# Governing Structures for a repository system

## I. Steering committee purpose

*Assumption: Steering committee goal is to establish necessary guidelines and priorities for creating a sustainable repository system and suite of services; implement these, and then manage them.*

 *Creating a sustainable repository includes*

1. *Establishing consistent and ongoing funding/revenue sources*
2. *Adherence to international standards / best practices*
3. *Development and management of user-needed platforms*
4. *Development and management of user-needed services*
5. *Development of policies to mitigate risk (structural, physical, legal, etc.)*

## II. Membership model types:

* Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC): non-profit organization; equal-partners membership model;
* Texas Digital Library (TDL): tiered pay-in membership model controlled centrally with 7 person governing board and 22-member member board;
* California Digital Library (CDL): free membership model to UC campuses; central funding independent of library budgets; grant funded;
* Mountain Scholar: tiered membership model controlled by libraries

## III. Existing organizations’ models

### a. Washington Research Library Consortium (WRLC)

**Model Type:**

A non-profit corporation with director; an equal-partners model with shared/distributed costs;

**Overall Structure:**

Repository steering committee consisting of advisory committees, task forces, and interest groups reporting to Library directors.

*Potential CSU model: [****see appendix for the detailed model****]*

**Steering committee make-up:**

* Option 1: Every campus has a member on the board. Equal members. Equal say.
* Option 2: a few campuses have representation that rotates each year; representative of campus sizes by FTE;

*Steering committee goal: establish necessary guidelines and priorities for creating a sustainable repository system and suite of services*

**Other groups:**

* Advisory groups: (STIM / ScholComm) provide input on specific problems to Steering committee at their request and at the agreement of advisory groups – especially CSU policy and specific expertise (i.e. copyright; handles; OA policy making; etc.);
* Task forces: meet specific short-term goals: i.e. code sprint to complete x, y, or z; draft a repository mission statement; etc.
* Interest groups provide specific findings and investigate goals specified by steering committee; work in coordination with task forces; longer-term and ongoing issues;

### b. Texas Digital Library (TDL)

**Model type:**

Tiered membership model; member-funded

**Overall structure:**

The TDL membership is represented by a Member Board, which includes the administrative head of each Regular Member (plus a representative administrative head for each Consortia Member). The Member Board meets yearly in the fall to discuss issues of concern to the membership and to elect at-large members of the Governing Board. The TDL Governing Board provides strategic direction for the Texas Digital Library and is comprised of library deans and directors from seven TDL institutions. The founding ARL members of TDL serve as ex officio members of the Governing Board. The remaining three members are elected at-large from within the regular membership. In addition, two members of the TDL staff sit on the Governing Board as ex officio, non-voting members.

Each institution involved with the TDL pays for services based on the Carnegie designation of its campus. The tiered model is as follows:

*Potential CSU model:*

Consortial members could pay-in certain amounts to support specific projects and services – based on FTE or Library budget; money is used to fund certain ongoing projects/support for projects/etc. Steering committee would oversee memberships and implement tiered pricing;

**Steering committee make up:**

* Option 1: every paying member has equal representation on the Member board; vote to elect at-large members of governing board (xxx members total; deans or associate deans);
* Option 2: a few campuses have representation that rotates each year; representative of campus sizes by FTE; vote to elect at-large members of governing board (xxx members total; deans or associate deans);

*Steering committee goal: establish necessary guidelines and priorities for creating a sustainable repository system and suite of services*

**Other groups:**

* Advisory groups: (STIM / ScholComm) provide input on specific problems to Steering committee at their request and at the agreement of advisory groups – especially CSU policy and specific expertise (i.e. copyright; handles; OA policy making; etc.);
* Task forces: meet specific technical short-term goals: i.e. code sprint to complete x, y, z; draft a repository mission statement; etc.
* Interest groups provide specific findings and investigate goals specified by steering committee; work in coordination with task forces; longer-term and ongoing issues;

### c. California Digital Library (CDL)

Central- and grant-funded; free to mandated members service model

 [in progress…]

### d. Mountain Scholar

Tiered membership model

The repository is also supported by each participating institution **paying $8,000** annually, which would amount to approximately **$72,000/year**. + NSF funded grant

 [in progress…]

# Appendix: WRLC-based model for CSU:

ScholarWorks Governance Structure

Draft, March 26, 2019

1. Three-tiered Structure
	1. COLD Executive Committee
	2. ScholarWorks Steering Committee; *STIM & ScholCom (Advisory)*
	3. ScholarWorks Working Groups
2. Membership
	1. ScholarWorks Steering Committee
		1. Chair (COLD member)
		2. Vice-Chair (COLD member)
		3. Chairs of SW Working Groups (communities of practice and interest groups)
		4. ScholCom and STIM representatives
		5. At-large members from CSU libraries
		6. Director, Systemwide Digital Library Services (CO) – ex-officio
		7. Project manager (CO) – ex-officio
	2. ScholarWorks Working Groups (drawn from existing communities of practice and interest groups)
		1. Publishing
		2. Metadata
		3. Faculty Profiles
		4. Digital Archives
		5. Best Practices/Trusted Repository