# Collaborating for the Future: A consortial approach to next generation library systems

**LibTech Conference 2016** 

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#### **Overview**

#### Project Context

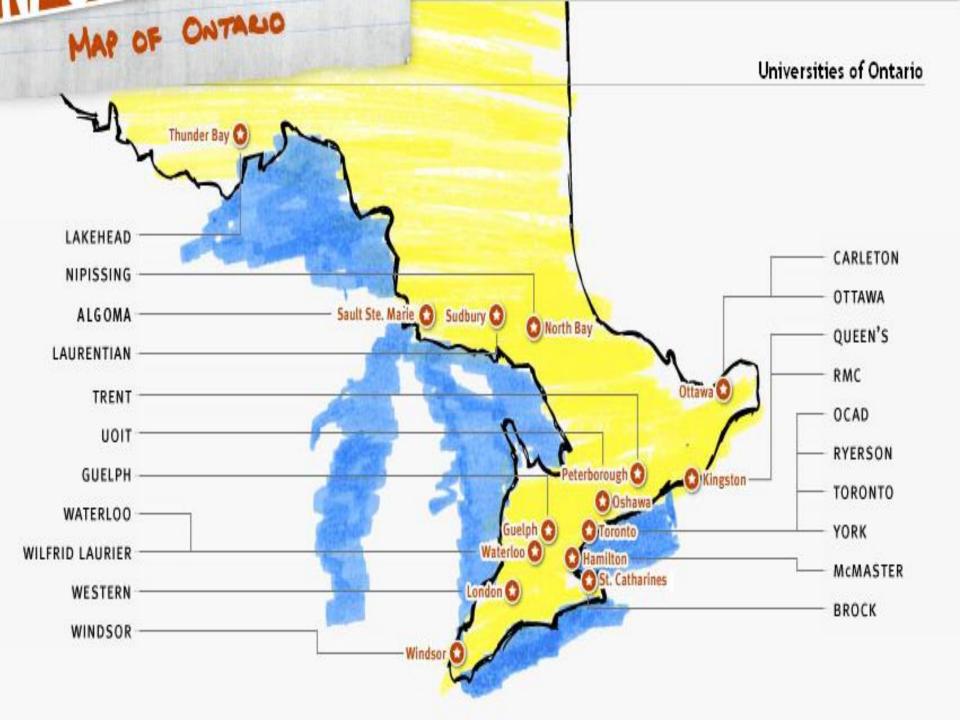
- About OCUL
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- Next Steps: Phase 2 and Phase 3
- Questions?

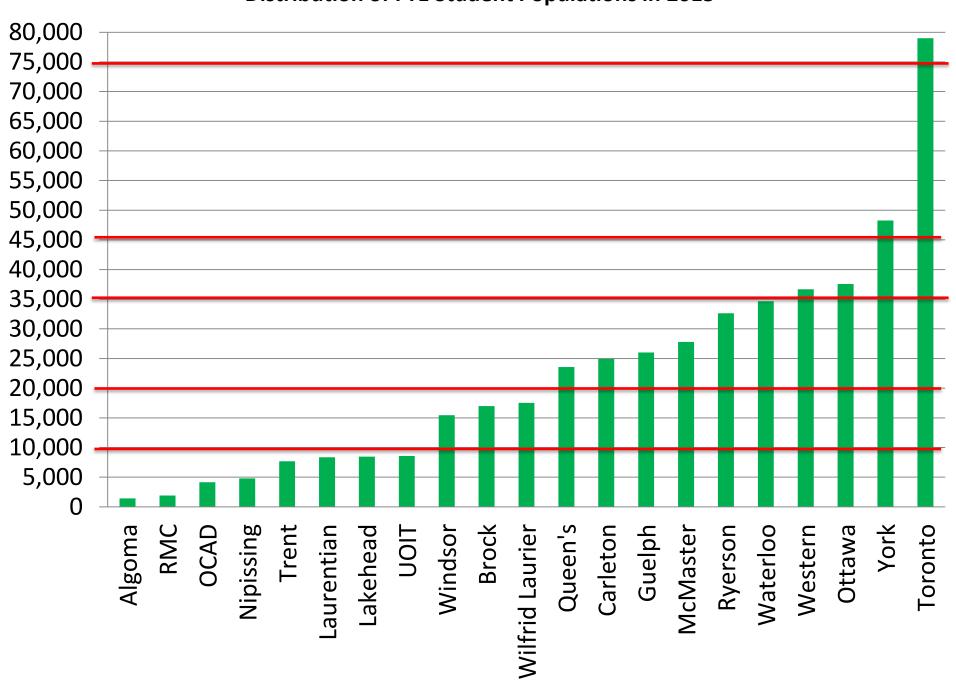


## **Context**





#### **Distribution of FTE Student Populations in 2015**



## OCUL – who we are and what we do

- Commitment to work together to maximize our collective expertise and resources
- Enhance information services in Ontario and beyond through
  - collective purchasing and shared digital information infrastructure
  - collaborative planning
  - advocacy
  - assessment
  - research
  - partnerships
  - communications, and
  - professional development
- Providing information tools and access essential for high quality education and research



## **OCUL & Scholars Portal Staff**

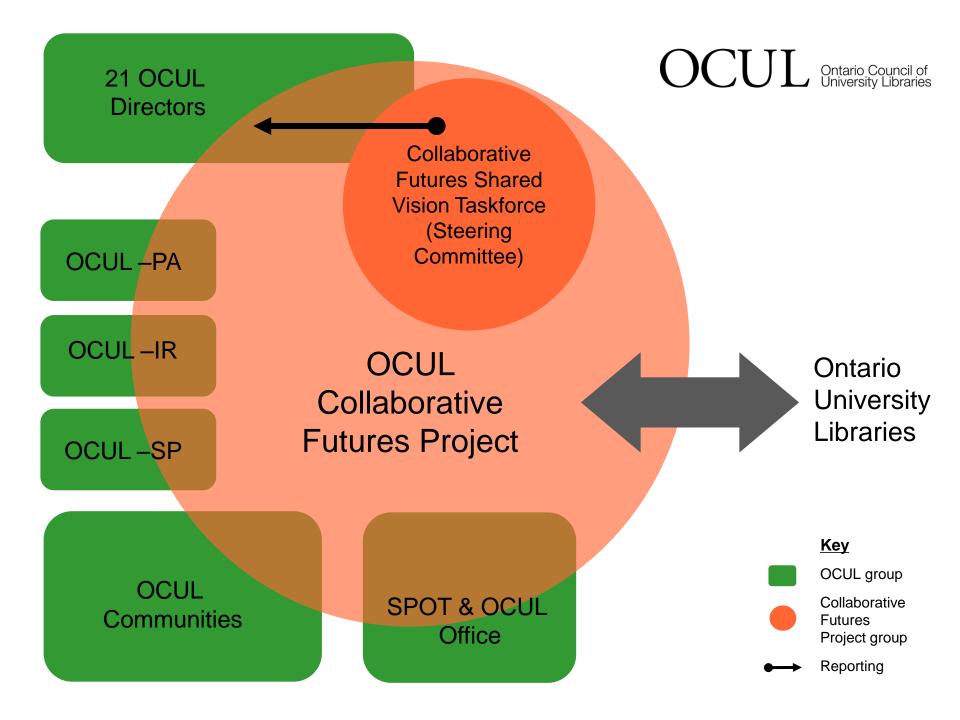
#### OCUL Office:

- Executive Director
- Business Officer
- Administrative Assistant: E-Resources
- Administration and Communications Coordinator
- Projects Officer: E-Resources
- Collaborative Futures Project Manager

#### Scholars Portal Operations Team (SPOT):

- 3 Systems support specialists
- 8 Programmers/ software analysts
- 11 Librarians (including Director & 2 Assistant Directors)
- + part-time students





## How we got to CF

#### 2012-13, understanding the landscape

- Questions about the future of some consortial services:
   SFX (link resolver) and RACER (ILL)
- Some members anticipating replacing their systems
- Web Scale Library Systems / URM Summit in Toronto, Feb. 22, 2013
- Directors established Collaborative Approaches Task Force (CATF)

2013-14, articulating opportunities/challenges



## The Vision

By 2020, OCUL envisions our users experiencing a large, diverse Ontario-wide library collection rather than the collection at their specific institution. They can move seamlessly between different types of content (electronic and print, books and journals, etc.) using multiple interoperable platforms whose design is evidencebased. Via search engine optimization and advanced authentication, many users experience OCUL resources from outside of Ontario. Users have access to more books and specialized content than ever before, and these resources are incorporated into their research, learning and teaching workflows.



### The Vision cont'd

By 2020, OCUL library employees will perceive collaborative work as a given — they are part of a network and naturally work within it. They are likely to work on a daily basis with staff at other OCUL libraries, and are familiar with OCUL wide standards and policies. They may be doing work on behalf of another institution for the good of the OCUL community, and participate in opportunities for job sharing, secondments and exchanges within OCUL libraries.



# Keys to achieving the vision

- Implement shared next generation library services platforms
- 2. Collaborate to manage and preserve print resources in a sustainable system
- Collaborate to effectively use shared systems to manage electronic and print resources



## **Project Timeline**

- 2014-15, Preparation and Phase I: developing the 'business case'/feasibility study
  - Project manager recruitment, Fall 2014
  - Project charter, Fall 2014
  - Call for Steering Committee and Working Group membership, December 2014
  - Business case development, Jan.-July 2015
- July 2015 Decision point!
- Aug. 2015 Aug. 2016, Phase 2: Implementation Plan
- Summer 2016 Decision point!
- Sept. 2016 Dec. 2017, Phase 3: Procurement & implementation



# **Project Phase 1**



# Phase 1: Feasibility Study (AKA "Business Case")

January 2015 - July 2015

- Collaboration framework and shared vision
- Financial analysis: voluntary Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) study
- Shared next generation library services platforms: market research, potential models
- Managing/preserving print resources: best strategy for broad collaboration
- Using shared systems: business process analysis and common workflows
- Additional information: cost/benefit, potential risks, environmental assessment, working group reports



# Phase 1: Project Team

- Project Manager
- Steering Committee Shared Vision Task Force
- Working groups
  - Market Research
  - Total Cost of Ownership
  - Shared Print Management and Preservation
  - Shared Workflow/Business Processes
  - Communications



#### **Shared Vision Task Force**

- ✓ Formation and oversight of working groups
- ✓ Interim Report, including initial work on:
  - Collaboration framework
  - Recognition of institutional values
- ✓ Business Case, including:
  - Principles and assumptions for resource allocation
  - Vision and case for collaborative print and electronic resource management



# Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Working Group

- ✓ TCO survey distributed in 6 sections:
  - 1. Institutional Information
  - 2. Hardware
  - 3. Software
  - 4. Human Resources
  - 5. Facilities
  - 6. Affiliated Institutions
- √ 18 responses collated and analyzed



# Shared Print Management & Preservation Working Group

- ✓ Consultations within OCUL
  - AULs for collections at OCUL libraries (survey)
  - OCUL Information Resources standing committee
  - Groups within OCUL participating in smaller-scale collaborations (shared ILS, print storage)
  - Library staff specializing in law and government documents
- ✓ Examination of existing shared print programs
  - List of existing programs from the <u>CRL PAPR</u> database
  - Suggestions for matches based on takeaways and needs from consultations



# Shared Workflow/Business Processes Working Group

- ✓ Development of sample workflow models
- ✓ Survey feedback
  - Survey #1 (types and details of workflow)
    - Impact on workflow of decreased print ordering
    - Maintaining current processes and staff knowledge as staffing decreases
    - Increasing focus on managing the end of the print lifecycle as available space diminishes
  - Survey #2 (collaborative aspects of workflow)
    - Authority control
    - Expanded knowledge base
    - Record loading
    - One search interface



# Market Research Working Group

- ✓ Request For Information (RFI) issued and results analyzed
  - Conversations with KualiOLE and Equinox
- ✓ Consultations with consortia
- ✓ Literature review
- ✓ Development of collaboration models



### **Communications Team**

- ✓ Communications Plan
- ✓ Working Group linkages and information synthesis
- ✓ In-person project meetings
- ✓ Monthly updates and resources
- ✓ Briefing document for campus stakeholders



## Market Research: The RFI

- Strategic fit
- System functionality
- Consortial models
- References



## Who we sent it to

- OCLC (WorldShare Management Services)
- Innovative Interfaces (Sierra)
- ProQuest (Intota)
- EBSCO (EDS)
- SirsiDynix (Symphony)
- Ex Libris (Alma)
- The Library Corporation (Library.Solution)

- ByWater Solutions (Koha)
- Equinox Software (Evergreen)
- Infor (V-Smart)
- LibLime (Koha)
- Kuali (Kuali OLE)
- Zepheira (BIBFRAME and Linked Data)
- TIND (https://tind.io/)



### Who we heard from

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# **Findings: Product Maturity**

- Most are not complete offerings
  - Most have at least one component in production
  - Many have multiple components in production
- State of the market difficult:
  - Many components are v 1.0
  - Limited install base
  - Cloud-hosted development cycles
  - Timelines for complete product(s) are often vague/non-existent
- Few are quite mature (especially Discovery) with lots of installs



## **Findings: Support for Consortia**

- Many can be installed in a consortial environment
- Level of consortial support varies dramatically
- INSTALLED in consortia vs SHARED or collaboration-enabling
  - Resources
  - Workflows



# **Findings: Accessibility**

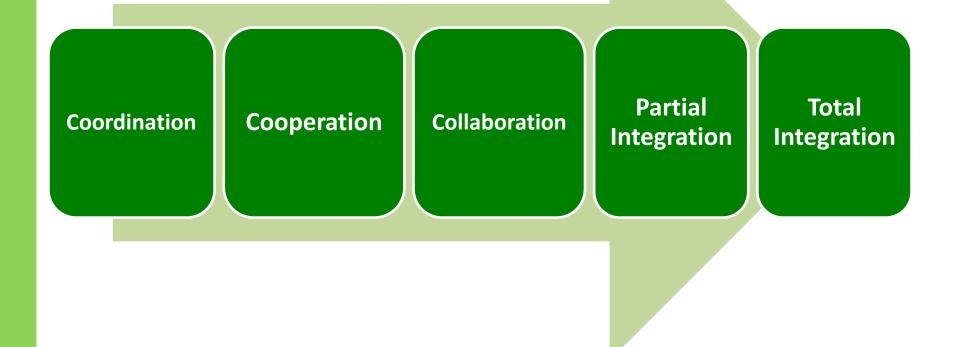
- AODA = Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act
  - Includes guidelines and requirements for public sector institutions
  - Phased approach: Some already in force; others will become law in 2025
- Most products not AODA-compliant

#### but

 AODA points to WCAG 2.0, and some products comply with this standard



#### **Models of Collaboration**





# **Models of Collaboration: Systems**

	Collaboration	Partial Integration	Total Integration
Instance	Individual instances of a common system, but systems begin to "talk" to each other	Separate instances aggregated into a single shared system	Single shared instance with multiple locations
Knowledge Base & Discovery	Distinct data sets; no common knowledge base but possibly shared discovery	Shared discovery with logically separable "views" of a shared knowledge base	Consolidated data sets and shared discovery
Patron Data	Patron data hosted locally		Patron records are centralized, available to all staff. One library card.

## **Models of Collaboration: Workflow**

	Collaboration	Partial Integration	Total Integration
Cataloguing	Shared tech service expertise in creating or editing some central records	Shared tech services helps make shared cataloguing possible	Shared catalogue and tech services - no transfer of records required
Authority Control	Common authority control is possible if individual institutions allow access to their bibliographic databases. A common authority control vendor (eg, Marcive, Backstage) agreement is negotiated via OCUL for all institutions.		One authority record across the consortium
ERM	Increased benefit from shared ERM due to some centralized record loading	Shared ERM, but individual institutions maintain financial and renewal information	Centralized fulfilment of e-resources



## **Models of Collaboration: Collections**

	Collaboration	Partial Integration	Total Integration
Holdings	Difficult to compare holdings across institutions.	Shared system makes holdings comparisons easier but individual datasets with disparate metadata remain a hurdle.	Single dataset in a common system facilitates consistent holdings information, streamlining comparisons across institutions.
Shared Collections	Shared collection begins to form around low-demand print serials and monographs. The collection is de-duplicated across the participants.	Fully shared low-demand collection of print monographs and serials. Collaborative work on low-demand materials in complex formats (e.g., gov docs, scores, a/v, microforms) occurs.	Many print collections at participating institutions are fully shared, including new acquisitions. Collaborative work on complex formats is a normal feature of collections and tech services work.
Discovery	Unless shared discovery is implemented, user access to print collections at other institutions limited to ILL.	Shared discovery allows direct requesting of materials from the shared collection by users at all institutions.	

#### **Lessons Learned from Others**

Lesson #1: If there's a willingness, there's a way

Lesson #2: A collaborative consortial approach benefits everyone.

Lesson #3: A shared platform enables further collaboration.



# **Lessons Learned - Striking a Balance**

Lesson #1: Consult

Lesson #2: Flexible Communications

Lesson #3: Be Prepared for the Long Haul



# Next Steps: Phases 2 and 3

#### Phase 2

- 18 libraries participating
- Business plan (budget plan, funding models, etc.)
- Funding proposal
- RFI follow-up (costing, product demonstrations)
- User and technical requirements for shared LSP
- Agreements

#### Phase 3

- Technology acquisition
- Implementation plan
- Sustainability plan
- Small-scale collaborative projects (e.g. shared print)



#### Thanks!

Questions?

#### More info

 Visit the Collaborative Futures website (including Phase 1 Documentation):

http://www.ocul.on.ca/projects/collaborative-futures

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