



Collaborative Print Archives Framework

***Planning Meeting #2
March 26, 2010***



Agenda

I. Review of February meeting

II. Followup on plans for a print archives metadata system

III. Options for a CRL print archiving business model



I. Review of February 22 Meeting

Proposal for a Prototype Print Archives Network

A prototype print archives network building on the overlap among currently-active built archives for four sets of publisher content:

- JSTOR
- American Chemical Society
- American Physical Society
- American Institute of Physics

Build from existing consortial publisher-based archives, add corresponding content from other libraries/consortia



I. Review of February 22 meeting

Meeting Results

- Supported CRL's proposal to design a prototype print archives framework building on the overlap among currently-active built archives for four sets of publisher content: JSTOR, American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, and American Institute of Physics.
- Endorsed the proposed baseline features of a services agreement (MOU), with a few modifications.
- Recommended further exploration of using the OCLC WorldCat 583 Action Note with communal Local Holdings Records (LHRs) as a mechanism for disclosing print archiving commitments.



Very Preliminary Compilation of JSTOR Holdings

<http://workspace.crl.edu/display/pan/Print+Archive+Holdings+Data>

ISSN	Title and Consortium and Holdings
0002-7294	+ American anthropologist
0002-7316	- American antiquity
	CRL
	J-162 v.1-63 (1935-1998) J-753 v.64 (1999) J-1910 v.65-67 (2000-2002) J-1500 v.68 (2003) J-2039 v.69-71 (2004-2006) J-162 Index, v.1-30 (1935-1965) WANT: v. 72 (2007)-
	Five Colls MA
	1 (1935)-[63]-64 (1999)
	ORBIS
	1935-1999
0002-7359	+ The American art journal



II. Followup on Plans for a Print Archives Metadata System

- Use current OCLC capabilities to support print archiving to the extent possible
- Develop a specialized database for more detailed comparison of print archive holdings at the volume/year level
- Continue to encourage OCLC to develop features to support print archives (e.g. communal LHR or similar)

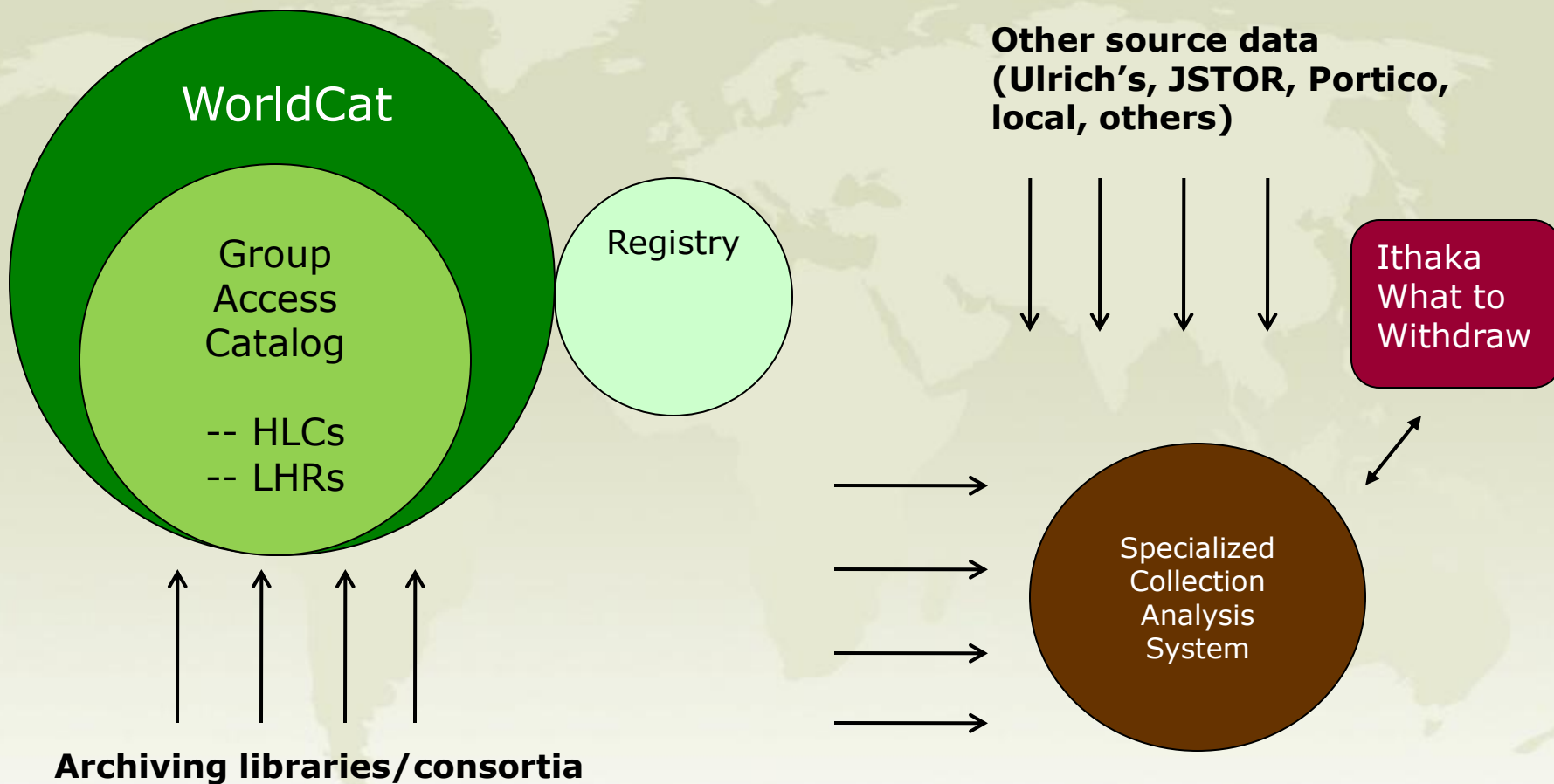


Interim approach using current OCLC capabilities

- Bibliographic and holdings data
 - OCLC Institution Symbols or Holding Library Codes to show print archive location/status
 - Local Holding Records (LHRs) with 583 tags to show print archive status and details
- Print archives registry: WorldCat Registry or OCLC Group or OCLC Group Access Capability
- Discovery and access: OCLC Group Access Capability (GAC) for discovery, link to ILL via WorldCat Resource Sharing.
- Collection analysis: WorldCat Collection Analysis for title-level overlap analysis OR specialized print archives analysis system



System Options Building on Current OCLC Features

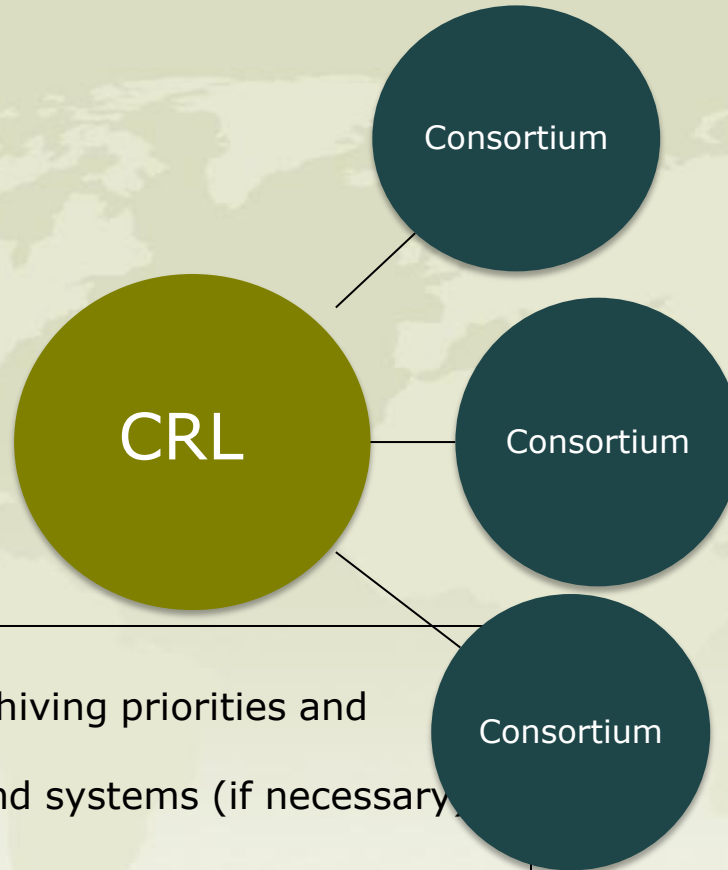


III. Options for a Business Model

- **Service agreements**
- **Governance**
- **Funding Models**



Service Agreements



CRL services:

- Forum to define archiving priorities and standards
- Holdings analysis and systems (if necessary)
- Track usage
- Monitor service agreements and conditions
- Manage compensation among consortia
- Develop messaging documents
- Facilitate grant proposals

Partner consortium services:

- Adopt the baseline service agreement
- Archive materials according to agreements and standards
- Provide access to print archives for other participants
- Contribute materials to the collective print archives.

Question:

Multilateral agreement?
Consortia choose partners or content?



Principles of Financial Models

- Minimize direct costs. Usage of the print archive is expected to be very low, and does not justify substantial investment in new infrastructure or services.
- Share the central framework costs. Centralized or aggregated costs of the overall project should be shared proportionally among participants.
- Simplify funding formula. In order to minimize the costs of administration, cost-sharing algorithm should require minimal calculation and negotiation.



Funding Model Alternative 1

Share Central Project Costs Only

- Divide the central costs among participating consortia according to a formula. (Components of “central costs” and funding formula both need to be defined.)
- Advantages: Simple to administer, no transaction accounting, minimizes participation costs
- Disadvantages: May provide less incentive for archive providers to participate



Funding Model Alternative 2: Share central costs plus a subsidy for archive providers

- Divide the central costs among participating consortia according to a formula (TBD).
- Give a financial credit to archive providers and (possibly) to those who contribute additional materials
- Advantages: Provides quantifiable support for archivers' costs to archive; spreads archiving costs across a broader base; encourages longer-term commitment by archivers
- Disadvantages: Requires additional transaction accounting; difficult to predict and budget, increases overall costs to be shared



Action Item

- Which financial model seems most viable?
 - Alternative 1: Share central costs only
 - Alternative 2: Share central costs and subsidy to archive providers
 - Alternative 3: Other



Next Steps

- Complete systems and metadata plan
 - Procedures and standards for using OCLC features
 - Plans for collection analysis
- Further development of service agreements
- Develop preferred financial model
 - Estimate costs (much depends on technology decisions)
 - Develop cost-sharing formula

