AGENDA

1. Welcome, introduction and apologies

2. Minutes of the previous meeting of 2 November 2006 (LAAC/2007/1/1)

3. Libraries Australia Agreement with OCLC (LAAC/2007/1/2)

4. Libraries Australia subscription model for CAUL libraries (LAAC/2007/1/3)

5. New chairperson of the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee - nominations

6. Any other business

Teleconference contact details:

   Telephone Number: 1800-102-050

   Participant Passcode: 5482326#
DRAFT MINUTES OF THE LIBRARIES AUSTRALIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday 2 November 2006

University House
University of Melbourne

The meeting commenced at 10:00 a.m.

Present:

Chair
Mr John Arfield
University Librarian
University of Western Australia

Members
Dr Warwick Cathro
Assistant Director-General, Innovation
National Library of Australia

Ms Elizabeth Ellis
Mitchell Librarian and Director, Collection Management
State Library of New South Wales

Ms Pam Gatenby
Assistant Director-General Collections Management
National Library of Australia

Mr Lindsay Harris
Library Manager
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, South Australia

Ms Linda Luther
University Librarian
University of Tasmania

Ms Joan Moncrieff
Associate Librarian, Technical Services
Deakin University

Ms Monika Szunejko
Manager, Access
State Library of Western Australia

Dr Naida Tattersall
Manager, Libraries Social & Cultural Branch
Gold Coast City Council

Mr Chris Taylor
Executive Manager, Information Access Services
University of Queensland
A summary of action items and resolutions is included at Attachment A.

**Agenda Item 1**
**Welcome, Introductions and Apologies**

Mr Arfield welcomed members of the Advisory Committee to the meeting, particularly Ms Szunejko who was attending her first face to face meeting.

No apologies were received, as all members attended the meeting.

**Agenda Item 2**
**Minutes of the Previous Meeting and Business Arising (LAAC/2006/3/1)**

Mr Boston reported that he and Dr Cathro did not have the opportunity to meet with CAUL members in Perth in September to discuss Libraries Australia subscription fees for universities. It is hoped that Ms Fullerton will be able to arrange a meeting with the CAUL Executive in the near future.

Ms Luther indicated that CAUL discussion of subscription fees is ongoing and that continued contact between Ms Fullerton and the CAUL Executive would be beneficial. Ms Fullerton agreed and suggested that the National Library could provide a clearer starting point for discussions by presenting a subscription proposal to the CAUL Executive.
Mr Boston reported that the next release of Libraries Australia Search (due 28th November) would include a revision of the text on the Inter Library Loan form.

Mr Boston said that a media release on the 25th anniversary of the Australian National Bibliographic Database had been prepared, and would be made available. A celebration of the event was scheduled for later that evening and would included remarks by Hans Groenewegen, Eric Wainwright, Dr Cathro and Ms Fullerton.

Mr Boston noted that a paper discussing proposed business and strategic directions for Libraries Australia was included in the papers for this meeting.

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the teleconference of 10 August 2006 be accepted.

Agenda Item 3  Director-General’s remarks (oral)

Ms Fullerton provided a summary of the National Library’s activities over the past year, including:

- Progress on the Newspaper Digitisation Project
- The second whole of .au domain harvest has been completed with the assistance of the Internet Archive (USA). Over a period of 5 weeks, 516 million files were harvested and are currently being indexed. Once complete, the files will be available for searching from within the NLA.
- Metadata from DESTRA Music is being loaded to Music Australia and from late January, users will be able to order music downloads from DESTRA. The availability of these resources increases access to contemporary music (including in copyright materials) via Music Australia.
- The National Treasures Exhibition would be opening on the 17th of November in Brisbane. So far the exhibition has been seen by over 216,000 people.
- The National and State Libraries Australasia (NSLA) National Site Licence project had reached the tender evaluation stage.
- The NLA’s IT architecture plan was being reviewed.
- The NLA plans to make a submission regarding the proposed Copyright Amendment Bill 2006, which currently lacks provisions dealing with the preservation of digital resources.

Following Ms Fullerton’s report, there was a discussion of the directions taken by the NLA to provide access to contemporary resources. Mrs Fullerton said that the NLA was aiming to remove barriers to ‘getting’ items, and had adopted different mechanisms for different services to provide access to such content. In the case of Music Australia, metadata had been purchased from DESTRA Music while for Picture Australia, a relationship with Yahoo!7’s flickr photo sharing service provided access to contemporary resources.

Agenda Item 4  Libraries Australia Annual Report  
(LAAC/2006/3/2)

Mr Boston spoke to the report and highlighted the following:

- The Libraries Australia Cataloguing, Search, Administration and Document delivery modules were implemented at the end of November 2005.
• Re-branding of the service from Kinetica to Libraries Australia.
• Chinese, Japanese and Korean script data has been incorporated into the Australian National Bibliographic Database (ANBD).
• Introduction of a new subscription charging model.
• Launch of the free Libraries Australia search service on the 27th of February 2006.
• 84 new members joined Libraries Australia in the past year.
• Launch of the Trans Tasman Interloan Service on the 1st March 2006.
• The number of Libraries Australia searches has increased significantly to over 10 million per year.
• The Kinetica Redevelopment project Post-Implementation Review report had been positive.
• Aims to increase visibility of ANBD items through internet search engines (e.g. Google, where ANBD data are available via Google Scholar and Google Book Search).
• Open Search support would be implemented soon.
• Ongoing database quality improvement and increased coverage of the ANBD.
• Regular improvements to Libraries Australia Search through new software releases.

There was some discussion of the Open Search protocol. Mr Boston explained that Open Search was a lightweight search protocol, which was relatively simple to implement, though it did not include fielded searching. Dr Cathro said that the NLA, in collaboration with the Heads of Commonwealth Institutions (HOCI) was investigating federated Open Search services.

The Committee expressed relief that the provision of the free Libraries Australia service had not reduced the number of searches by subscription users, and in fact there had been more members joining the subscription service.


Mr Boston spoke to the report. Following discussion it was agreed that in future the statistical report will be publicly available.

**Agenda Item 6  Libraries Australia Customer and Stakeholder Satisfaction- Qualitative Findings (LAAC/2006/3/4) (CONFIDENTIAL)**

Ms Wilson reported that Nielsen NetRatings had been engaged to conduct the survey and the qualitative aspect of the survey had been completed. Overall, the 16 CEOs surveyed had a high regard for Libraries Australia and there is a high level of support for the service. Ms Wilson said that the survey results indicated that CEOs still see Libraries Australia as a service for library staff rather than one for library clients and end users. She said that Nielsen NetRatings had identified a task for Libraries Australia to promote end user services to CEOs.

Ms Wilson said that qualitative information had been gathered from practitioners in a series of focus groups. Overall practitioners had found the new Libraries Australia service an improvement over Kinetica. She said that that the quantitative survey would be conducted early in 2007.
Mr Boston spoke to this paper which described and discussed possible strategic directions for Libraries Australia. The paper was intended for discussion as an input to the development of the Libraries Australia Business Plan for the period July 2007 to July 2010. He noted that changes to the service and technologies that underpin the services would partly drive the plan, as would the ‘social networking’ directions of web services such as WEB 2.0 and questions as to the future of library catalogues. Relevance Ranking, faceted browse and record clustering would be included as options for the future. The Committee then discussed each of the sections of the paper.

International business relationships

There was a detailed discussion regarding the direction of the business relationship with OCLC’s WorldCat. Licensing issues, the need to retain relevance of Libraries Australia services, networking standards and the need to provide access to World Cat was discussed. Mr Taylor provided valuable input to the group of his experiences with WorldCat.

Agenda Item 8 Libraries Australia Forum (LAAC/2006/3/6)

Ms Anne-Marie Schwirtlich, CEO and State Librarian, State Library of Victoria and chair of the 2006 Libraries Australia Forum, joined the meeting for this item. Ms Schwirtlich sought clarification on any last minute requirements or instructions in her role as Forum chair and there was some discussion on the exact location of the Forum and the Law Faculty.

Agenda Item 7 (Continued) Libraries Australia Business plan Development

Australian business relationships

Mr Boston outlined strategies under Australian business relationships. It was noted that the potential for Libraries Australia to generate revenue from booksellers by promoting the website as an advertising mechanism did not mesh well with the National Library’s stated goals. The key objective of links to booksellers is to support ‘getting’ and there is limited potential for revenue from individual booksellers particularly when offset against the problems this raises with the bookseller community. There are also ethical, business and legal issues which prevail when dealing with private advertising through a government funded service. Mr Taylor’s suggestion for the option to personalise booksellers’ lists will be considered as an enhancement.

It was noted that the strategy to improve access to article-level metadata, primarily through free search access to journal literature would proceed cautiously. Ms Gatenby confirmed that discussion is occurring with key stakeholders and that the library was aware of how complex the negotiations would be as different agencies face considerable challenges and vulnerability to existing business models in delivering free access to article-level metadata.
The Committee contributed a range of advice on the Libraries Australia relationship with Australian school libraries. The earlier ABN service more actively marketed to schools, and while Libraries Australia does not discourage participation it does not actively market to this sector. National or state licensing arrangements could be considered though it was noted that licensing may work better in some states (e.g. South Australia) than in others. Schools listed in the Australian Libraries Gateway (ALG) and those perceived as high profile institutions could be early targets for gauging interest in a national access solution as would testing a clustered access option based on school sectors such as Catholic schools, Independent schools and so on. Other marketing activates were suggested including presentations at the ASLA conference, articles or advertising in the ASLA journal, targeting Teacher/Librarians, and initiating discussions with earlier board members of SCIS.

It was also noted that although Libraries Australia wished to provide access to the SCIS database, this might be of limited value if the data lacks holdings. Investigating options to provide location data would be addressed in negotiations with Curriculum Corporation.

**Subscriptions**

Mr Boston outlined the key features of the subscription model. The Committee recommended that the business strategy include a section on “relationships with libraries”. Ms Quinn recommended that the business plan specifically mention expanding coverage of the ANBD to include larger special libraries that are not currently contributing.

There was considerable discussion on the type of relationship that Libraries Australia should establish with libraries. The ‘customer/supplier’ relationship could have a negative impact for the service. For example those libraries that saw themselves as ‘customers’ could choose to opt in and out of the service. The Committee recommended that Libraries Australia should emphasize collaboration, partnership and the shared building of national infrastructure.

Some concern was also expressed as to whether the subscription model had sufficient incentives for data contribution and maintenance, whether it had diminished a libraries obligation to contribute, and how Libraries Australia could tell if institutions were contributing. It was noted that the subscription model did differentiate and reward contributing libraries. The Committee suggested strategies such as incorporating statements of mutual obligation into user agreements, a further extension of financial disincentives for non-contribution, and greater recognition of all contributors and not just the top 10 agencies as had been done in the past in order to manage the perception that contributions are undervalued.

The Committee also recognized that it was difficult to devise a model that was perceived as fair by all libraries and that mechanisms for communicating to certain groups (such as CAUL) would need to both clarify the model and reassure that the model is fair and appropriate.

**Products**

The Committee was encouraged to provide ideas for additional Libraries Australia Products. In recognition of the efficiencies afforded libraries when e-collections data
is maintained and distributed through a single source Libraries Australia will enter a non-exclusive arrangement with Serials Solutions to supply the Australian e-collections titles currently maintained for the Informit collections while continuing to supply these Australian sets to smaller libraries who cannot afford Serials Solutions. Similar arrangements with other vendors would also be sought on the proviso that location data would be made available for loading to the ANBD.

Marketing

The Committee was pleased to note that the launch of the Free Service hadn’t caused a reduction in subscriptions. Libraries Australia is keen to see more libraries take up end user access and requesting. Data quality and currency are critical to supporting the Free Service and there would be an increased focus on acquiring and maintaining public library holdings. Libraries Australia would undertake another survey of Australian libraries’ holdings on the ANBD to get a better indication of the currency and coverage of the ANBD and discover important gaps in coverage.

Personalisation was discussed in some detail. It was recognised that different libraries have different requirements for interfaces and even within an institution there can be different customization requirements for different groups and levels of users. This was tied to the issues raised in Dr Cathro’s paper on the future of the catalogue and that some organizations may choose to discard their OPAC in favour of a customized view of a larger catalogue.

Australian National Bibliographic Database and Cataloguing Issues

The Committee’s discussion focused on authority work, data standards, record retention (deletion) policy, and data refresh loads.

Mr Harris indicated that authority work had become a controversial matter with misattribution of works to authors seen as a breach or infringement of the quality framework for research. It was noted that citation level data did not adhere to the same standards as required for authority work but that different data management strategies would need to evolve to accommodate both whole item and article level metadata. Mr Walls informed the Committee that a pilot on batch loading authority records would be undertaken in 2007.

Dr Cathro expressed some concerns about the record deletion policy. It was noted that Australian content with holdings was always preserved and Mr Arfield clarified that a function of the ANBD was to support the Australian National Bibliography. Libraries Australia indicated that it would review the record deletion policy.

There was discussion on data standards including the need for publicity to remind users of the minimum record standard. Libraries sometimes hesitate to contribute what they judge as lower quality records. It was noted that where libraries contribute unique items that the minimum standard might be lowered and that the metadata associated with different types of data, for example digital repositories and ABS datasets, may not meet nor be compatible with ANBD standards yet it was still important to find ways in which to discover and get such resources.

The last point of discussion pertained to data refreshes. The Committee acknowledged the strain this put on resources and noted that Libraries Australia would be communicating with libraries on better ways to manage and maintain data
on the ANBD. It was also recommended that the Director General write to all contributing members encouraging them to contribute and maintain their data. This was seen as a way that mid-level managers could leverage for better resources in order to contribute and maintain their locations although it was noted that the likely success of this strategy was limited. Ms Moncrieff expressed concern about her institutions holdings data not being deleted from the ANBD even though update files had been provided. It was noted that data matching was often subject to the quality of the data (contributed and/or already on the database) but that LIBRARIES AUSTRALIA would continue to work with libraries to adhere to record standards and in particular to use key record control numbers.

**Search issues**

Key directions for the Libraries Australia Search service were discussed. Mr Boston described relevance ranking noting that the LAAC information paper (LAAC/2006/3/10) contained further details on the process. Relevance ranking would be launched with the next upgrade to the Search service on the TeraText platform and it would be further enhanced on Lucene software which had better support for searching, presentation and linking including for example the ability to cluster results and a faceted browse functionality. It was also confirmed that the current advanced search functionality would be retained including Z39.50 functionality which would have to be built on as the product did not inherently support this protocol. The Committee recommended that Libraries Australia communicate with libraries and assure them that sophisticated search options would not be lost.

The discussion on annotations in Libraries Australia’s Search service drew passionate comment from the Committee. There was concern that unverified user contributions can be detractors in a quality information service and that Libraries Australia would need to address issues such as credibility, balancing comment with fact, the need to moderate annotations and how to authenticate and maintain the integrity of annotations. It was noted that this facility was sought and expected by most internet users so the challenge was to determine how a library annotation service could stand apart or be differentiated from a more commercial implementation. Mr Taylor suggested that it was desirable to support personalisation to optionally include or exclude social tagging. It was also noted that other libraries may wait to see how Libraries Australia implement such a feature before they progress with local strategies to support similar services.

**Document delivery**

In reviewing the document delivery issues it was noted that, with one exception, all of the recommendations of the Expert Advisory Group on Document Delivery have been implemented. The recommendation to develop a separate simpler LADD interface had not been implemented as it was now possible to configure LADD in order to streamline accounts and simplify workflows.

The Business Plan will be developed over the first half of 2007 to cover the three year period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2010. It was noted that the draft plan would be mentioned at the Libraries Australia Forum and that a suitable version would be distributed via the Libraries Australia list. The Committee recommended that the released version be renamed a “strategic plan” rather than a business plan.
It is planned to engender support and ownership of the plan from key Libraries Australia constituents and to employ the plan in building relationships with the Australian library community, for example in forums such as User Group meetings to stimulate discussion on key strategies and encourage input from users on directions and issues.

**ACTION:** Libraries Australia to consider Mr Taylor’s suggestion for the option to personalise booksellers’ lists as a possible enhancement.

**ACTION:** The National Library to contact Curriculum Corporation to discuss options for acquiring school library holdings for addition to the AND.

**ACTION:** Libraries Australia to undertake another survey of Australian libraries’ holdings on the ANBD to get a better indication of the currency and coverage of the ANBD and discover important gaps in coverage.

**ACTION:** Libraries Australia to ensure that all LAAC members are subscribed to the librariesaustralia-l email list.

**ACTION:** Libraries Australia to develop a strategic plan for the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2010 encouraging input from and disseminating results to the Australian library community.

**Agenda Item 9  Australian National Bibliographic Database: Quality Issues (LAAC/2006/3/7)**

Mr Walls spoke to the report. Part 1 addresses quality issues of interest during the post-implementation period of the new Libraries Australia Cataloguing Service. Part 2 provides a Quality Improvement Plan which will be used to address and prioritise data improvement and maintenance activities over the coming year.

Items highlighted from Part 1 of the paper included progress with support for additional non-Roman scripts such as Cyrillic, Greek and Tamil, and the status of the automated de-duplication software. Mr Walls also noted the large number of records currently awaiting human review and that this was primarily due to large re-loads of bibliographic and holdings data from several libraries. He said that libraries would be encouraged and informed on improved processes and methods for keeping their holdings up-to-date on the ANBD in order to avoid the large global refreshes which adversely impact on ANBD data maintenance activities. It was also expected that the automated de-duplication software would be implemented with the next upgrade to CBS software which is currently in testing and scheduled for implementation first quarter of 2007.

The emphasis with the Quality Improvement Plan was to engage in activities that would support the creation and maintenance of good quality data and focus less on those tasks that correct one-off data errors. To this end the plan stresses maintaining data validation rules, and also further refining the match merge and automated de-duplication software. One off projects will be undertaken for example, the continued manual changes of Wade-Giles to Pinyin Romanisation in Chinese subject headings.
ACTION: Libraries Australia Database Services to advise users on way to keep their ANBD holdings up-to-date and to avoid large global data refreshes.


Mr. Walls introduced the report by summarizing the EAG’s progress to-date and indicating that three responses had been received on the draft guidelines. These included requests for more examples, particularly for static resources and also to expand the scope of the guidelines to cover electronic books. The EAG will consider all comments at their next teleconference and the plan is to release the final version of the guidelines in December. Mr Taylor queried if the group had considered the data standards implications associated with ERM modules used in local systems. It was noted that the EAG had discussed ways to support and encourage data contributions from libraries that use automated metadata generation techniques to manage electronic collections within their local systems. Mr Taylor indicated that metadata created by ERM modules did not adhere to library standards (for example AACR2). Ms Luther said that the scope of the guidelines (e.g. updating and/or static resources) should be clearly described in the introduction.

ACTION: Mr Taylor undertook to forward the URL of a site maintained by a defacto advisory group in the United States that is addressing such standards issues and who has published a draft paper which vendors are trying to implement.

Agenda Item 11 NLA Paper on the Future of the Catalogue (LAAC/2006/3/9)

Dr Cathro spoke to the paper indicating that the primary aims of this work are to address under-utilization of library catalogues and collections and to support users in discovering and accessing library resources where their initial query originates from sources outside library catalogues. It was noted that the National Library has done extensive work in outlining the steps and tasks required to address the inhibitors listed in the paper if they are to deprecate their local catalogue and utilize Libraries Australia. There was recognition that even if local OPACs were abandoned the data that is held only within local systems such as detailed holdings information and institution specific data was still essential to support user pathways to items held within the library.

Agenda Item 12 NLA report on Relevance Ranking and the ANBD (LAAC/2006/3/6) (CONFIDENTIAL)

Mr Boston spoke to the report. Mr Boston outlined the key objectives and processes of the research project undertaken by Ms Delitt with support from Mr Fitch who developed the prototype search service. Capabilities of the preferred platform, Lucene, were re-iterated such as clustering, better support for logical views, faceted
browsing, support for OpenSearch protocol and good performance. It was noted that services built on Lucene would be easier to develop than TeraText as it has a larger developer base and that as Lucene was open-source these developments would be easier to share with other agencies. The Committee expressed their thanks and appreciation for Ms Delitt’s clear and informative report.

**Conclusion and review of resolutions**

It was agreed that the next Libraries Australia Advisory Committee would be held in Canberra in April 2007. The next Libraries Australia Forum would be held in Brisbane in September 2007. Specific dates would be set for both meetings. Venue suggestions from the Committee included the new State Library or Brisbane City Council Library in the Brisbane CBD, the new buildings for the Gold Coast library, or Queensland University Library.

_The meeting closed at 4.00 p.m._
### Attachment A – Summary Table of Recommendations and Actions

Libraries Australia Advisory Committee meeting  
2 November 2006

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<th>Agenda item</th>
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| **Agenda item 7**  
Libraries Australia  
Business plan  
Development | Libraries Australia to consider Mr Taylor’s suggestion for the option to personalise booksellers’ lists as a possible enhancement.  
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| **Agenda item 9**  
Australian National Bibliographic Database: Quality Issues | Libraries Australia Database Services to advise users on way to keep their ANBD holdings up-to-date and to avoid large global data refreshes. | |

*Libraries Australia Advisory Committee Paper*  
*LAAC/2007/1/1*
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<th>Mr Taylor undertook to forward the URL of a site maintained by a defacto advisory group in the United States that is addressing such standards issues and who has published a draft paper which vendors are trying to implement.</th>
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LIBRARIES AUSTRALIA AGREEMENT WITH OCLC

Introduction
Libraries Australia subscribers currently have limited access to the WorldCat database for searching and cataloguing. In 2002, the National Library negotiated a “small libraries agreement” that allows Australian libraries, excluding NSLA and CAUL members, to access WorldCat for a per search cost through Libraries Australia. Many NSLA and CAUL libraries currently use WorldCat as a secondary source of catalogue records but such arrangements have to date been negotiated directly with OCLC’s Australian distributor, DA Information Services, outside of their participation in Libraries Australia.

All Libraries Australia subscribers currently have access to the RLG Union Catalogue through an agreement negotiated by the National Library in 2006. In July 2006, RLG and OCLC merged and RLG Union Catalogue records will be migrated into WorldCat by the middle of 2007.

There has been a trend in recent years for National Union Catalogues from around the world to supply data to WorldCat as OCLC aim to expand the scope of the database as a global catalogue of library holdings. For example, the National Library of New Zealand recently announced a “partnering” agreement with OCLC which includes supply of Te Puna records for the New Zealand National Union Catalogue to WorldCat1.

The National Library of Australia has in recent years been exploring options for a closer relationship with OCLC which would support improved access to WorldCat for Australian libraries. The merger of RLG and OCLC provided a new imperative for development of a closer relationship to support the cataloguing needs of libraries currently using the RLG Union Catalogue through Libraries Australia.

Issues
In August 2006 the National Library resumed negotiations with OCLC for cataloguing and search access to WorldCat on behalf of subscribers to Libraries Australia. The starting point for negotiations with OCLC was that any agreement should have benefits for all Australian libraries and support the continued development of the Australian National Bibliographic Database (ANBD).

In February 2007, the National Library reached agreement with OCLC regarding access to WorldCat for Libraries Australia subscribers. Key points of the Agreement are:

- All Australian libraries who subscribe to Libraries Australia would have unlimited search and cataloguing access to OCLC’s WorldCat;
- Libraries must be Libraries Australia subscribers to get access to WorldCat through this Agreement;
- FirstSearch (access to non-WorldCat databases) and OCLC ILL access are not included in the Agreement;
- The Agreement includes access to RLG Union Catalogue data which will be migrated to WorldCat by mid 2007;
- The Agreement includes cross-synchronisation of records: provision of in-scope ANBD records2 with Australian library holdings from the ANBD to WorldCat and provision of WorldCat records with Australian library holdings from WorldCat to the ANBD;

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2 In-scope ANBD records include Australian library contributed bibliographic records with holdings in the ANBD but may not include some records sourced from commercial suppliers.
• Exposure of ANBD bibliographic and holdings records in search engines through the Open WorldCat program and on the web through WorldCat.org is included in the Agreement; and

• Australian libraries who contribute all of their current cataloguing and holdings to the ANBD and WorldCat will become governing members of OCLC.

The National Library is committed to providing a high level of service through Libraries Australia and the ANBD. The Library recognises the support of Australian libraries over the past 25 years through development of the service, sharing of catalogue records and library resources and contribution of records to the ANBD. The Agreement with OCLC has been designed to protect the ANBD and Libraries Australia service through a number of provisions including: that users need to be Libraries Australia subscribers to get access to WorldCat through this Agreement; that in the event of termination of the Agreement between the National Library and OCLC, OCLC will remove Australian holdings from WorldCat; and that OCLC has granted the National Library the right to market in Australia access to WorldCat through Libraries Australia.

The National Library believes that the contribution of Australia library holdings to WorldCat will be of benefit to Australian libraries by increasing the visibility of our collections worldwide and will facilitate retrospective cataloguing by Australian libraries through increased access to WorldCat. An additional benefit is that contribution of records from the ANBD to WorldCat is free under the Agreement which represents a large saving for Australian libraries to contribute their holdings – a saving in both monetary and technical terms through centralised contribution via the ANBD.

Under terms of the Agreement, the National Library will pay OCLC a fixed annual cost for access to WorldCat and recover costs from Libraries Australia subscribers. The annual cost of the Agreement is comparable to the current total cost paid by Australian libraries for WorldCat cataloguing access. OCLC have the right to increase their annual fee each year by a maximum of 3%. The Library has developed an equitable model to pass on costs to Libraries Australia subscribers which passes on savings gained through the merger of RLG and OCLC. Key features of the model are:

• For existing subscribers to WorldCat, no library will pay more than their existing subscriptions;

• Where libraries currently subscribe to both WorldCat and RLG, future costs will be based on their WorldCat subscription;

• For existing users of WorldCat through Libraries Australia under the “small libraries agreement”, costs will be based on usage trends over the last two calendar years; and

• Libraries that currently only subscribe to RLG will continue to pay a comparable amount for access to WorldCat.

It is proposed to increase the Libraries Australia subscriptions of non-WorldCat/RLG users by approximately 3% for 2007/2008 (Weighted average CPI for 2005/2006 was 3.2%\textsuperscript{4}) for the following reasons:

• To partially fund the Agreement for WorldCat access with OCLC; and

• To partially fund the continued development and enhancement of Libraries Australia services.

\textsuperscript{3} Levels of participation and roles and responsibilities of governing members of OCLC are defined here:
http://www.oclc.org/membership/levels/default.htm
http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/contribute/principles/default.htm
http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/contribute/guidelines/default.htm


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In support of this increase we note that:

- There has been no CPI-based increase in Libraries Australia subscriptions since July 2002 when there was an increase of 3.5%; and
- In July 2005, with the introduction of the subscription model, a discount of $520,000 was distributed across subscribers to Libraries Australia.

It is proposed to increase the Libraries Australia subscriptions of WorldCat/RLG users by a lesser amount of approximately 1% for 2007/2008 as these libraries are funding the bulk of the cost of the OCLC Agreement.

The expected implementation date for the Agreement is 1 July 2007. OCLC will provide pro-rata credits to libraries with existing cataloguing subscriptions for WorldCat that end after this date. The National Library will soon be writing to each Libraries Australia subscriber to inform them of the OCLC Agreement and subscriptions for 2007/2008.

Access to WorldCat will be extended to all Libraries Australia subscribers and will be supported through a number of different workflows. This will include access through Libraries Australia Cataloguing (both via the cataloguing client and web cataloguing services), Libraries Australia Search, and as a target in the Libraries Australia Zgateway. Subscribing libraries will be encouraged to continue cataloguing using the ANBD and to use WorldCat as a secondary source of cataloguing records via Libraries Australia services.

The National Library believes that this Agreement is of great benefit to Australian libraries while protecting their interests in maintenance of a viable Australian National Union Catalogue and Libraries Australia service. It represents a major step forward in the sharing of Australian bibliographic data and exposure of the collections of Australian libraries internationally and we seek the endorsement of the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee for its implementation.

**Recommendation**
That the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee endorses the proposed OCLC Agreement and the increase to Libraries Australia subscriptions for 2007/2008.

Assistant Director-General, Resource Sharing
Contact: Tony Boston
(02) 6262 1143

7 March 2007
LIBRARIES AUSTRALIA SUBSCRIPTION MODEL FOR CAUL LIBRARIES

Background

In 2005/2006, the National Library, with the assistance of the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee (LAAC) and in particular the recently retired chair Mr John Arfield, developed several new charging models for discussion with the university library sector. These models were developed to alleviate concerns regarding the fact that subscription costs for the Libraries Australia service introduced on 1 July 2005 were based on historical usage of the service and not any independent external criteria.

The CAUL Libraries agreed in February 2006 to a review of their payments while the existing model was continued into 2006/2007. This decision was taken to allay concerns raised that earlier models did not reflect the participant-based nature of the Libraries Australia business, and that the existing model could not be extended across sectors without incurring significant variations in subscription levels, making their application harder to understand and manage.

The models were presented to a Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) meeting in April 2006. In May, a formal CAUL response suggested a negative impact would be incurred by the newly proposed models, including a 10% increase for the Group of 8 libraries over ten years. The National Library and LAAC were encouraged to consider alternatives, taking into account changes in library services and university library roles in Libraries Australia.

Rationale

The current subscription model, which was set in July 2005 based on historical usage of the service (search and document delivery services from 2003-2004), is no longer justifiable. It is necessary to recalibrate the current model by removing the historical baseline.

A change now is also timely because it incorporates the proposed new relationship with the OCLC WorldCat service. Savings created by this merger have been included proportionately. Please refer to paper LAAC/2007/1/2 for further details of this arrangement.

In addition the new model has identified that for every $1,000 allocated to university libraries, 37 cents is spent on Libraries Australia services.

Principles

The National Library is committed to finding a payment model which is reasonable, seeks to minimise variance, and reflects the changing nature of national infrastructural services while acknowledging contributions to those services. For Australian university libraries, this may mean supporting the National Library’s role as a broker in arranging third party services as a contribution to the national information infrastructure, as well as continuing to support new developments to the Libraries Australia service.

The principles adopted for Kinetta charging models still apply to Libraries Australia:

- prices need to be predictable;

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1 Libraries Australia: Update on subscriptions model [LAAC/2006/1/5]
2 Kinetica pricing model: proposed subscription model [KAC/2005/1/6]
charges must be sustainable for participants and the National Library;

for participants, charges need to represent value for money and need to be at a level to encourage contribution to the Australian National Bibliographic Database;

charges need to enable the level of service required by participants to be met and to enable developments to ensure the service remains relevant;

charging should encourage new and innovative uses of the service, particularly those which increase direct access by the public to the Australian National Bibliographic Database;

the pricing model needs to be simple and easily (or clearly) understood by participants and the National Library;

the pricing policy must promote and reinforce the objectives of the Libraries Australia service, i.e., fair, equitable, reasonable pricing structures for all university library participants;

reductions in administrative costs will always be sought, to benefit all libraries.

Implementation strategy

The November 2006 meeting of the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee sought a new pricing model which (a) seeks to reduce anomalously high subscriptions, by introducing a tiered structure; (b) attempts to avoid large increases or decreases by transitioning all university libraries over a three year timeframe; and (c) is easily applied to existing or new universities in a transparent fashion. The proposed new model aims to achieve these outcomes.

During February and March, various baselines were tested to create a new tiered model. These included grouping universities according to their membership of consortia such as the Group of 8 and the Australian Technology Network, but these did not result in evenly distributed tiers. To derive the model, the following steps were applied:

1. the most recently published library budgets for each university were used as a baseline to establish a set of tiers;²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tiers - based on total expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 5 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 - 8 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 - 11 million</td>
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<td>11-15 million</td>
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<td>20-25 million</td>
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<td>25-30 million</td>
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<td>&gt; 30 million</td>
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² Libraries Australia Business Plan development [LAAC/2006/3/5]
2. where applicable, current Libraries Australia subscriptions and OCLC WorldCat subscriptions were combined;

3. a modest price rise reflecting the Consumer Price Index was added. [Note that no CPI increase has been applied to Libraries Australia subscriptions since 2002];

4. an adjustment to reach the proposed tiers was calculated, with the goal of transitioning to the tiers over a three year timeframe. [Note that where the subscription increase is greater than $5000 per annum, this will be transitioned over a five year timeframe for the few affected libraries.];

5. Each library will be advised by 31 March 2007 how its tier will be reached over the three year timeframe from 2007-2008, 2008-2009, to 2009-2010. This ensures budget predictability; and

6. The National Library is not expecting to apply any other price increases until every university library reaches its appropriate tier.

It is proposed that the model be implemented from 1 July 2007. Of the 37 university libraries to whom the model will be applied, 15 will receive discounts. Of the remainder, most price increases are modest. The total revenue from the university library sector will only increase by 1.8% which is less than the CPI increase proposed for all other Libraries Australia users.

The National Library will progressively calculate new subscription models for the other Library sectors with principles similar to those above in mind.

Recommendation

That the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee endorses the proposed model.

Acknowledgements

The proposed model was derived with input from Tony Boston, Paul Beer, Rob Walls and Debbie Campbell.

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