History of SCP Weekly File Distributions (1999-2021)

March 29, 2021 was the final weekly file distribution of MARC records to each of the ten UC campuses. This change marks the end of the long history of SCP's weekly file distribution. Based at UC San Diego, SCP has been responsible for cataloging records creation and maintenance for CDL-licensed and selected open access electronic resources. In 1999, a pilot project was conducted between UC San Diego and UC Davis to test record distribution and record sharing. A workflow was developed, with SCP using a copy of UC San Diego's records to produce a "clone" record for CDL. The CDL records were then extracted from UC San Diego library's system once a week based on the presence of a 599 field and sent to CDL via FTP for inclusion in the Melvyl PE database. CDL then sorted the SCP file into separate sets of records based on the campus access codes in the 920 field and placed them on an FTP server to be retrieved by individual campuses.¹ Since then, the fundamental elements of the record distribution process have remained fairly constant, with a few adjustments over the 21+ years,² such as transitioning the preparation of the records distribution from CDL and UCSD to SCP, preparing separate files for monographs and serials, etc. The SCP weekly file distribution process was discussed in detail in an article published in 2018.³

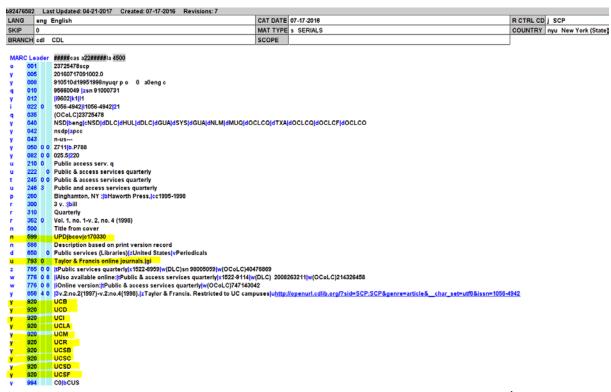


Figure 1. Sample SCP MARC record with 599, 793, and 920 fields.⁴

Two guiding principles of the SCP emphasize the ease of use for catalog users and expanding access to the maximum while minimizing cost. The idea of "one for ten" cataloging was conceived to reduce cataloging redundancies and save significant staff time and money.⁵

A cost/benefit study on the SCP distribution process, conducted by UC in 2011, determined that SCP record distribution is a cost-effective model. Findings revealed that the total cost of distributing a single record to the ten campuses was slightly less than 50 cents per record. For FY 2010–2011, the total cost of distributing SCP records to all campuses was \$31,887 (the SCP cost was \$5,162 and the remaining \$26,725 share was distributed amongst the campuses). The total FTE involved in the process for all campuses was .642 FTE for distribution and loading of records. [3] SCP FTE on preparing file distributions has been remaining the same as .005 FTE, with staffing being innovative and creative at using various tools to manage the growing numbers of records over the years.⁶

The cost per record cataloged has remained low over the last five years based on the staffing budget (not counting the cost of systems such as Millennium, OCLC and facilities supported by the UC San Diego Library). Although the number of titles has continually increased each year, the staff FTE has remained essentially unchanged. Staffing shortage has been a challenge, even though staff are very creative at utilizing various tools and strategies to increase productivity.

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Average cost per record	\$10.56	\$9.10	\$1.90	\$5.33	\$2.95
Batch Cataloging %	63.35%	55.75%	92.80%	93.10%	94.40%
Note: average cost per record = SCP staffing budget / number of cataloged records					

Figure 2. Average cataloging cost per SCP record

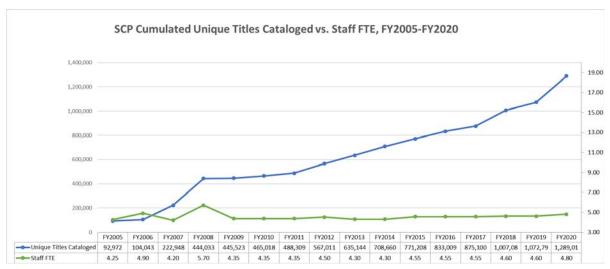


Figure 3. SCP Cumulated Unique titles cataloged vs. staff FTE



Figure 4. SCP Record distributions by cataloging type

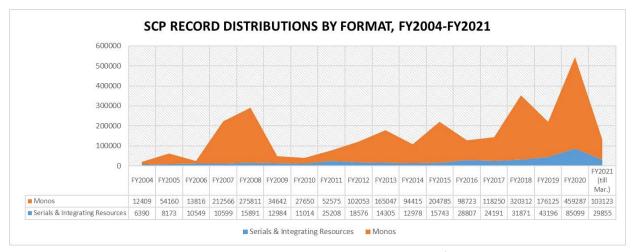


Figure 5. SCP record distributions by cataloging format

SCP file distributions have played an important role in reducing the redundancy in cataloging UC shared electronic collections and keeping costs down over the last 21+ years. As the ten UC campus libraries and the California Digital Library migrate to Ex Libris' Alma/Primo VE platform, all campuses will share and curate bibliographic records in the UC Network Zone, thus file distributions to campuses will no longer be necessary. The SILS migration is bringing all UC Libraries together--sharing one system and one collection, SCP staff is looking forward to developing this future collaboration.

¹ Patricia Sheldahl French, Rebecca Culbertson, and Lai-Ying Hsiung, "One for nine: the shared cataloging program of the California Digital Library," Serials Review 28, no. 1 (2002): 4–12. doi:10.1016/S0098-7913(01)00169-1

² Renee Chin, Rebecca Culbertson, Shi Deng, Kathleen Garvey-Clasby, Bie-hwa Ma, Donal O'Sullivan, & Annie Ross, "One for nine ten: Cataloging for consortia collections, a UC model," Cataloging & Classification Quarterly 56, issue 2-3 (2018): 188-213. doi:10.1080/01639374.2017.1388895

³ Ibid.

http://libraries.universityofcalifornia.edu/groups/files/ngts/docs/pots/pot5_deliverable_1.pdf (accessed April 3, 2017).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Julia Kochi, Armanda Barone, Adolfo R. Tarango, and Lucia Orlando, "POT 5 Report and Recommendations on Deliverable 1: Assess the Benefits and Risks of Stopping the Distribution of Bibliographic Records to the Ten Campuses for Their Local OPACs," September 20, 2012,