NISO
3600 Clipper Mill Road
Suite 302
Baltimore, MD 21211
p: 301 654 2512
f: 410 685 5278
www.niso.org

January 18, 2013

Donald J. Waters
Program Officer, Scholarly Communications
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
140 East 62nd Street
New York, NY 10065

Dear Mr. Waters:

I am hereby submitting a proposal for an Andrew W. Mellon-funded initiative to electronically encode a collection of publishers' template licenses for deposit into the GOKb repository. The attached proposal*, Electronically Encoding Publisher Template Licenses into ONIX for Publications Licenses Format,* proposes funding a community resource of digital license encodings that will be freely available within the Global Open KnowledgeBase (GOKb). The encodings will allow libraries that license electronic content to take those encodings and import them into their own electronic resource management systems. The project will also fund some publicly available training resources that will inform the community on how to use those encodings for their own purposes.

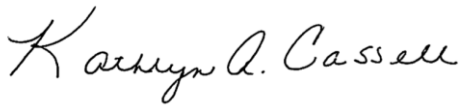
The attached proposal for a total amount of $43,683 is provided for the review of the Foundation's Officers. Under a separate cover, you will receive an endorsement letter from Barbara Preece, NISO's Board of Directors Chair, expressing the Board's support of this proposal.

Many thanks in advance for the kind consideration of this proposal by the Foundation's leadership and for the Foundation's continued support of NISO's work.

Sincerely yours,

Todd A. Carpenter
Executive Director

PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

Date of Submission	**January 18, 2013**	
Legal Name of Grantee	National Information Standards Organization	
Proposed Project:		
Project Title	*Electronically Encoding Publisher Template Licenses into ONIX for Publications Licenses Format*	
Request Amount	$43,683	
Proposed Grant Term (in months)	11 months	
Proposed Start Date	March 1, 2013	
Proposed End Date	January 31, 2014 (with report to Mellon by April 30, 2014)	
Internal Reference Number		
Principal Investigator(s) and Title(s):		
Name(s)	Todd Carpenter Executive Director	
Address(es)	NISO 3600 Clipper Mill Road Suite 302 Baltimore, MD 21211	
Signature(s)		
Financial Administrator for Grant:		
Name	Kathy Cassell, Office Manager	
Address	NISO 3600 Clipper Mill Road Suite 302 Baltimore, MD 21211	
Signature		

Note: Under a separate cover, the Foundation will receive an endorsement letter from Barbara Preece, NISO's Board of Directors Chair, expressing the Board's support of this proposal.

A Proposal to The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for: Electronically Encoding Publisher Template Licenses into ONIX for Publications Licenses Format

Table of Contents

A Proposal to The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for: Electronically Encoding Publisher Template Licenses into ONIX for Publications Licenses Format 3
I. Proposal Summary 4
II. Proposal Narrative 5
II.a. Background 5
II.b. Rationale 7
II.c. Project Description 7
II.d. Detailed Project Schedule 9
II.e. Staffing 9
II.f. Deliverables and Benefits of the Project 10
II.g. Intellectual property issues 11
II.h. Long Term Sustainability 13
III. Budget 14
III.a. Budget Narrative 14
Bibliography 16
Appendix A: Proposal from Selden Lamoureux **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Appendix B: Detailed Budget **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Appendix C: Letter of Support from JISC Collections **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Appendix D: NISO Board of Directors **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Appendix E: Todd Carpenter CV **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

I. Proposal Summary

This proposal seeks a Director's Grant for $43,683 for the purpose of undertaking a digital encoding project of the publicly available template licenses that publishers use as a basis for negotiating access to their digitally available content. These digital license encodings in the ONIX for Publications Licenses (ONIX-PL)[1] format will be deposited into the GOKb[2] knowledgebase for free distribution to the library community. The encodings will allow libraries that license electronic content to take those encodings and import them into their own electronic resource management systems for further local customization and implementation. The project will also fund some publicly available training resources that will inform community members on how to use those encodings for their own purposes.

This project will also serve to advance the understanding of license encoding and improve availability of license information beyond the small number of electronic resource management and acquisitions staff. This should improve the broader understanding of licensing terms for libraries and aid in compliance with those terms. It could also ease the license negotiation process for libraries.

II. Proposal Narrative

II.a. Background

Ever since content began to be distributed digitally, the library and publisher communities have had to deal with licenses and license negotiation. At the outset, management of licenses within libraries was not a significant problem—primarily because there were a limited number of publishers and providers who sold journal content online.

With the widespread adoption by libraries of electronic journals in the mid-1990s, the use of licenses for digital content proliferated. Over time, as the number of publishers distributing content online grew, there was a trend toward developing standardized licenses. Two such efforts debuted in the late 1990s. The first was the publication *Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources*[3], a joint effort of the American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Association, Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries, Association of Research Libraries, Medical Library Association, and Special Libraries Association. The second project, by the International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC), was *Statements of Current Perspectives and Preferred Practices for the Selection and Purchase of Electronic Information*[4] (subsequently updated[5]), which formed the basis for many model licenses in the community. While this helped somewhat with the negotiation of licenses terms, broad understanding of the terms among the user population was lagging.

Unfortunately, once licenses were negotiated the agreed-upon terms were often destined for a filing cabinet in the offices of both publishers' license managers and library electronic resource management and acquisitions staff. Subsequently, systems were developed with the licenses in mind and library staff was trained on their contents, but the terms were not widely distributed to the library patrons who use the content.

Several efforts over the years have tried to address this issue. Discussion of rights' transmission began in earnest in the mid-1990s with a subgroup of the NISO Digital Object Identifier (DOI) standards initiative—the Rights Metadata Working Group[6]. That group was exploring the possibility of including rights information in the DOI metadata attached to each article. While ambitious, the project floundered and was ultimately determined to be too complex to be included with each article and fraught with too many business-confidentiality issues to be advanced.

In 2001, Adam Chandler (Cornell University) and Tim Jewell (University of Washington) undertook a research survey focused on how libraries were managing their electronic resources. Follow-up work from the survey was assumed by the Digital Library Federation (DLF) and in 2002 the Electronic Resource Management Initiative (ERMI)[7] was launched. The DLF ERMI project looked at a number of areas in the management of electronic resources, including management of license agreements. Their final 2004 report[8] defined some 50 functional requirements of an effective ERM and evaluated existing rights expression languages (RELs),

concluding, "No current RELs or schemas seem practical or usable without major modification.[8]"

In 2004, work began within EDItEUR on an ONline Information eXchange (ONIX) messaging format focused on rights expression. ONIX[9] is a suite of standardized messaging exchange formats widely used for expressing publishing industry product information using XML schemas.

NISO, in partnership with DLF, EDItEUR, and the Publishers Licensing Society (UK) continued work—through the License Expression Working Group (LEWG)[10], which was superseded by the ONIX-PL Working Group[11]—on encoding license information over the subsequent years. An *ONIX-PL ERMI Encoding Format*[12] and *Mapping ONIX-PL to ERMI*[13] were both released in 2007 and the ONIX for Publications License (ONIX-PL) message system[14] was published in 2008.

Unfortunately, this specification has not seen wide adoption for several reasons. First, systems developers have not prioritized implementation of the system in ERM systems because there was no source of ONIX-PL encodings to import. In a "Catch 22" type of situation, publishers have not moved to encode licenses because there wasn't any system that could import them. Additionally, because many licenses were still customized for each library customer, the labor involved to encode them was more than most publishers wanted to undertake. Libraries were also sometimes reluctant to accept the publishers' encoding as many terms are open for some interpretation and the libraries did not want to be bound by a publisher's interpretation of the terms. There has also been a liability question of third-party providers doing specific encodings for their customers. So the project has been caught in a "chicken and egg" limbo. Recently, Serials Solutions quietly released the functionality to import ONIX-PL data into their system, which was developed using DLF's ERMI data model, using the *Mapping ONIX-PL to ERMI* structure.

In 2011, the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC)[15] in the UK launched a project to provide publicly available library management information to its member community. The KnowledgeBase Plus (KB+)[16] project is led by JISC Collections[17], a division of the JISC that manages electronic content acquisitions for member institutions of higher learning. As part of that project, the JISC Collections community encoded all of the licenses for JISC Collections-subscribed content. Originally, there was hope that the effort invested by JISC Collections might be a catalyst for moving ONIX-PL and license encoding forward. While KB+ has proven a useful tool for institutions in the UK, it has not moved beyond this venue because the encodings produced by the JISC Collections are restricted to JISC members' usage, mainly for publisher confidentiality reasons: the encodings in KB+ are specific to the terms that JISC and the publishers have negotiated. JISC is interested in supporting this project and populating their KB+ repository with the licenses that will be encoded if this proposal is funded.

NISO and EDItEUR were considering how best to proceed with promotion of the ONIX-PL format beyond the JISC Collections project when GOKb was announced[18].

Subsequent discussions around the encoding issues and the direction of GOKb have led directly to this proposal.

II.b. Rationale

The Global Open Knowledgebase (GOKb) is an element of the larger Kuali OLE[19] initiative to provide open source management systems to the library and academic communities. "*GOKb will be an open, community-based, international data repository that will provide libraries with publication information about electronic resources. This information will support libraries in providing efficient and effective services to their users and ensure that critical electronic collections are available to their students and researchers*.[18]"

Now that the GOKb system is rapidly advancing, there is an opportunity to populate the system with useful library management information, such as template license encodings. Much like the success that the KB+ project has had in the UK, the GOKb project has the potential to advance the state of library encodings in the broader library community.

Most publishers have publicly available template licenses or these templates are made available to libraries as a precursor to the sale and license negotiation process. These template licenses are the starting places for negotiation and are not, in most cases, the licenses with final terms that are actually signed by the parties. However, almost all licenses are the same within one publisher's product category and what is changed in negotiation is usually no more than 4-10 terms. Similar to the work of JISC Collections with KB+, if GOKb were to host encodings of these templates, these could be used to provide a baseline of license term content for individual library systems. Electronic resource librarians could import the core of the license terms into a library's system and then make minor adjustments to indicate the final negotiated terms. These imports would save countless hours across hundreds of institutions that are currently doing manual entry of license terms and alleviate the need for the complex process of repeatedly encoding the same license terms across the community. These templates would note specifically that these are not a particular library's license, but are starting templates, which each library would need to modify, based on the final negotiated license.

If this project moves forward, it would be a great demonstrator of how GOKb can support not only OLE users, but also the entire library community. It would also place OLE in a strong competitive position vis-a-vis other library systems that have been slower to adopt such services and tools for their customers.

II.c. Project Description

The goal of this project will be to gather as many as fifty publisher and library community template licenses and encode them using the ONIX for Publications Licenses format. Those template licenses would then be deposited into the GOKb

system to provide public availability. Library electronic resources staff could then export the encodings from GOKb and import them into their own electronic resource management system (ERMS) using the ONIX-PL encoding protocol. To successfully promote the use of the encoded templates, training resources for librarians and publishers will be needed. These would include tutorials on the ONIX-PL messaging specification, the encoded templates, and how to make adjustments to the encodings to reflect an institution's specific, negotiated terms, as well as how to deposit those encodings into GOKb and KB+.

The first element of this project would be the gathering of the licenses. Some publishers post their model license publicly on their websites. Others are available on request[20],[21],[22],[23]. Additionally some non-publishing entities have model licenses that could also be encoded, such as ICOLC (as noted above), some library consortia, the Creative Commons suite of licenses, and NISO's Shared Electronic Resources Understanding[24]. The JISC Collections staff has done some preliminary study of the availability of licenses and has identified at least 25 publicly available publisher template licenses. Ringgold, Inc. has compiled a directory of consortia and has identified more than 100 consortia that have a template license linked from their website[20], although not each template has been viewed. EBSCO has done some encoding of basic license terms and has more than 1,000 licenses included in their system. Based on this potential universe, it should not be a problem to get agreement from a diverse range of publishers and for a variety of content types sufficient to meet the target goal of encodings outlined in this proposal, although securing agreement to allow the encodings will take some time.

Once those licenses are gathered, an expert in negotiating and encoding e-content licenses with experience with library ERMS would need to encode the licenses. This laborious task will constitute the bulk of time dedicated to this project. Each license term must be read carefully and then mapped to the relevant ONIX-PL elements. Additionally, the license text must be interpreted as to whether the referenced activity is allowed, prohibited, silent, or ambiguous (the types allowed in ONIX-PL). The specific referenced text is also included into the encoding for easy reference. These encodings will then be quality checked for accuracy and imported into the GOKb system. The publishers that supplied the licenses will be contacted to review the encodings, but any subsequent updating of the encodings will be the responsibility of the publishers.

To support this project and ensure consistency with existing encoding work, JISC Collections is willing to contribute up to $10,000 for training of the consultant engaged in this project, by supporting the staffing costs at EDItEUR for training on the ONIX-PL encoding system and previous work, as well as some of the training for the Consultant on the KB+ system. A letter that outlines this commitment is included in Appendix C of this proposal.

Todd Carpenter, Executive Director of NISO, will lead this initiative and is asking The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for support to hire a consultant, Selden Lamoureux, to undertake the encoding work. Additionally, Selden and the NISO staff

will develop the training materials that will be posted freely on the NISO website. If funded, NISO and its staff will administer the project, including all logistical and technical support for Selden, and provide financial reporting of the project.

II.d. Detailed Project Schedule

Grant submission by NISO staff	December 2012
Grant determination by the Mellon Foundation	February 2013
Grant award by the Mellon Foundation	March 2013
Subcontract with Selden Lamoureux – negotiated by Todd Carpenter	March 2013
Work on license gathering, training with ONIX-PL, GOKb, encoding, quality checking undertaken by Lamoureux. Reaching out to 50+ publishers, supported by Carpenter and Cassell.	April – October 2013
Work on developing encoding training undertaken by Wood with support of Lamoureux and Cassell.	August – November 2013
Posting of encodings to GOKb completed undertaken by Lamoureux.	November 2013
Posting of open training videos and materials undertaken by Wood	November 2013
Publicity of project output with presentations at Charleston Conference and ALA-Midwinter by Carpenter and Lamoureux.	November 2013 - January 2014
Final report/narrative submitted to Mellon Foundation prepared by NISO staff	April 30, 2014

II.e. Staffing

NISO Executive Director, Todd Carpenter, will lead this initiative. He will provide oversight to the NISO staff and the consultant working on the project. In addition to managing the work, Todd will negotiate the contract with the consultant, provide high-level contacts to encourage publishers to allow their licenses to be encoded, and provide liaison between this project and the simultaneous work being

undertaken by JISC Collections on their own license encoding work. He will also oversee the final reporting of the project. Juliana Wood, NISO's Educational Programs Manager, will be the lead organizer of the educational portion of this project. She will develop agendas, recruit speakers, and handle logistics and setup for the educational recordings. She will produce, record, and edit the sessions, then prepare them for posting on the NISO website and other distribution. She will also promote their release. Kathy Cassell, NISO's Office Manager, will provide office support to the project, including travel logistics and support for the consultant's logistics and data gathering efforts. She will also handle the RSVPs for the live recording of the training session In addition, she will provide accounting support for the project.

As the likely consultant on this project, we have worked with Selden Lamoureux to craft this proposal. NISO approached Mrs. Lamoureux to prepare a proposal for this work because of her long career working with electronic resource management issues, licensing, and license encoding as Electronic Resources Librarian at both North Carolina State University (NCSU) and at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She has been active in the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services and NISO, and currently serves on the Board of the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG). Mrs. Lamoureux was a key leader in NISO's work, while she was at NCSU, and served as co-chair of the Shared Electronic Resource Understanding (SERU) initiative. For this work, the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) acknowledged Lamoureux by presenting her with the Coutts Award for Innovation in Electronic Resources Management in 2009. There are few consultants active today with the mix of digital content license negotiation experience, electronic resource management system development skills, and capacity to undertake this work. At present, there are likely less than a dozen people worldwide experienced in ONIX-PL and the ONIX-PL Editor to undertake this work, most of whom are employed by either EDItEUR or JISC Collections, so the options for consultants already possessing these skills are extremely limited, which is why we approached Lamoureux for this project. Although she will require some training, mainly for consistency and on the editing system, these training costs are limited in scope and much less than other consultants would require.

II.f. Deliverables and Benefits of the Project

This project will deliver up to fifty ONIX-PL encoded licenses posted into the GOKb system for public distribution and use under a Creative Commons Public Domain (CC-0) license[25]. The exact number will depend on several variables, including the total number of publicly available templates, the willingness of publishers to allow their templates to be encoded, and the amount of time it takes to encode each license. The minimum that will be encoded during the course of this project will be thirty.

To accompany those encoded template licenses, the project will also produce at least four recorded 60-to-90-minute video training sessions. They will cover the following topics:

1. An introduction to encoding a license in ONIX-PL
2. Depositing an encoded license into the GOKb system (for publishers and future developers to understand how to update their licenses)
3. Extracting an ONIX-PL-encoded license from GOKb and importing it into an institution's ERM system, using Serials Solutions' *360 Resource Manager* or Kuali-OLE (if that module is completed in time) implementations as exemplars
4. Adjusting the template license to match an organization's specific license terms

This project will alleviate the chicken and egg problem that has existed sine the development of ONIX-PL—that there are no encodings because until recently no systems are available to accept the encodings and systems' suppliers have been slow to add that functionality because there aren't sufficient encodings to import—by essentially providing the "eggs" of encoded licenses that can be communicated for import into ERM systems. The project would avoid the liability questions that are stopping some commercial implementations by focusing only on publicly available templates and stating explicitly that these are only templates and should not be relied upon without further adjustment by the relevant licensee to match final negotiated licenses. The project might also drive publisher engagement in owning the creation of license term data, since they will likely want to ensure that their most up-to-date templates are encoded and in GOKb. The experience of JISC Collections' encoding of licenses has pointed out inconsistencies, inaccuracies, or contradictions within the negotiated licenses. The careful reading necessary for encodings provides both publishers and libraries an opportunity to clarify the language in licenses. As an added benefit, it might help to provide simpler license negotiation for the libraries that use the encodings because the terms are more clearly readable and accessible. And finally, the availability and increased use of ONIX-PL encoded licenses and the desire by librarians to import the license templates into their ERM should drive the "chicken" side of the problem, i.e. system vendors' support for this functionality.

II.g. Intellectual property issues

The output of this project will include two main components:

- Encodings deposited to GOKb – These licenses will be made available to the community under a Creative Commons Public Domain (CC0[25]) license.
- The training materials that will be the secondary output will be available from the NISO website under a Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY)[26].

There will be no software or systems that will be developed as a result of this project. The encodings of licenses will be data stored in the GOKb system—and potentially others—then made available to the community.

There are two general classes of template licenses that are available for encoding. The first of these are model licenses that are developed by the community and are available via consortia, libraries, publishers, or other community groups. Examples of these licenses are the NESLI2 license[23] promoted by the JISC, the Creative Commons suite of licenses[27], the "John Cox" set of model licenses now hosted by Ringgold[20], the model promoted by the International Coalition of Library Consortia[4], the NISO Shared Electronic Resources Understanding (SERU)[24], and the Canadian National Site Licensing Project (CNSLP)[28] (now part of the Canadian Research Knowledge Network). These models are promoted by their developers for a variety of reasons, but often the models are used as a way to encourage particular attitudes regarding terms or approaches to accessing content. Encoding these licenses should be straightforward, in part because there are no specific business terms that might be considered proprietary. In addition, the developers would likely see the encoding as a potential opportunity for their model to be promoted within the community. According to Ringgold Inc. staff, which, as noted earlier, maintains a directory of consortia and consortia license practices, there are more than 100 consortia that have model licenses posted on their websites. Likely, many of these posted template licenses are the same or a slight variation on an existing license. Laura Cox, who maintains this registry at Ringgold, estimates there are at least 25-35 distinct model licenses of this type that are in use in the community, with the rest being a variant of the others. JISC Collections and EDItEUR have already encoded a few of these models. Of course, we will coordinate our activities to ensure there is no duplication of existing encodings.

The second class of model licenses comes direct from publishers. These licenses are inherently tied to the legal operations of the publishing organizations that issue them. They are also subject to the copyright ownership of the publishing organization that produced them. Undertaking this encoding work will therefore be subject to the agreement of the publishers. This could pose a barrier to the project, but we expect it will not for several reasons. First, in an informal poll of six major content providers in preparation for this proposal, we received general support for the project from all respondents if the project were to cover only template licenses and if there were an opportunity to review the encodings. The second reason is the large number of potential template licenses that could be encoded. As noted above, beyond the dozens of library models that are available from non-publisher sources, EBSCO has identified more than 1,000 licenses that could be encoded. If some of the larger publishers have expressed a general willingness to participate via the informal poll, finding a few dozen more that will allow encodings should not prove difficult, albeit time consuming. As exemplified in the planning poll, publishers will be unlikely to object to the encoding work if it is a derivation of publicly available documents that are already widely circulated. Furthermore, the encodings will be distributed with the explicit notation that these are templates and do not reflect the

final negotiated license with the publisher, nor should they be construed as binding on any party. The publishers who have responded are willing to allow the work under those conditions, because this is an important caveat. By supporting this work, publishers will avoid the cost of encoding the license templates themselves and can save future time by modifying a template for a specific license instance. Despite the informal expressions of interest at this preliminary stage, it is possible that only a few publishers will allow encodings to be done. If that is the case, the project will still have completed the encoding of the template licenses distributed by consortia and other organizations, as well as those from publishers willing to allow the work to proceed. At a minimum, we expect this to be at least the 30 licenses we describe as being the low-end of output of this proposal, should it be funded.

II.h. Long Term Sustainability

Once completed, the encodings will be able to remain online as long as they are needed, so long as there is a place to house them on the internet. We have selected the GOKb repository as an ideal source to house this information, but other similar repositories being developed (i.e., KB+) would also provide an effective home for this information.

The long-term sustainability of this project is tied, in part, to the long-term sustainability of the GOKb project, since this is where the encodings will be stored. Potentially, copies of the encodings could be moved to the NISO website should the GOKb (or other similar repositories) project be discontinued.

Over time, licenses change and there may be need to enhance or replace the encodings done by this project. One goal of this project is to advance the understanding of the need for and the expertise in license encodings for electronic resource management. Our hope is that as the understanding of the value of license encoding increases that the community will encode the relatively small number of new license templates that are released each year.

We also expect that as publishers become aware of the presence of encodings of their licenses that the publishing community will want to ensure that those encodings are correct and encode new or updated licenses themselves, or engage a third party to undertake the work for them. Additionally, the availability of the video training on how to encode using ONIX-PL, as well as the depositing these encodings into GOKb and KB+, will assist in the long-term continued uses of these resources.

II.i. Reporting

Following completion of the project, NISO will submit a report to The Mellon Foundation by April 30, 2014. The report will summarize the work of the consultant and the educational training materials that are produced, and provide links to all the relevant material that will be publicly available. This report will also contain the financial accounting and commentary on the expenditures made under the grant.

III. Budget

III.a. Budget Narrative

We are requesting $43,683 to undertake this work. The majority of these funds will support hiring a consultant, Selden Lamoureux, to undertake the encoding work. This budget (summarized in III.b and detailed in Appendix B and the attached Excel spreadsheet) includes funding for the following project elements, with notation of the primary responsible party:

1. Gathering the template licenses and securing agreement from the publishers to encode the licenses (Lamoureux).
2. Training of consultant on the ONIX for Publication Licenses Editor – OPLE (Lamoureux).
3. Encoding and quality checking the gathered licenses (Lamoureux).
4. Training of consultant on how to deposit information into the GOKb system and actual deposit of encodings into GOKb (Lamoureux).
5. Development of educational resources for publishers and librarians on the basics of ONIX-PL, how to export licenses from GOKb, and how to import them into a library ERM system (NISO).

The bulk of the requested budget, $31,514, is derived from a proposal from Selden Lamoureux for her part in undertaking the specified work, which is included in Appendix A. That portion of this proposal includes outreach to publishers and community organizations to secure permission to encode their licenses, training on ONIX-PL Editing (OPLE) software, the time to encode the licenses gathered, training on depositing work into GOKb, and documentation of supporting materials. Lamoureux will also be engaged directly in at least one of the training sessions.

The remaining $12,169 of direct costs is to cover the costs of overall project management and for the development of educational resources. The four educational events will be hosted on the NISO WebEx platform and will include live participants in the training session. These four recordings are estimated to cost $1,940 plus NISO staff time to execute them. These costs include a $125 per event license fee (averaged across all NISO events) plus $7.58 per attendee for the 90-minute dial-in and $2.63 per attendee for registration system fee. We estimate 30 participants in each event. The recordings will also be posted to the NISO website and on NISO's UStream video account and maintained there. Additional direct costs of $192 cover teleconference costs during the project.

NISO staff time is based on a calculation of estimated time necessary to undertake the project and calculating a total based on the hourly rate of key NISO staff with an inclusion of 21% for direct employee benefits. This project is estimated to require 23.75 FTE days (190 hours) of NISO staff time. Todd Carpenter will dedicate at least

52 hours to the project, while Juliana Wood will contribute 108 hours, and Kathy Cassell will contribute 30 hours. Their work is broken down by employee and task in the detailed budget worksheet in Appendix B.

There are two areas of travel requested by this grant totaling $5,425. The first is for Lamoureux in the amount of $2,319 to receive one-on-one training with the EDItEUR staff in London, who designed ONIX-PL and the ONIX-PL Editor, as well as to meet with the JISC Collection staff who are collecting and encoding licenses for the KB+ system. The second area of travel in the amount of $3,106 is for presentations by Lamoureux and Carpenter to the library community about the project at the Charleston Conference in 2013 and the 2014 ALA-Midwinter conference in Philadelphia.

As noted previously, the JISC Collections will contribute up to $10,000 to support this project. Those funds will support the EDItEUR staff and administrative costs of training Lamoureux on ONIX-PL, the OPLE data entry tool, as well as the KB+ system. Those funds are not included in this budget proposal, but will be used in support of this project.

Bibliography

[1] ONIX for Publications License (ONIX-PL) [website]. Available at: http://www.editeur.org/21/ONIX-PL/

[2] GOKb [website]. Available at: http://www.editeur.org/21/ONIX-PL/

[3] Oakley, Robert, Trisha Davis, Brian Schottlaender, Karen Butter, Mary Case, and John Latham. *Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources*. Chicago, IL: Medical Library Association, July 15, 1997. Available at: http://www.mlanet.org/government/licensing/elicensing_position.html

[4] Hirshon, Arnold, Tom Sanville, Ann Okerson, David Kohl, Fred Friend, Elmar Mittler, Hans Geleijnse, John Gilbert, and Alex Klugkist. *Statements of Current Perspectives and Preferred Practices for the Selection and Purchase of Electronic Information.* International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC), [March 1998]. Available at: http://legacy.icolc.net/statement.html

[5] *Statement of Current Perspective and Preferred Practices for Selection and Purchase of Electronic Information: Update No. 2, Pricing and Economics*. International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC), October 1, 2004. Available at: http://icolc.net/statement/statement-current-perspective-and-preferred-practices-selection-and-purchase-electronic

[6] Erickson, John S. "Reflections on the NISO DOI Rights Metadata Working Group." In: Arms, Caroline, *Enabling Access in Digital Libraries: A Report on a Workshop on Access Management*. Washington, DC: Digital Library Federation, February 1999. http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/arms-79/invited.html#reflections

[7] DLF Electronic Resource Management Initiative [website]. Available at: http://old.diglib.org/standards/dlf-erm02.htm

[8] Jewell, Timothy D., Ivy Anderson, Adam Chandler, Sharon E. Farb, Kimberly Parker, Angela Riggio, and Nathan D. M. Robertson. *Electronic Resource Management: Report of the DLF ERM Initiative*. Washington, DC: Digital Library Federation, 2004. Available at: http://old.diglib.org/pubs/dlf102/

[9] ONIX [website]. Available at: http://www.editeur.org/8/ONIX/

[10] License Expression Working Group (LEWG) [website]. Available at: http://www.niso.org/workrooms/lewg/

[11] ONIX-PL Working Group [website]. Available at: http://www.niso.org/workrooms/onixpl/

[12] *ONIX-PL ERMI Encoding Format*, Draft 2. London: EDItEUR, July 29, 2007. Available at: http://www.niso.org/workrooms/lewg/071119ONIX_ERMIencodingformat.pdf

[13] *Mapping ONIX-PL to ERMI*, Draft 2. London: EDItEUR, November 19, 2007. Available at: http://www.niso.org/workrooms/lewg/071119ONIX_ERMImapping.pdf

[14] *ONIX for Publications License (ONIX-PL) format specification and schema*, v1.0. London: EDItEUR, November 2008. Available at: http://www.editeur.org/21/ONIX-PL/

[15] Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) [website]. Available at: http://www.jisc.ac.uk/

[16] KnowledgeBase Plus (KB+) [website]. Available at: http://www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/KnowledgeBasePlus/

[17] JISC Collections [website]. Available at: http://www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/

[18] *International collaboration to help transform the way libraries manage their resources*. Kuali OLE and GOKb joint press release, June 13, 2012. Available at: http://gokb.org/post/25021222983/gobkpressrelease

[19] Kuali Open Library Environment (OLE) [website]. Available at: http://www.kuali.org/ole

[20] *Model standard licenses for use by publishers, librarians and subscription agents for electronic resources*. Ringgold, October 2009. Available at: http://www.licensingmodels.org/

[21] *Model Licenses*. LIBLICENSE: Licensing Digital Content, last updated August 27, 2012. Available at: http://liblicense.crl.edu/licensing-information/model-license/

[22] *Frequently Asked Questions - Model licence*. EIFL, n.d. Available at: http://www.eifl.net/faq/eifl-licensing#t94n1221

[23] *The Model NESLi2 Licence for Journals*. JISC Collections, 2004-2009. Available at: http://www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/Help-and-information/How-Model-Licences-work/NESLi2-Model-Licence-/

[24] Shared Electronic Resources Understanding (SERU) [website]. Available at: http://www.niso.org/workrooms/seru

[25] *About CC0 — "No Rights Reserved."* Mountain View, CA: Creative Commons, n.d. Available at: http://creativecommons.org/about/cc0

[26] *Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0)*. Mountain View, CA: Creative Commons, n.d. Available at: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

[27] About the Licenses [webpage]. Creative Commons, n.d. Available at: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/

[28] Canadian National Site Licensing Project [website]. Available at: http://www.crkn.ca/programs/cnslp