

Preservation, Trust and Continuing Access

An introduction to the new DPC Tech Watch report and issues addressed

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30 November 2013

Overview

- Introduction (the basics)
- Progress made since c.2007
- Main developments since Jan 2012 DPC forum consultation on e-journals and trust
- The Tech Watch report “Preservation, Trust and Continuing Access for e-Journals”

Introduction

Some Definitions

Continuing (or Perpetual) Access

- is most commonly associated with e-journal licence clauses designed to provide assurance of continued access to subscribed material in certain circumstances, including post-cancellation...

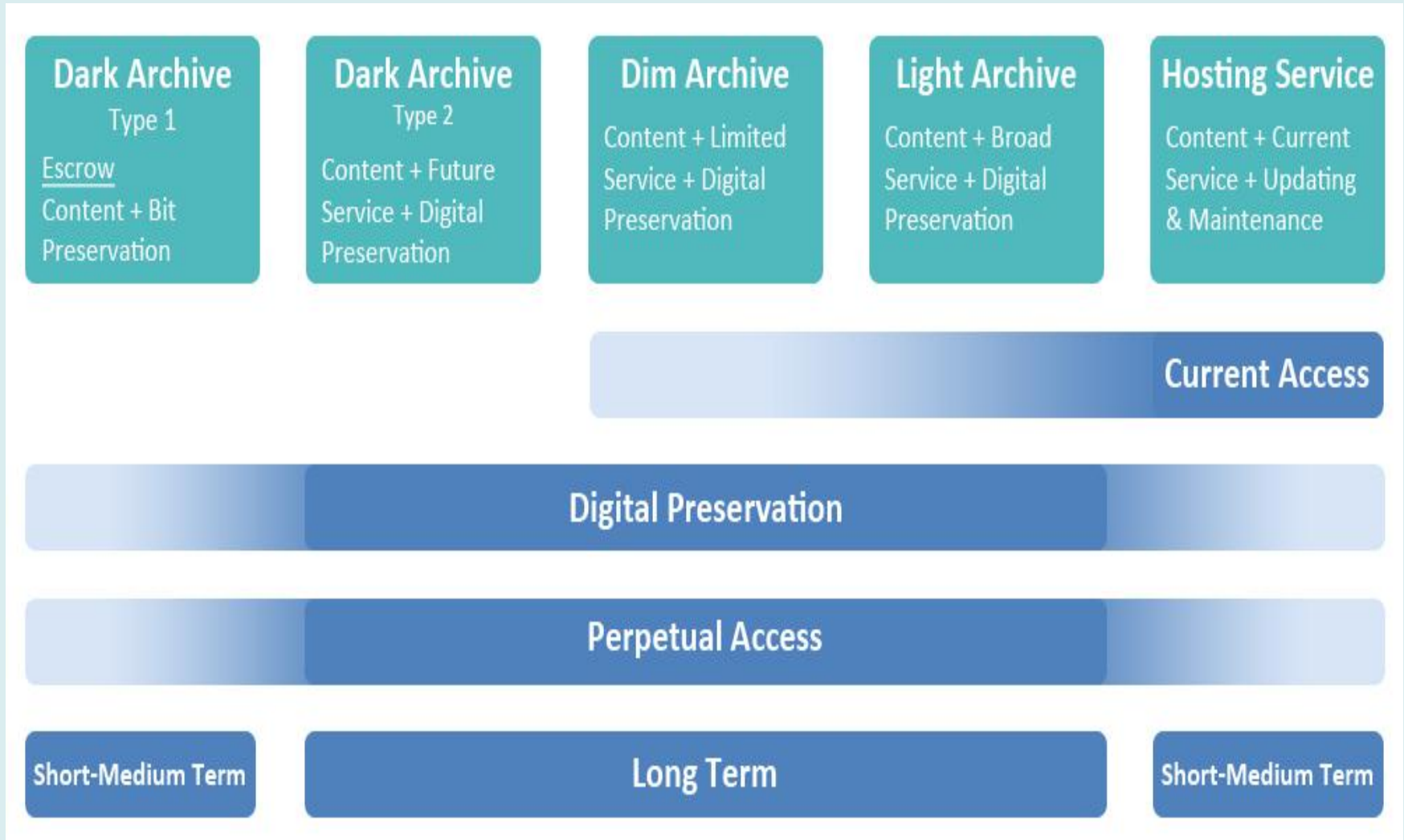
Long-term preservation

- refers to the processes and procedures required to ensure content remains accessible well into the future...

In other words, continuing or perpetual access is an attempt to replicate the situation with paper journals where a library receives, makes available and preserves the material for ongoing reference, regardless of whether or not the subscription is continued. Long term preservation, on the other hand, can be viewed as an issue, not just for the subscribing library, but for society as a whole, ensuring that the scholarly record continues to be accessible to future generations.

(after Morrow et al 2008)

Service definitions and relationships



e- journals

- Most commonly cited reasons for moving to e- only:
 - convenience (24/ 7 access)
 - potential space savings
 - improved access to a greater number of titles
 - increasing needs and expectations of users
- However:
 - Different business model (licensing access)
 - Concerns over long-term access/preservation

Addressing digital preservation:

- CLOCKSS
- UK legal deposit and copyright libraries
- KB e-depot

Addressing continuing access and digital preservation :

- [Publisher platforms]
- Portico
- LOCKSS

Addressing archiving knowledge base:

- Keepers Registry

Library Concerns?

- Content coverage (is content I'm interested in included?)
- Access (what will I gain access to? when? under what conditions?)
- Solution viability (will these efforts last?)
- Library responsibilities (what will this cost in terms of time, expertise, funding?)
- Technical approach (will this really preserve the material?)

Progress since c.2007

E- Journal Preservation Studies

- 2006 ARL/CLIR study E-Journal Archiving Metes and Bounds: A Survey of the Landscape (Kenney 2006)
- 2003/4 JISC e-journal archiving study by Maggie Jones (Jones 2004)
- e-journal Archiving Solutions (Morrow 2008)
- Pecan 2010, Beagrie 2011.....

Recommendations for libraries (Kenny 2006)

- Press publishers to enter archiving relationships
- Share information about what they are doing and how they are making decisions
- Join at least one initiative
- Press existing programs to meet their needs
- Develop a registry of archived publications
- Lobby programs to participate in networks for information sharing, best practices, etc.

Substantial progress on all of the above in UK

Recommendations for publishers (Kenny 2006)

- Enter into relationships with one or more e-journal archiving programs
- Provide adequate information and data to archivers
- Extend liberal archiving rights in their licensing agreements

Substantial progress on all the above –
(although adequate and liberal are relative terms!)

Recommendations for e- journal archiving programs (Kenny 2006)

- Present evidence of minimal level of services for long-term, well managed collections (open to audit, certified)
- Be overt and explicit about what is archived
- Assure appropriate property rights
- Negotiate with regard to eventual placement in the public domain
- Form a network of mutual support and interdependence

Good progress in UK—Keepers Registry completes?

Jan 2012 DPC forum on e-journals and trust

<http://www.dpconline.org/events/previous-events/837-trust-and-e-journals>

Main developments since Jan 2012 DPC forum on e-journals

Developments

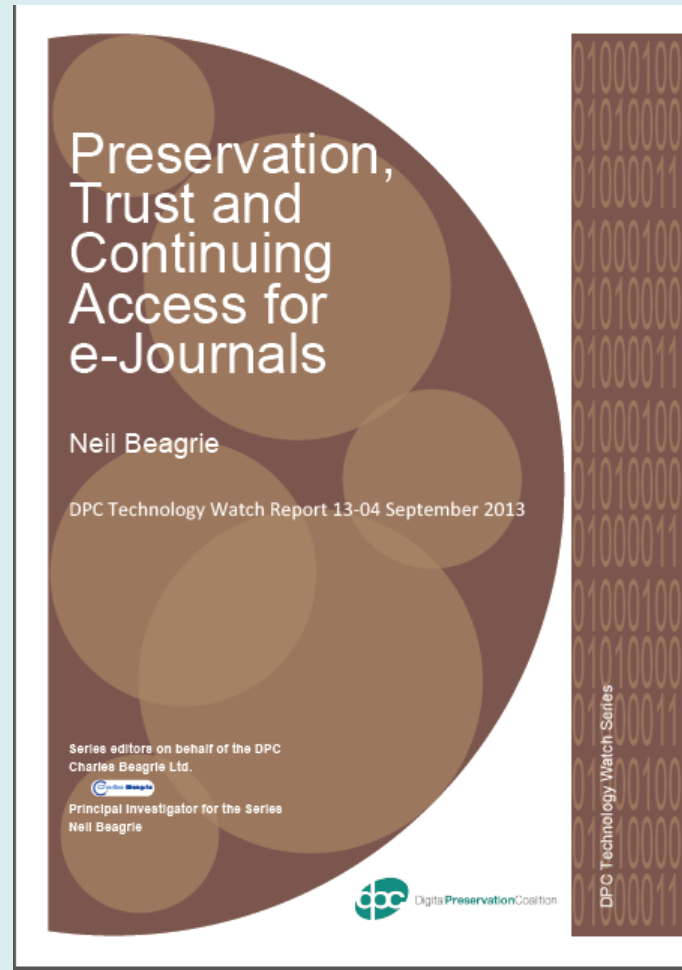
- Ongoing development of service provider journal coverage and functionality;
- New business model for KB e-Depot;
- New (consultation) version 3 of Transfer Code of Practice;
- Emerging data and analysis of e-journal archiving and gaps in coverage (2CUL project at Cornell and Columbia [phase 1 completed – phase 2 agreed]; Seadle analysis of archiving of journals listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ); Keepers Registry)

Issues

- Large gaps in breadth of coverage of archived journal titles (depth ie volumes not known);
- Practical implementation issues for the service providers/solutions e.g. Transfer Code notifications;
- Importance and implications of the shifts towards (a) open access and (b) to more dynamic and interdependent web resources;
- Trust - archive repositories are one key element. Other initiatives, such as the Transfer Code, the Keepers Registry, and model licence clauses and enactment mechanisms are also critical.

DPC Tech Watch Report

Final Public Version



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(for libraries, for service providers/solutions)

Recommendations: for library community

- **If archiving locally or collaboratively** develop:
 - (a) digital preservation strategy and implementation procedures;
 - (b) Integrated access to archived digital content from library IT systems and tools such as link resolver knowledge bases;
- **If outsourcing**, assess how e-journal archiving solutions fit against your needs for coverage, and service terms and conditions;
- Evaluate potential benefits and savings from e-only and off-setting the cost against identified savings in cash budgets;
- Implement clauses for sustainable content in your library collection and development strategies and policies;
- Assign staff effort & ensure the local knowledge and workflows are in place;
- Engage on e-journal archiving with your peers, and provide input to service providers and your membership organizations;
- Work to develop licence provisions for continuing access and relevant e-journal archiving solutions;
- Collect data on your continuing/perpetual access rights in e-journal licences.

Recommendations: for publishers

- Cooperate with one or more external e-journal archiving solutions;
- Develop and publicize your policies on perpetual access and long-term preservation;
- Post-cancellation access conditions should be defined in licensing agreements between libraries and publishers;
- When titles are sold on to other publishers, the Transfer Code of Practice should be followed;
- If you are an open-access publisher, use the CC-BY licence, which is the most user-friendly and preservation-friendly licence, allowing among other things for long-term preservation and text- and data mining. Simple and consistent licensing substantially reduces the cost of preservation of open-access content.

Recommendations: for e-journal archives

- Commit to providing the latest information on archive coverage and new content (e.g. via the Keepers Registry);
- Provide a means for the community to nominate new content to the archive;
- Consult your stakeholders on a Collection Development Policy;
- Maintain formal relationships with publishers that include the right to ingest and manage a significant number of journal titles over time;
- A digital archive of journals of international importance to scholarship in perpetuity should consist of at least a minimum of two international nodes (mirrored services);
- There should be publicly accessible policies and procedural documents;
- Seek to include more small and medium-sized publishers and open-access titles in your programmes;
- Maintain an active involvement in R&D efforts to address future changes in e-journal publishing and scholarly communication and preservation challenges that arise.

Report released to public
today:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.7207/twr13-04>

Questions and Answers (?)