

# Cost and Business Models for Digital Preservation: Developing Digital Life Cycle Management Services at OCLC

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Meg Bellinger

Vice President

OCLC Digital & Preservation Resources



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# Overview

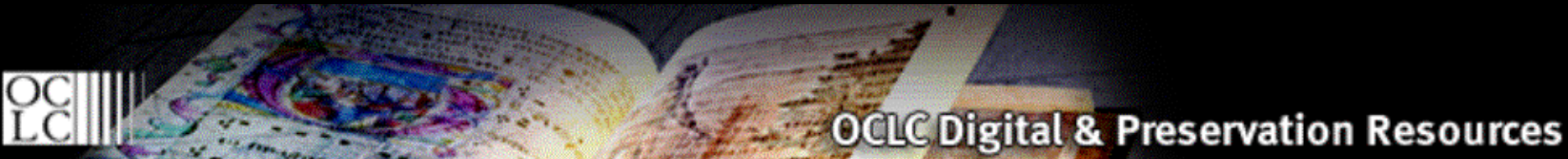
1. What is a Digital Archive?
2. Some Models
3. OCLC's Digital Archive
4. Next Steps

# Definition

**Archive:** An organization that intends to preserve information for access and use by a Designated Community. -- OAIS

# Attributes of a Trusted, Reliable Digital Repository

- Compliance with the *Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)*
- Administrative responsibility
- Organizational viability
- Financial sustainability
- Technological and procedural suitability
- System security
- Procedural accountability



# “Business” Models

- Publisher archives
- Library archives
- Publisher pays third party
- Libraries pay third party
- Cooperatives

# Sustainability Models

- Dowry/Endowment
- Governmental/Institutional Subsidy
- Digital Cooperative/Commons
- Income Generation through Digital Content
- Institutional Responsibility
- Philanthropy



# Extending the OCLC Cooperative

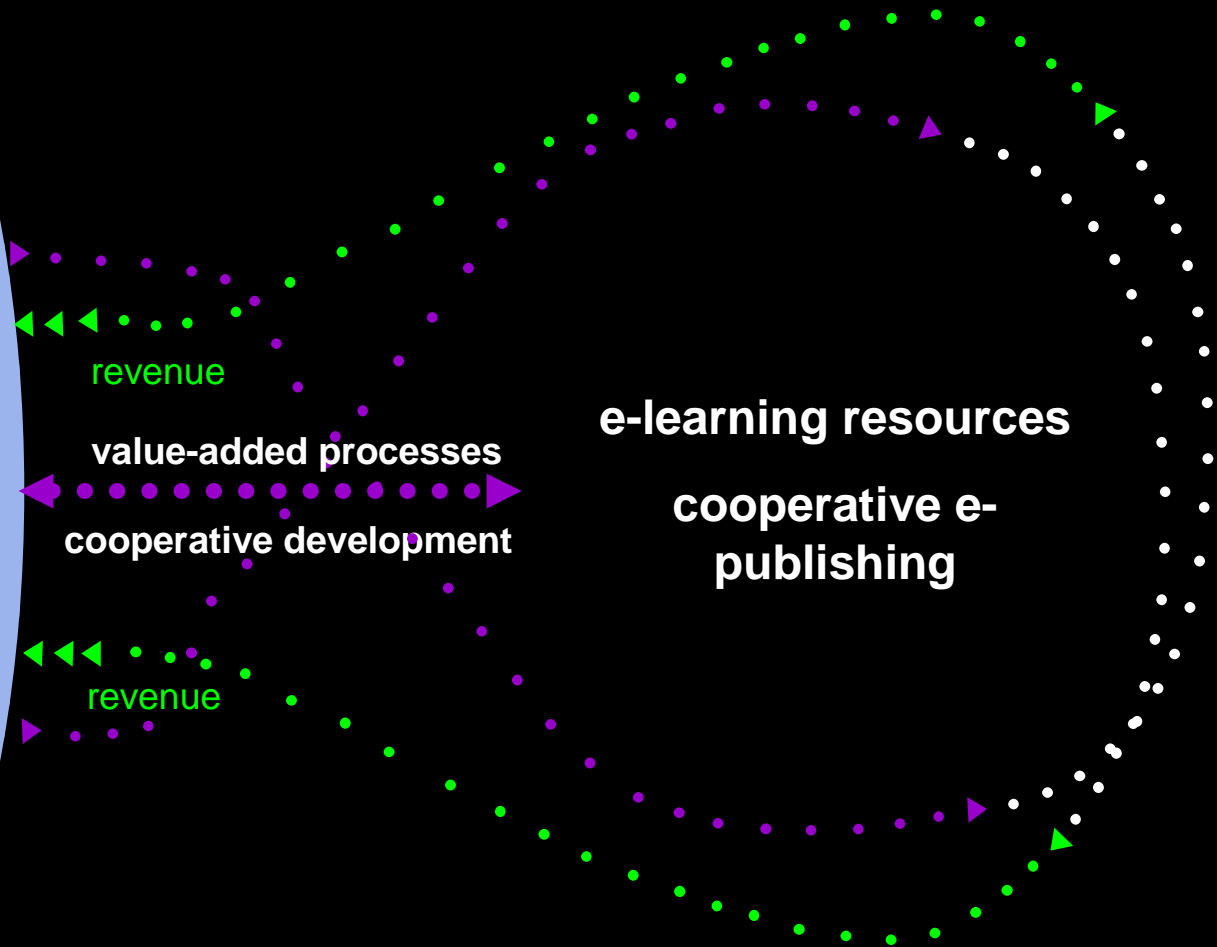
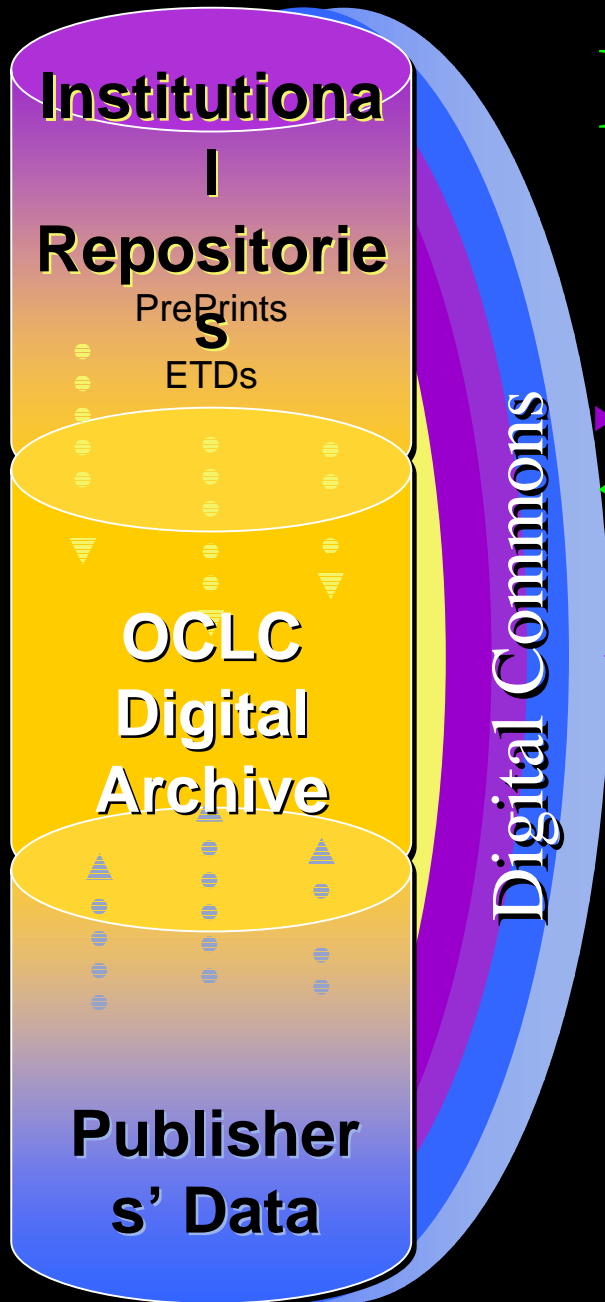
- Digital Cooperative
- Digital Creation Services
- Digital Archive
- Discovery and Fulfillment

# OCLC Model

- Control cost and quality through services
- Act as an agent on behalf of membership with publishers
- Lend credibility to publishers through third party management
- Cost sharing of a Digital Commons through the cooperative
- Develop income generation through repurposing



# Business Model



# OCLC Digital Archive Cost of Development

- Staff & Administrative - \$2.4 million
  - Design / pilot participant / development of requirements
  - Software development / Integration
  - Quality Assurance
- Hardware / Software - \$675K
  - Incremental hardware – IBM SP servers, etc.
  - Oracle, Symantec, IBM, etc
  - Existing StorageTek hierarchical storage mgmt

# OCLC Digital Archive

- Deep Infrastructure
- Standards driven and driving
- Economies of Scale
- Not-for-profit
- Governed by membership
- Library culture/values
- Managed by business principles

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# Issues

1. Certification of digital repositories
2. Significant attributes that must be preserved
3. Models for cooperative repository networks and services
4. Systems for the persistent identification of digital objects
5. Intellectual property rights
6. Technical strategies for continuing access
7. Minimal-level metadata required for long-term management and tools to automate extraction
8. Economic sustainability



# Unknown Costs of Digital Preservation

Jones and Beagrie

- Managing technological changes over time
- Proliferation of digital object types
- Lack of standardization in object types
- Defining what is essential

# Work in Progress

- Developing cooperative for digital commons
- Negotiation with publishers to extend the ECO model
- Developing publishing models for shared content
- Research and development on digital preservation
- Economic Modeling Studies