Nebraska Model- Proposal "A" for a South Dakota Libraries'

Networked System

January 2015

Background

The South Dakota Library Network (SDLN) served South Dakota libraries well for nearly three decades. That is an amazing length of time for a consortium to be in operation. When SDLN was first conceived and launched in 1986 as a shared integrated library system (ILS), it was in the forefront of technology and innovation. It was structured in the pre-Internet era when shared resources and linked connectivity were in their infancy. The consortium required considerable overhead including servers, staff, software and space. The shared ILS allowed participating libraries the ability to request interlibrary loan (ILL) and easily borrow materials from each other. Over the years, SDLN expanded its services to assist its member libraries. Among these extra services were email and web development, training and shared databases.

During the last decade as ILS systems evolved, most school libraries and small to medium public libraries found the SDLN ILS unaffordable and far too complex for their needs. The larger public libraries wanted systems that were more responsive to their local citizen customer base. The extra services (email, web services, authentication, etc.) once provided by SDLN have been acquired elsewhere or are no longer necessary. An Integrated Library System (ILS) no longer requires dedicated staff and server space, reducing the overhead required to maintain an ILS and to search multiple catalogs simultaneously.

During that same time period, the South Dakota State Library (SDSL) brought on staff with technical expertise equipped to train and consult with libraries on different ILS systems and resources. In addition, the State Library expanded its suite of subject-specific subscription databases available to all South Dakota libraries including our K-14 schools.

One thing that has stayed consistent is the need for interlibrary loan. Last year statewide there were approximately 52,000 ILL transactions among our South Dakota libraries. Fifty-six (56) South Dakota libraries, including the South Dakota State Library (SDSL), currently share an ILS through the South Dakota Library Network (SDLN). This shared catalog allows all South Dakota libraries the ability to easily search the bibliographic collections to borrow content (ILL). In addition, 124 libraries (remotes) currently have access to the ILL functionality through SDLN, allowing borrowing of materials from SDLN full member libraries. In the past year over 27,000 ILL's were conducted through the SDLN library network including approximately 2,600 ILL transitions provided or facilitated by the State Library for non-members. (Not remote or full SDLN members)

Current and Future Needs of South Dakota libraries and citizens

SDLN is currently undergoing a transition, with the plan to include only six full member Board of Regents libraries. The other current full member libraries, including the South Dakota State Library, sixteen public libraries and eleven schools must implement their own ILS. The loss of the shared ILS via SDLN will make impossible the libraries' ability to search multiple library catalogs simultaneously. Because of the loss of the shared catalog, locating and requesting materials to borrow (ILL) will become more difficult. Thus the need for a new shared networking system operational at the beginning of FY 2016.

In today's world having one statewide ILS (integrated library system) is no longer necessary or even desirable to meet the increasing demands of various clienteles---academic, public, school and special libraries. In the 21st century, libraries can choose from a variety of options, models and pricing structures.

The South Dakota State Library's Role as statewide facilitator

As a current SDLN member library, the State Library is currently in the process of implementing a new ILS as well. The State Library will be able to acquire a system that will manage its collection within its current budget and using the SDLN reserve funds which will be returned, half most likely this year and the remaining half prior to June 30, 2016. When final approvals are met, the State Library will purchase Book System's Atriuum software in early 2015 and begin the migration of data from the SDLN system in the spring of 2015. The State Library anticipates a migration of their data will be complete and their new system fully operational by July 1, 2015. At that time they would become remote SDLN members for the last year of SDLN's existence. It is the library community's hope and expectation that all library records will remain on the SDLN servers until July 1, 2016 thus maintaining a searchable "network" for the state's ILL needs until that time. However, SDLN's last email stated, "After your SDLN membership expires, you will no longer have access to your data through the Aleph client. Your data will be purged within one month." If this is the case, then the SDLN network as we have known it will start to diminish throughout 2015 as migrations are taking place.

The State's Role and Responsibilities

SDSL is charged with providing a "network system" by which all other libraries in the state can communicate. (SDCL 14-1-49)

Key Concern: <u>The dissolution of SDLN on June 30, 2016 and loss of the shared ILS means there will no longer be a large group catalog to search for ILL requests</u>. The State Statute 14-1-49 reads: "State participation in interstate networks and systems. The State Library Office shall provide for state participation in regional, national, or international library networks and systems designed to increase the quality of library services for the citizens of the state" by providing a statewide network that allows resource sharing [ILL] among all South Dakota libraries.

In addition, this solution supports the SDSL Strategic Plan Goal 1: All South Dakotans will have access to library services Objective 1: Strengthen statewide resource sharing [ILL] by identifying and implementing solutions for libraries to share collections with one another.

The Nebraska Model

- ✓ Nebraska has 267 public libraries. Of these, there are 119 institutions (public, academic and schools) have annual OCLC subscriptions. Nebraska's population is 1.87 million slightly twice South Dakota's population. Of South Dakota's 111 community libraries (those that meet state statute definition of a public library) only 6 have an OCLC subscription with their holdings within the OCLC network. South Dakota's number increases to 19 when including the SD academic institutions.
- ✓ The Nebraska state Legislature funds quarterly reimbursements to libraries which are "net lenders." (i.e. Net-lenders lend more books to others in-state than they request and borrow.)
- ✓ The reimbursement program is only for those interlibrary loans done via OCLC network and only borrowing/lending in-state.
- ✓ The State reimburses 'net lender' libraries $2.45 per transaction. This past year that reimbursement total was $78,000. (This is based on approximately 32,000/year ILL requests.)
- ✓ The Nebraska Library Commission does ILLs for smaller non-OCLC public libraries.
- ✓ Due to the fact that South Dakota has so few libraries with their holdings within the OCLC WorldCat network, we would need to subscribe as a group 28 of our largest and most active public libraries. (These are libraries which already have professional catalogers or would be willing and able to be trained by SDSL on international cataloging rules.)
- ✓ A CatExpress/ILL group membership (28 libraries) via the South Dakota State Library would cost $131,146.41 annually. This would include "retrospective conversion" of all holdings for these 28 public libraries. This would mean all 28 libraries' holdings would be viewable in the international network, OCLC's WorldCat.
- ✓ Because only 41 (one-third of the public and academic libraries within the state) libraries would be included in this network, an "out-of-state"/ difficult –to-locate resource would be needed. Current SDLN contract with Minitex is $76,000 annually.
- ✓ *Strengths:* Professional skills would increase among many of our public libraries; South Dakota's resources would be discoverable in an international worldwide database; group rate is less expensive than purchasing individually and allow SDSL to train as a group. This would give us a smaller but quality "network" among 41 of 125 public and academic libraries. Local libraries can have their own ILS systems.
- ✓ *Weaknesses:* If funding was not continued, libraries could drop out weakening the network's effectiveness; would require an additional FTE N16 librarian for on-going cataloging training locally; no "federated searching" of our statewide databases possible; a member library could be dropped for non-compliance without the SDSL's

input; OCLC costs do increase 3-4% annually; would involve the staff of DOE Finance department for reimbursements to net lenders; no foreseeable savings in this model; school are excluded from participation

Budget Necessary

Potential annual costs:	$131,146	OCLC group/ILL/cataloging
	$60,000	Additional FTE SDSL ILL staff person for training
	$76,000	Minitex out-of-state contract
	$60,000 to 78,000	Est. annual reimbursement to 'net lender' libraries
	$327,146 to $345,146	**Total Costs**

Implementation Timeline of Nebraska Model

Date	Description / Action
Spring 2015	Contract submitted to OCLC for 28 libraries to be in CatExpress/ILL group
April 2015	Negotiate w/Minitex for "out-of-state" / difficult to locate ILL contract
July 2015	Minitex contract in place for public/school library use; begin ILL within CatExpress/ILL group; first quarter for reimbursements possible/begin training of local catalogers in SDSL CatExpress/ILL group.
Sept 2015	Net Lender libraries announced and quarterly reimbursement checks cut
Fall 2015 to Spring 2016	SDSL Self-study and report regarding local training needs
December 2015	Net Lender libraries announced and quarterly reimbursement checks cut
March 2016	Net Lender libraries announced and quarterly reimbursement checks cut
July 1, 2016	Net Lender libraries announced and quarterly reimbursement checks cut; If necessary, hire additional ILL staff (one FTE) as a cataloger/trainer; new network and retrospection conversion of all 28 libraries' holdings complete

Project Goal

Have a new statewide network in place before the dissolution of SDLN. Accomplish this prior to the dissolution of the SDLN catalog and networked system in June 30, 2016.

Project Background

Fifty-six (56) South Dakota libraries, including the South Dakota State Library (SDSL), share an ILS through the South Dakota Library Network (SDLN). This shared catalog allows all South Dakota libraries the ability to easily search the bibliographic collections to borrow content (ILL). In addition, 124 libraries have access to the ILL functionality through SDLN, allowing borrowing of materials from SDLN full member libraries. Over 27,000 ILL's are conducted through the SDLN library network annually. In this organization, 180 South Dakota libraries were able to take care of their own interlibrary loan and discovery needs.

SDLN is currently undergoing a transition, with the plan to include only six full member Board of Regents libraries. The other current full member libraries, including the South Dakota State Library, sixteen public libraries and eleven schools must implement their own ILS. The loss of the shared ILS via SDLN will make impossible the libraries' ability to search multiple library catalogs simultaneously. Because of the loss of the shared catalog, locating and requesting material to borrow (ILL) will become more difficult.

Beyond the current 56-60 SDLN full members, the dissolution of SDLN as we have known it will impact 84 schools and 35 public libraries that access the ILL module through the current system. SDLN is scheduled to expire June 30, 2016.

Anticipated Impact

- A state network of 41 of our largest and most active libraries (academic and public) would be established for ILL and discovery
- Increased opportunities for professional growth/training among many of our librarians
- More South Dakota resources would be viewable/available in an international network (OCLC)
- State Library would need an additional (one FTE) at the N16 level (catalog/ILL trainer)
- DOE Finance department would be involved in quarterly or annual library "net lender" reimbursement distribution
- Legislative action would be necessary to fund "net lender" library program
- No extra/new equipment would be needed
- School reliance on SDSL for facilitating ILL will increase

The State Statute 14-1-49 states: "State participation in interstate networks and systems. The State Library Office shall provide for state participation in regional, national, or international library networks and systems designed to increase the quality of library services for the citizens of the state" by providing a statewide network that allows resource sharing [ILL] among all South Dakota libraries.

In addition, this solution supports the SDSL Strategic Plan Goal 1: All South Dakotans will have access to library services Objective 1: Strengthen statewide resource sharing [ILL] by identifying and implementing solutions for libraries to share collections with one another.

Glossary

CatExpress /ILL: An OCLC product which groups libraries for reduced group pricing. Cataloging and ILL rules are simplified.

Discovery layer: software product that connects different online library catalogs and other online services together to allow users to search many resources at once creating through 21st century technology an integrated network system. It is also called an "overlay."

Interlibrary loan (ILL): borrowing and lending books and materials between libraries. ILL explanation: http://www.ala.org/rusa/resources/guidelines/interlibraryloancode

Integrated library system: essentially computer based card catalog; also known as an ILS; software that allows libraries to manage their local collections.

Hosted: service resides on vendor servers

Discovery: The process librarians and patrons engage in when searching multiple online catalogs simultaneous to locate a particular book or other resource in a specific format, publisher, etc.

Net Lender: A library that lends more books and resources via ILL than they request (borrow)

Resource sharing: another term for ILL or interlibrary loan

South Dakota Library Network (SDLN): a library member organization created for the purpose of sharing a catalog to facilitate interlibrary loan. Participating libraries pay annual fee to belong. Located in Spearfish on the Black Hills State University campus. Began in 1986 and will cease current operations June 30, 2016.

South Dakota State Library (SDSL): a division of a state agency (Department of Education) that provides a variety of services to all libraries in the state at no charge; located in Pierre in the MacKay Building.

Federated Search: Federated searching is the technology whereby multiple databases and/or ILS systems are searched simultaneously to receive like-tagged records. Federated searching could, because of its magnitude and inclusivity (especially in the schools) greatly reduce or eliminate traditional ILL functions of moving physical items (books, videos, etc.) from one location to another. The purpose of federated searching is to facilitate increased use of our existing electronic resources as well as the searching of multiple library catalogs simultaneously and seamlessly with minimal professional assistance.

OCLC: Non-Profit bibliographic utility. In fiscal 2013, WorldCat grew by 29.6 million records. Libraries used WorldCat to catalog and set holdings for 582.4 million items and arrange 8.9 million interlibrary loan transactions worldwide. Located in Ohio, USA, this is an international organization.

OCLC WorldCat (international union catalog): OCLC's WorldCat is a database of bibliographic information built continuously by libraries around the world and OCLC since 1971. Each record in the WorldCat

database contains a bibliographic description of a single item or work and a list of institutions that hold the item. The institutions share these records, using them to create local catalogs, arrange interlibrary loans and conduct reference work. Records are in 486 languages with slightly over 60% of all records in non-English.

As of June 30, 2013, nearly 303 million records had been added to WorldCat, spanning six millennia of recorded knowledge, from about 4800 B.C. to the present. This unique store of information encompasses records in eight formats—books, serials, sound recordings, musical scores, maps, visual materials, mixed materials and computer files. Like the knowledge it describes, WorldCat grows steadily. A new record enters WorldCat every second.

To give some perspective on the small number of South Dakota resources currently represented within OCLC's WorldCat database, consider these facts: Currently 78,985 libraries participate worldwide. South Dakota has 19 institutions (academic and larger publics including the SDSL) participating. They each pay annually a fee to access this enormously complex database when a specific resource is unavailable within the state. If not available in-state, library staff must search regionally, nationally or internationally for a specific book or alternative format resource. For each search an OCLC transaction fee is charged as well. Rigorous standards must be maintained to catalog and contribute the holdings of a library's local records within the OCLC WorldCat database.

Minitex: Minitex is a four-state consortium and offers "resource sharing" contracts with other states and institutions for delivery of out-of-state ILL