.edu/Storage/>
- Major recommendation was to
  - Revise the MLAC Memorandum of Agreement to reflect the 25 years retention commitment;
  - Revise the MLAC Operating Principles and Guidelines
- Advisory Board approved these documents at September 16, 2011 meeting.
- We are in process of having depositing libraries sign new Memorandum of Agreement.

# Survey Results in Demas Study

- **Responses:**
  - **Academic Libraries: 29**
  - **Public Libraries: 24**
- **Differences between Academic and Public:**
  - **Academic Libraries**
  - **Public Libraries**
    - **Already doing much more weeding**
    - **Far less interest in coordination**
    - **Far less interest in new services**

# Some Survey Results

- **54% of academic libraries responding to survey report they will need space for both users and collections and 11% are already at zero-growth for collections today.**
- **Most are only able to add new materials because they are weeding lesser-used materials.**
- **Weeding is happening in an uncoordinated manner, i.e. decisions made on a case-by-case basis.**
- **27% of academy libraries (none for public libraries ) indicated they have a formal collection management plan for deaccessioning print materials that are also available digitally.**

# An MLAC Story: Legislative Library

We found a new audience for important state documents:

To help with our lack of space for print materials, we analyzed sections of our collection, those that receive little use in the Library. **This included little-used non-mandated state documents from the 1960s to the 1990s, and consultant's reports.** The Legislative Reference Library is mandated to receive copies of reports generated by contracts with the state. Many of the important, detailed reports didn't really fit the public policy focus of our collection.

**Our solution was to send these reports to MLAC, the Minnesota Library Access Center. The reports are still noted in our catalog and also in the U of M catalog. We were able to transfer many reports that are unlikely to get much use here – titles such as Hot Corrosion of Grate Bars in Taconite Indurator During Fluxed Pellet Production.**

We still preserve these important records of how state money was used, we can obtain them quickly if they are requested, and we save valuable shelf space. As of the end of 2010, we sent 4,446 items to MLAC.

**Amazingly, once the documents were added to the University of Minnesota catalog, they circulate, approximately two per week.**

Robbie LaFleur, Director

Legislative Reference Library

# MLAC USAGE FY09 FY10 FY11

<u>Requests Received</u>	<u>FY09</u>	<u>FY10</u>	<u>FY11</u>
Minitex requests	7,081	6,191	5,647
Requests for outside region	2,221	1,806	1,631
For U of M Users	6,472	6,755	5,524
Andersen Service Desk	1,404	1,343	1,133
Direct Requests for Other	403	346	447
Depositing Libraries			
Direct Requests for HCO	3,347	10,112	4,902
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,928</b>	<b>26,553</b>	<b>19,284</b>

# Suggested MLAC Goals FY11/12

- **Outreach** – telling the MLAC story more broadly.
- **Health Science Library Print retention Plan** – checking the HSL holdings & Mayo Clinic Library holdings
- **Cataloging** – needing a unique MLAC OCLC symbol
- **Data Needs** – identify data needed to inform decisions
- **Environmental Scan** – monitor key developments
- **Partnerships** – partner with CIC, HathiTrust, others
- **Collection Management Planning** – develop a plan
- **New MLAC Services** – based on survey results
- **Name** – develop a more descriptive name



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# What's Up (Nationally)

An Environmental Scan

# 20<sup>th</sup> Century Model

## The Fortress

- Focus on protecting our own kingdom
- Focus on building up the treasures within
- Large kingdoms built high-density fortresses to accommodate their treasure

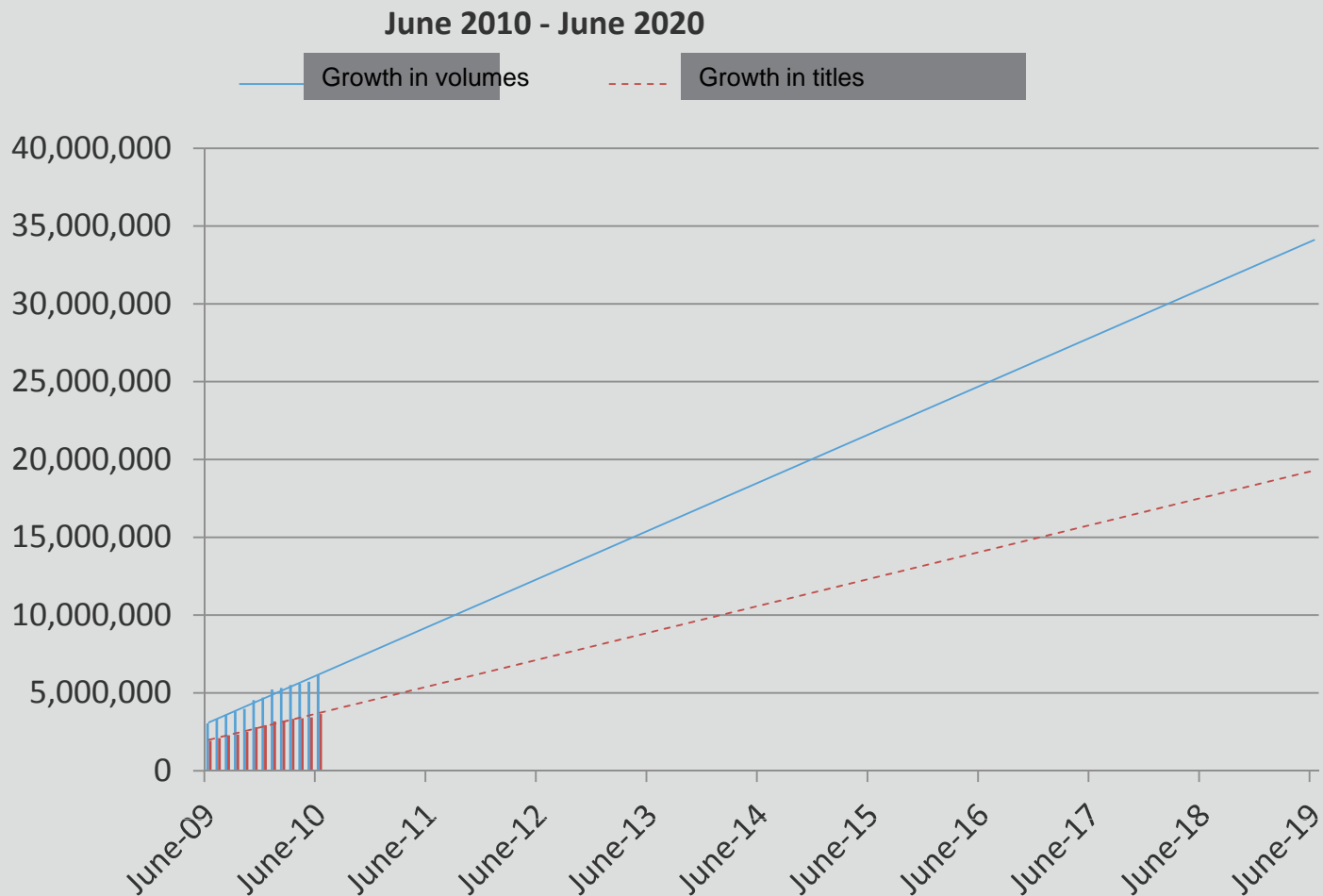


# But the Times, They Are A-Changin'

## Why the Fortress Model Doesn't Work in the Digital Age

- As collections shift from print to electronic, so do resources and priorities
- Geography is less important
- Decreased construction, increased recognition that few libraries can afford to keep/store everything
- Competing demands for *library space*: teaching, learning, collaborative research vs. “warehouse of books”
- The growing body of digitized materials enables libraries to provide access with fewer physical copies

# Projected Growth of HathiTrust Digital Library (currently at 9.7 million volumes)



# What is Shared Print Archiving?

“With widespread digital access, libraries could share print storage, keeping only several copies nationally or regionally, rather than duplicating substantial swaths of their collections.”\*

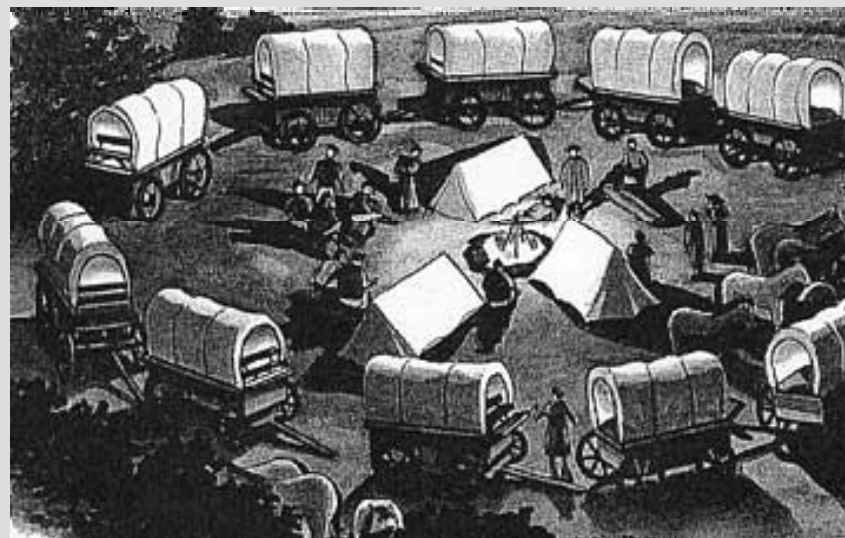
A strategy to maintain and ensure the national/regional breadth and depth of collections while thoughtfully “managing down” unnecessary duplication.

Courant, Paul N. and Matthew “Buzzy” Nielsen, “On the Cost of Keeping A Book”, in *The Idea of Order: Transforming Research Collections for the 21st Century Scholarship*. CLIR Publication no. 147, June 2010, p. 99 \*

# A Model For the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

“Circling the Wagons”

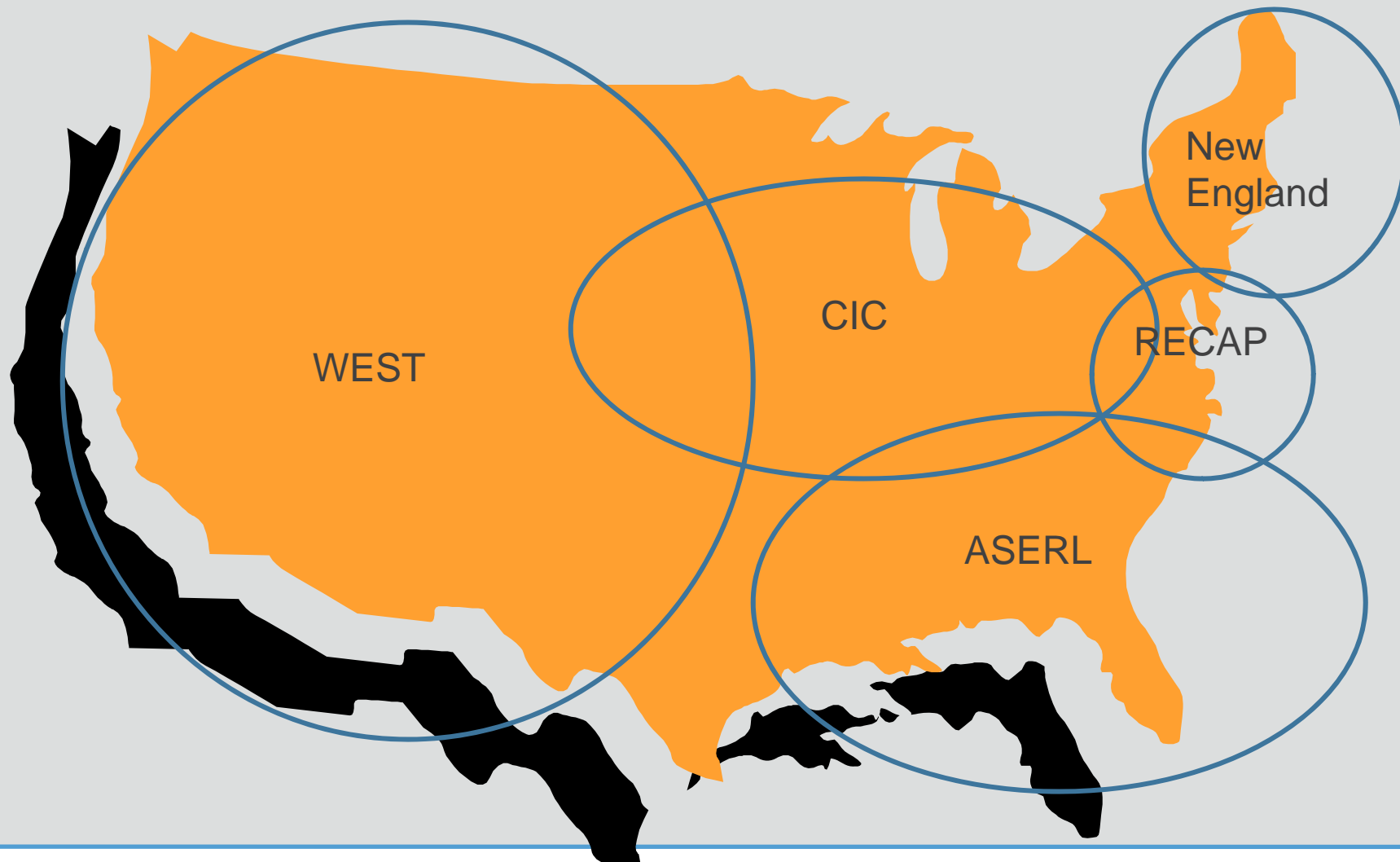
- Shared responsibility: libraries manage collections as a collective resource
- Strength in numbers: libraries can ensure cost-effective preservation of the print record through a coordinated system



# Challenges & Opportunities

- As high density storage facilities are filling, collections continue to grow. Can space be freed up by de-duplicating storage facilities?
- “Collective” collections are largely uncharted territory. How do we establish best practices? (Ex--What is the optimal number of copies of a book or journal to keep for the region/nation?)
- Limitations of bibliographic records make it difficult to assess overlap. How do we share retention commitments?

# Shared Print Initiatives Around the Nation



# Shared Print Initiatives: Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST)

- Distributed print journal repository program
- Planning phase 2009-2010 led by University of California system, ~17 libraries and 3 consortia
- Total ~90 members during implementation phase (2011-2013)
- Plans to archive ~150,000 volumes from 8,000 journal families (13,000 titles) in first three years
- Funding from Mellon Foundation and from WEST members



# Key Features of WEST

- Distributed journal archives held in multiple storage facilities and libraries
- Annual collection analysis, widely duplicated titles prioritized by risk categories
- Retention period 25 years (to 2035)
- Ownership by Archive Holder, transferred “where regulations allow”
- [Proposed] Liberal access guidelines pending review of actual usage
  - Physical volumes in-library use only
  - Encourage but do not require lending, local policies prevail
- Share upfront costs of archive creation, not ongoing costs of retention

# Shared Print Initiatives:

## CIC (Committee on Institutional Cooperation) Shared Print Storage Initiative

- Shared print journal repository program
- Big Ten University Libraries (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, Ohio State, Penn State, Purdue and Wisconsin).
- 5 year pilot announced this spring
- 250,000 journal volumes, mostly STM (Scientific, Technical, & Medical)
- *Phase 1*—Concentrate journal volumes in Indiana University's ALF (Auxiliary Library Facility).
- *Phase 2*—Additional CIC institutions store core journal content not readily available at IU (engineering, medicine, etc.) on behalf of the region.
- *Phase 3*—Encourage decentralized retention agreements for specialized journals (e.g., area studies) and monographs.

# Key Features of CIC Shared Print

- Focus on widely held, low use titles (Wiley, Springer, and Elsevier back files).
- Secure digital access will be a trigger for adding print titles to the archive.
- IU commits to ingesting, retaining and servicing this journal collection for at least 25 years, and beyond that for as long as the CIC libraries continue to offset the costs of storage.
- Materials will be housed environmental conditions that maximize usable lifespan.
- Retention commitments to shared using the OCLC 583 Action Note field.
- Participants collectively fund coordination, ingest, storage, and servicing.

# Shared Print Initiatives

## A Few More Examples...

- ASERL (Assn. of Southeast Research Libraries)
  - Cooperative Journal Retention Program
    - Phase One: 3,000 titles, 200,000 titles
    - Distributed archives
  - Collaborative Federal Depository Program
    - Government Documents Centers of Excellence
    - Retention of one tangible copy; required to fill in gaps
- ReCAP (Research Collections Access & Preservation consortium, Harvard, Princeton, NYPL)
  - 8.5 million volumes, possible de-duplication study

# The Future of MLAC

## Questions Going Forward

- How can we optimize the remaining space in MLAC for shared collection management? Can we offer enough space to meaningfully contribute to shared archiving efforts?
- How can we reposition MLAC to play a leadership role in shared print archiving initiatives? Can MLAC be transformed from a shared *space* to a shared *collection*?

# How can we optimize space in MLAC?

To Dedupe, or Not to DeDupe?

- Initial estimates indicate a 14% rate of duplication overall:
  - Approx. 75,000 monographs
  - Approx. 127,000 periodical volumes
  - Could free up additional space through shared print archiving initiatives.
- Sounds good, but where do we start?

# Pilot Deduplication Study: MLAC & Health Sciences Libraries

- 250 core journal titles identified by National Library of Medicine for a National Cooperative Medical Journal Print Retention Program
- Exploration of duplication between Mayo MLAC titles (~3000 titles; 110,000 volumes) and the Bio-Med Library collection (both in MLAC and at BML) as well as other University Libraries collections
- MLAC staff created complex algorithms to extract title by title holdings data for Mayo journals in MLAC and Bio-Med journals, and a visual comparison of the duplication and the gaps.
- Program also retrieves holdings data for those same titles owned by other University of Minnesota Libraries as well as other MLAC libraries.

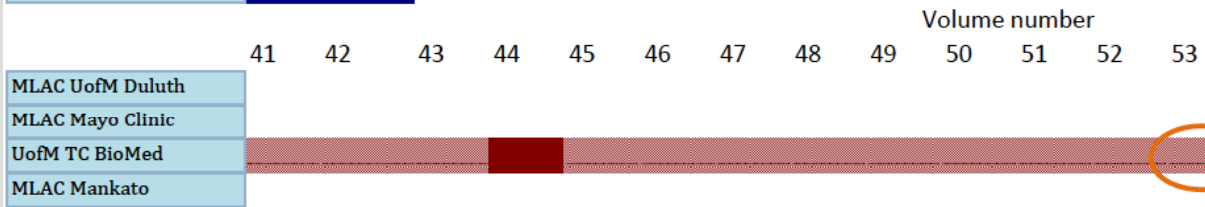
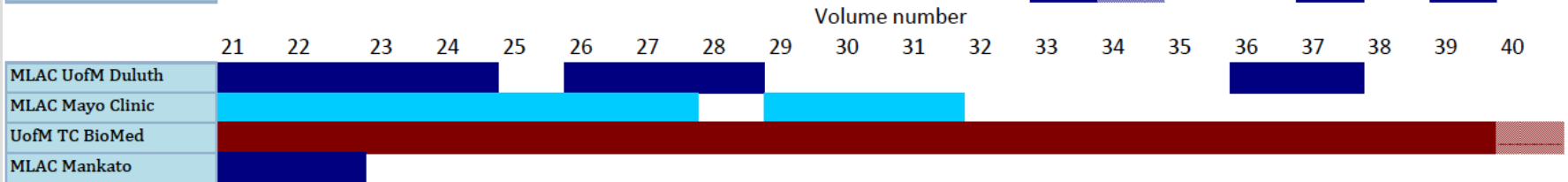
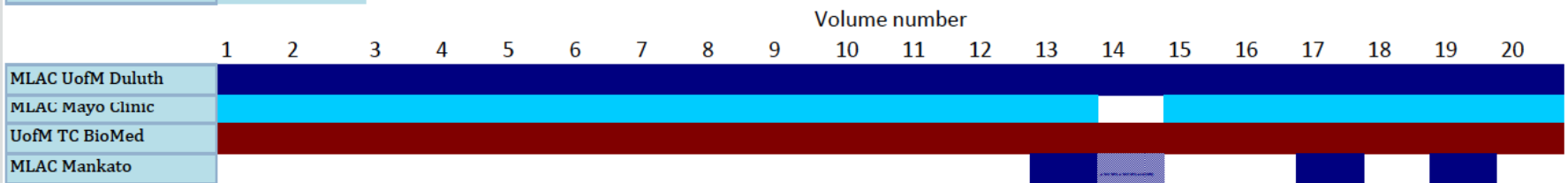
# The "Super Duper-Deduper"

Medical letter on drugs and therapeutics

0025-732X

3251312, 774325

Location	Vols.	%																	
MLAC UofM Duluth	29	54.7%																	
MLAC Mayo Clinic	29	54.7%																	
UofM TC BioMed	53	100.0%																	
MLAC Mankato	6	11.3%																	



Supplements, Indexes, Miscellaneous volumes

	Revised edition 1974	Revised edition 1978		*v.45:iss.1147 (2003:Jan.06)*	1972-75:suppl.	1977:suppl.	1978-81:suppl.	1982-84:suppl.	1986:suppl.*	1987:suppl.*	1990:suppl.*
MLAC UofM Duluth	1	1									
MLAC Mayo Clinic											
UofM TC BioMed				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MLAC Mankato											

(Hashed cells indicate multiple part volumes or incomplete volumes, details available in Excel view. E.G., v.53:iss.1355(2011:Jan. 10), v.53:iss.1356(2011:Jan. 24), v.53:iss.1357(2011:Feb. 07), v.53:iss.1358(2011:Feb. 21), v.53:iss.1359(2011:Mar. 07),

# MLAC Pilot – Next Steps

- Noting inconsistencies/inaccuracies in both bibliographic and holdings data, assessing the best approach to clean up data.
- Analysis: Among the questions to be answered over the next few months are:
  - What is the nature and extent of the duplication?
  - Which of the titles have electronic surrogates?
  - What are the issues in considering de-duping?
    - Costs (are the volumes scattered? Processing, disposal of dups, etc.)
    - Condition of volumes (intact binding? Complete runs?)
    - Which titles could the HSL commit to retaining? How many copies would we want to retain?
    - Could Mayo and HSL each commit to different titles, so that the state of Minnesota has the complete 250?

# Optimizing Space in MLAC: Next Steps

- Conduct further analysis to identify duplication:
  - Across MLAC collections
  - Across UMTC Libraries
  - Across Minnesota Libraries
  - Across CIC Libraries
  - With HathiTrust Digital Library
- Secure funding for a full deduplication study of MLAC.
- Explore additional possibilities for shared storage space on campus

# How Can We Reposition MLAC as a Leader in Shared Print Initiatives?: Next Steps

- Get explicit 25-year retention commitments (completed).
- Explore a shared OCLC location symbol
- Develop a strategic collection management plan that includes:
  - Guidelines for retention
  - Guidelines for withdrawal
  - Guidelines for transfer
- Develop coordinated collection management policies in collaboration with UMTC and other interested libraries.
- Partner with CIC and others to redefine MLAC's role in a shared print management hub.

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS!

**Bill DeJohn**

**Mary Miller**

**Kathy Drozd**

# Thank You

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[www.mndigital.org](http://www.mndigital.org)

[rpc.elm4you.org](http://rpc.elm4you.org)

[www.askmn.org](http://www.askmn.org)