The Digital Preservation Interest Group met during the 2019 ALA Annual Conference on Sunday, June 22 with 39 people in attendance. The meeting began with a review of the group’s charge and a welcoming of the incoming co-chair for 2019-2021, Angela Fritz, Head of University Archives at the University of Notre Dame, before introducing each of the presenters. The group hosted two presentations—one presentation had three-co-presenters centered on the Impact of Digital Preservation on Other Fields of Expertise. Topics included learning on the job to implement digital preservation and the challenges that arise with expanding an archival repository.

**Learning on the Job: Implementing Digital Preservation at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Kristen Weischedel (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)**

Kristen Weischedel outlined the digital preservation initiatives at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley (UTRGV) as a case study of digital preservation. The presenter described the associated obstacles with digital preservation at UTRGV, including data loss, the difficulty of working across campuses, and choosing a vendor among others. This presentation also outlined the digital preservation program’s origins, the creation of digital preservation workflows across departments, and how these became integrated into the daily digital workload at UTRGV, including necessary collaborations to maximize these efforts.

**Dynamic Preservation: The Challenge of Growth in an Archival Repository, Dean Smith and John McQuaid (Frick Art Reference Library)**

Dean Smith, Kylie Schmitt, and John McQuaid characterized the dilemma of digitizing an actively growing collection and preserving the resulting assets in archival storage. First, McQuaid described The Frick Art Reference Library’s Photoarchive, which is a study collection of 1.2 million reproductions of works of art accompanied by extensive historical documentation including bibliographic references, attribution changes, provenance, and condition. The Photoarchive acquires thousands of images each year and continually updates documentation of existing records. Currently the collection is being digitized for access and preservation. Next, Schmitt and Smith identified a central challenge to digitizing the collection: addressing the metadata requirements of a vital and growing resource in the context of an OAIS-compliant public delivery and archival storage system. From a preservation perspective, the traditional
practice of re-ingesting AIP's to track changes is prohibitive given the scale of additions and changes. Lastly, Smith outlined The Frick Art Reference Library's evolving approach to balancing the vitality of the archive with the integrity of the archival repository. Notably, the Library conceives of the reproductions and the relevant descriptions as distinct assets that will be maintained and preserved separately. As such, the descriptive metadata used for faceted search of the public-facing digital asset manager will be recorded in the METS document for each AIP. Additionally, the METS document contains a persistent link to the relevant MARC record in The Frick's integrated library system. While this approach represents a bit of a compromise, it ensures that AIP's in archival storage will maintain some intellectual context for the assets, yet also permits the flexibility required by the nature of the Photoarchive.

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