A PLATFORM FOR PARTNERSHIP: COLLABORATION ACROSS UCLA LIBRARY AND CAMPUS
JILLIAN CUELLAR  
UCLA Library Special Collections

JENNIFER WEINTRAUB  
Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study

JASMINE JONES  
Smith College

ANDREW GOMEZ  
UCLA Department of History
LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT
DIGITAL PLATFORM

(LAADP)
PARTNERSHIPS WITH STUDENTS:
THE CENTER FOR PRIMARY RESEARCH AND TRAINING
POETRY READING
TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE
LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT
POETRY READING
TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE
LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT

The
Aqueduct
Sonnets
PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS
UCLA LIBRARY

Digital Library Program
Cataloging and Metadata Center
Center for Oral History Research
PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS UCL A CAMPUS
PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS UCLA CAMPUS

Center for Digital Humanities
Institute of the Environment and Sustainability
Department of English
Department of History
CLIMATES OF CHANGE:
HOW ARE THE HUMANITIES CONTRIBUTING TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY?

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2014 | 1-5 PM
MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM, CHARLES E. YOUNG RESEARCH LIBRARY
RECEPTION TO FOLLOW
PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS ARCHIVES
PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS ARCHIVES

Autry National Center
California State University, Northridge
Claremont Colleges
Eastern California Museum
Loyola Marymount University
University of California, Riverside
Project began during move from original, homegrown site (digital.library.ucla.edu) to Islandora

Development focused on Drupal layer to extend the possibilities for what a digital scholarship project incorporating DL materials could be.

Used this project to jumpstart ingesting materials into Fedora and testing out interfaces to use for UCLA Digital Library.
Technology and Metadata

- Using JPG2000 files for zooming in and out
- Using PDFs for multipage documents
- Open Seadragon enables the zooming on the JP2 files.
- Ultimately developed our own viewer for PDFs
- Images reside in Fedora
- How many total records?? How many collections?
Metadata: archival vs. DL

Archival
- Taken from finding aid (folder level)
- No subject description
- No date normalization
- No subject or name authorities

Digital Library
- Item level titles, creators, date and subjects
- Geographic coordinates for browsing
- MODS
Originally thought OAI would work (Content DM)
Because of metadata cleanup: spreadsheets!
Also included links to thumbnails when available
For the Eastern California Museum: hosted images and ingested into Fedora
Final Integration

- Aqueduct site is one view to the data, though contains three interfaces: keyword, browse, and map.
- UCLA resources are also in Fedora (not partner resources except ECM).
- Will one day be searchable with the rest of digital library content and viewable in a more traditional DL context as well as choice of viewing material in Aqueduct interfaces.
CNI 2015: PLATFORM FOR PARTNERSHIP

Jasmine Jones
Metadata and Technical Services Archivist
Smith College Special Collections
jjones@smith.edu
About the LAADP

The Los Angeles Aqueduct Digital Platform is a public resource for research and information. It provides access to primary sources that document the Aqueduct's history, as well as scholarship that investigates the Aqueduct's impact on the development of Southern California.
LESSON 1 | a successful project needs a dedicated project manager
LESSON 2 | believe in the power of documentation
CNI 2015: PLATFORM FOR PARTNERSHIP

LESSON 3 | build capacity and instill confidence in your team
Lesson 4: Support the education of your fellow collaborators
CNI 2015: PLATFORM FOR PARTNERSHIP

LESSON 5 | don't close out your projects without closeout meetings
LESSON 6 | consider pre-mortems
BUILDING AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT

- The Los Angeles Aqueduct and its broad appeal

- Capstone Project in Summer of 2014

- Using a wide range of tools to tell the story: GIS, story mapping, long-form narrative, zines, oral history, data visualization, archival method

- Treating the library as not just a repository of knowledge, but as an institution that actively produces new knowledge
The St. Francis Dam Disaster

St. Francis Dam Aftermath
- 431-600 Victims in the Collapse
- $4.8 Million in Death Claims
- Real Property Payouts $1 Million
- $1.7 Million in Land Repairs
- 10 Bridges Damaged
- 10K Miles of Orchards Rained

Death and Injury Claims
- Received Full Amount of Claim (57%)
- Did Not Receive Full Amount (39%)

Disparities By Ethnicity

*Analysis includes 164 cases, decided in a July 1926 report. When compiling the above data, claims of $25,000 or more were disregarded, since Los Angeles did not pay out larger sums.*
Environmental Hazards of the Owens Valley

Nearly every contemporary article on the Owens Valley notes an unenviable distinction: the valley’s Owens Lake is the single largest source of dust pollution in the United States. The lake, and the valley’s general environmental degradation, serves as the latest and seemingly never-ending chapter of the water wars between Los Angeles and the Owens Valley. Over the past 25 years, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power have fought, negotiated, and implemented a plan to restore the Owens Valley and control the pollution in the area. The process has yielded many necessary improvements but has also been fraught with old antagonisms and one of the longest running debates in California history.

The origins of the Owens Valley’s dust problems date back nearly a century. During the 1920s, Los Angeles began diverting greater and greater amounts of water from the Owens Valley to the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Over the course of the next several years, water that would have previously flowed into Owens Lake was transported to the Southland. By 1930, the title of Owens Lake felt like a cruel joke. Desiccated, the lake became a "salt flat the size of San Francisco."
SPURRING UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

- Using Special Collections and other primary materials

- Undergraduates as collaborators

- Publishing, presenting, and the undergraduate as a junior scholar
GRADUATE STUDENT TRAINING

- Broadening our concept of scholarship
- Writing to a broader public
- Training for different jobs
STRATEGIES FOR CREATING EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS
UCLA Library Special Collections Digital Project Toolkit

Introduction

The UCLA Library Special Collections Digital Project Toolkit is designed to support a variety of digital projects that may occur in a special collections library, including collaborative digital humanities projects, boutique and large-scale digitization projects, and projects that include development of a digital platform to provide access to digital content. The Digital Project Toolkit supports the work of archivists and librarians in collaboration with undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, technical staff, and outside contractors. With that in mind, the documentation is designed to be accessible to all potential project participants. UCLA Library uses Confluence and JIRA for project management, collaboration, and tracking.

The Digital Project Toolkit is made available here to serve as a reference for other institutions while planning and implementing digital projects. Questions or comments can be addressed to Jillian Cuellar at jcuellar@library.ucla.edu. The DPTK is a work in progress and will be updated as necessary.
## I. PLANNING

### A. Project planning
1. Distribute and sign Collaborators Agreement
2. Create Project Charter

### B. Implementation planning
1. Conduct Risk Analysis
   - a. Follow Risk Assessment Guidelines
   - b. Create Risk Analysis Matrix
   - c. Create Risk Assessment Report
   - d. Review and approve Risk Assessment Report
   - e. Create Fair Use Statement or Permissions document
2. Create Prioritization and Scanning Progress document
3. Create Digitization Cost Estimate Worksheet
4. Create Project Profile: Specifications for Metadata Creation
5. Create MODS Metadata Worksheet
6. Create Project Profile: Specifications for Scanning

### C. Web Development Planning
1. Release Request for Proposals from Contractors
2. Create Vendor Decision Matrix
3. Answer Design Questionnaire for web development team or in-house partners
[Project Name] Project Profile: Specifications for Metadata Creation

This document provides specifications relating to metadata creation for a specific digital project. Contextual information pertaining to the collection(s) being described will be provided in the Contextual Information section, and pathway links to the digital assets, metadata worksheet, and instructions will be posted under the Project Files section. The Metadata Guidelines section should be revised based on the project’s metadata needs. For example, superfluous fields should be removed, whether a field is required or recommended should be updated, and, if possible, values should be changed to reflect project information. This is especially useful for students who are creating metadata but have not had extensive training in doing so.

### Contextual Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection finding aid, if any</th>
<th>[Provide link here.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catalog record(s), if any</td>
<td>[Provide link(s) here.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection folder, if any</td>
<td>[Provide pathway link here, if digital.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other pertinent reference information</td>
<td>[Provide link(s) here. This can include links, for example, to webpages with historical or biographical information.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital image files</th>
<th>[Provide pathway link here.]</th>
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</table>
UCLA LIBRARY SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
DIGITAL PROJECT TOOLKIT

http://tinyurl.com/ucladigital

-or-

search “ucla digital project” via Google
THANKS!

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COALITION FOR NETWORKED INFORMATION, SPRING 2015