

Options for statewide collaborative borrowing

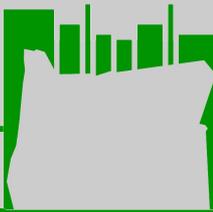
Can we achieve a virtual, if not
actual, statewide library card?

Presented by the OLA Resource Sharing Committee

The Collaborative Borrowing Program proposal:

- Recognizes that library access ought to mirror the way Oregonians live, work, shop, and play
- Reduces barriers to library service
- Would build on existing statewide efforts by expanding patron access to *materials*

OLA Resource Sharing Committee



Eva Calcagno, Washington County Cooperative Library Services

Ed Gallagher, Albany Public Library

John Hunter, Woodburn Public Library

Buzzy Nielsen, Hood River County Library District

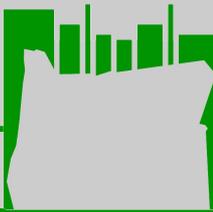
Robin Shapiro, Portland Community College

Steve Skidmore, Siuslaw Public Library District

Steven Sowell, Oregon State University

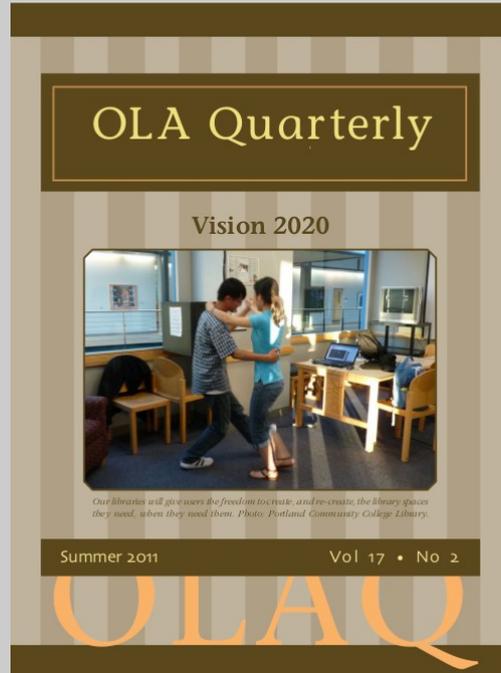
Jane Tucker, Astoria Public Library

Dan White, Scappoose Public Library



“ Together our libraries will ...
Extend library services to all Oregonians,
at home and around the state.”

~ *OLA Vision 2020* ~



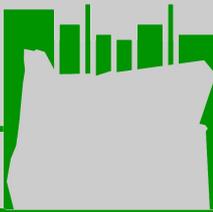
“ The Dream of a
Statewide Catalog ”
~ *State Librarian Jim Scheppke* ~
OLAQ, Summer 2011 ~

Charge from the OLA Board



- Investigate options for statewide collaborative borrowing and make recommendations to the OLA Board regarding moving forward**
- Deliver recommendations to the OLA Board at their February 2012 meeting**
- Host a program at OLA conference to discuss with library community**

Other state models

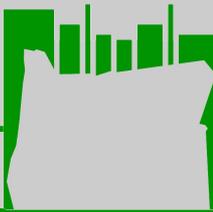


SAILS Library Network (Massachusetts)

“Provide resource sharing, direct & equal access, and meet every patron’s needs, through cooperation, leadership, & technology.”



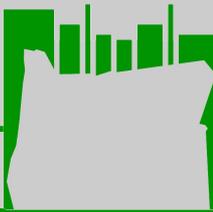
Other state models



SAILS Library Network (Massachusetts)

- Multi-type group, including public, academic, and school libraries.
- Includes a shared ILS and centralized sharing, cataloging, and other technological services.
- Delivery of materials is statewide, funded by the state and is free to libraries. SAILS works closely with the state authority, the Massachusetts Board of Commissioners, to insure the goal of technological equality for all Massachusetts citizens.





SAILS history

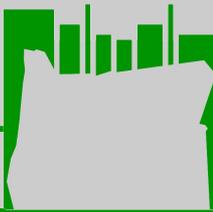
- The Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC) wanted to grant all residents equal access to library information resources.
- Formation of regional service areas was driven downwards from the MBLC, with small regional networks formed in the 1980s.
- In 1995, two smaller networks that were geographically adjacent joined together to create SAILS.

“Sharing is the biggest benefit. It made such a difference. We were scared at first, and a lot of libraries were resistant, but (sharing) didn’t turn out to be a big deal. The sharing, the technological support, and the website are worth the cost of membership.”

~ Carolyn Longworth, Director, Millicent Library ~



Other state models

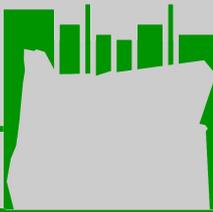


Colorado Libraries Collaborate

“The Colorado Libraries Collaborate (CLC) program allows patrons of participating libraries to borrow items from any CLC library in the state—for free!”



Other state models

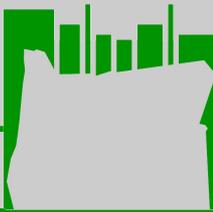


Colorado Libraries Collaborate

- Established in the late 1990s and is still operating.
- Adopted an “Insurance Reimbursement Fund” for libraries concerned about losing items. This has not proven to be an issue.



Other state models

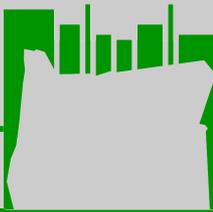


CLC top ten facts

1. Any patron of a CLC library can borrow materials from any other CLC library.
2. All public and most school, academic, and special libraries in Colorado are already CLC members.
3. You can search for CLC libraries online
4. Most CLC libraries collect CLC patron information and issue the patron an additional card or a barcode for the patron's existing library card.
5. CLC patrons must be identified as such in their borrowing records for statistical purposes.



Other state models

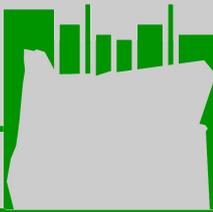


CLC top ten facts

6. Patrons borrowing from your library are subject to your local lending practices and policies, including those covering fines, damage, and loss.
7. CLC offers an Insurance Reimbursement Fund to help protect your library from the effects of loss, damage, or theft through CLC borrowing.
8. Patrons can return materials to any library in the state—but remind patrons that materials aren't considered returned until they reach their home library!
9. CLC has resources to help you explain the CLC program to patrons.
10. There is *no cost* for this service, for libraries or for patrons!



Oregon libraries already share



Metropolitan Interlibrary eXchange (MIX)

- Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah and Washington counties, Fort Vancouver Regional Library System, and Camas Public Library have had cooperative library cards since the 1980s



ORBIS Cascade Alliance

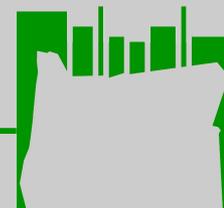


- 37 academic libraries in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho

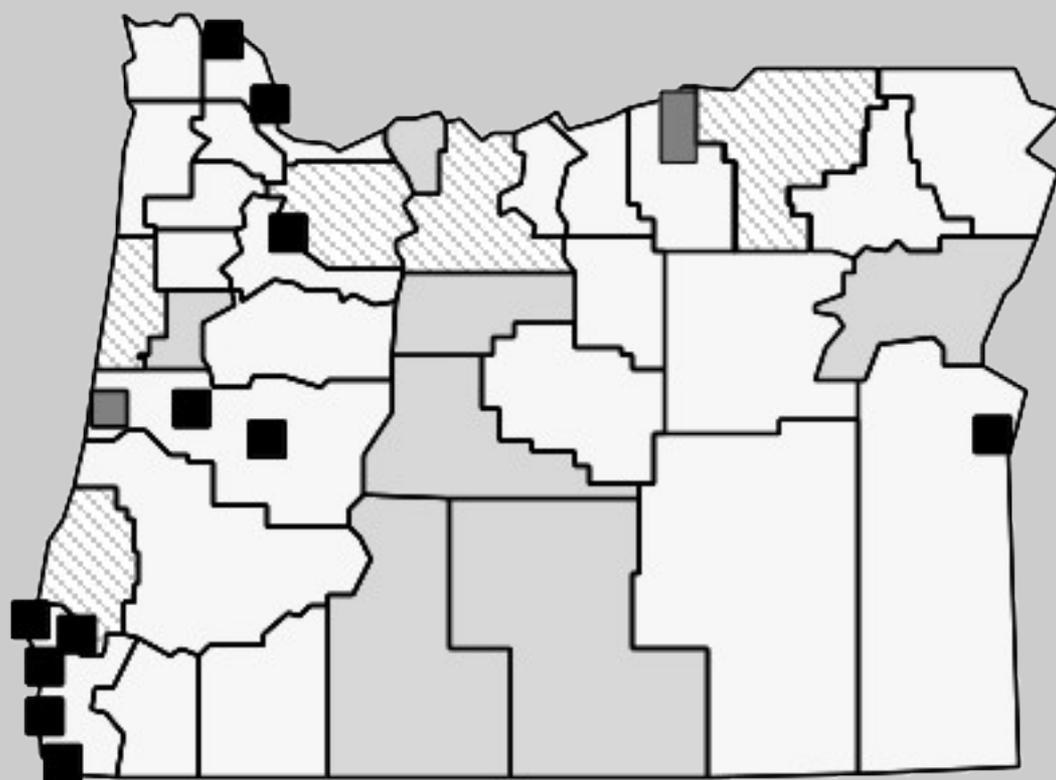
Sage Library System

- 77 libraries in 15 counties across eastern and central Oregon.

Oregon libraries already share



Library districts in Oregon



-  District is organized as a consolidated county library system
-  District is organized as a federated county library system
-  Independent library district with branch libraries
-  Independent library district with one library facility

Foundations of the proposal



Allow Oregonians who support libraries through their taxes or tuition to have access to other libraries

It's an exchange - a library extends service to users of other libraries, and vice versa

Not meant to provide universal service to unserved areas of the state

Why should a library participate?



Opens doors to materials, information and resources for your patrons

Expands access to the state's library resources

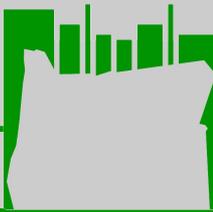
Increases use of your library materials and resources

Libraries give a little and their patrons get a lot back in return

Improves goodwill between neighboring jurisdictions

Fosters additional cooperative opportunities in the future

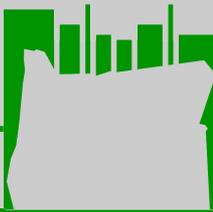
Summary of the proposal



Participation

- Voluntary, opt-in, “join if you wish” program
- Library’s participation would be free
- Library’s choice to participate would determine whether or not its patrons could participate
- Open to all types of tax-supported public & school libraries, both public & private academic libraries

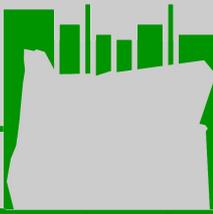
Summary of the proposal



Patron registration/participation

- Borrowing would be free of charge to the patron
- Activity would be patron initiated, no library-to-library intervention
- Patron goes to the library, registers, complies with that library's policies for ID, checkout periods, limits, etc., checks out & returns materials to the library, is responsible for own fines & fees

Summary of the proposal



Limits

- Libraries set their own limits on use by program participants that could be different than local patrons' limits
- What is your library's comfort level?

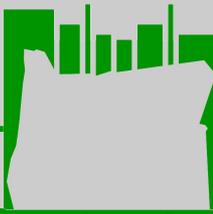
Summary of the proposal



Access levels

- Primary goal is access to materials
- Other services would be a local decision (EX: ILLs, access to online databases)

Summary of the proposal



Verification

- Patrons would be required to have a home library card first before going to another participating library
- Makes home library the gateway to expanded resources
- Eliminates the need for the second library to verify residency

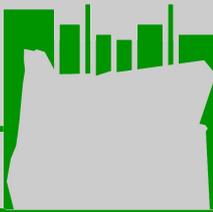
Summary of the proposal



Unserved patrons

- Out-of-area patrons from unserved areas who buy library cards at a participating library can then use other libraries in the Program
- Eliminates a potential hassle for libraries trying to differentiate between categories of patrons

Summary of the proposal



Evaluation

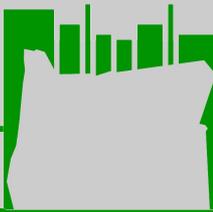
- Committee recommends surveying participating libraries at beginning, middle and end of trial to gather statistics, feedback
- Participating patrons should be surveyed at time of registration and time of card renewal
- Participation could provide future opportunities for additional cooperative relationships among libraries

Summary of the proposal

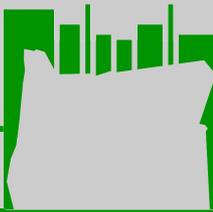


Administration

- The Committee recommends a three year trial beginning January 1, 2013
- Patrons would be identified using a common patron code, EX: “Oregon Card”
- Facilitates statistical analysis, allows libraries to set their own use parameters
- An Executive Committee would handle questions or issues

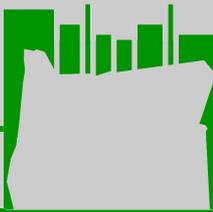


Should program participation be limited to libraries that are tax or tuition supported?



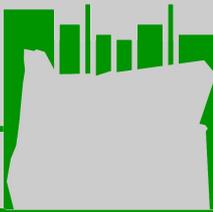
What about imbalances in the level of library service between neighboring libraries?

How do we mitigate potential impact on a library's database subscriptions?



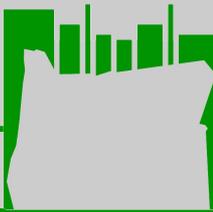
This proposal *does not* resolve the issue of Oregon's "unserved" population.

Should it?



**Some libraries have varying levels of service
(different categories of patrons) as local circumstances dictate.**

Do we care in terms of program participation?



Is it okay if libraries continue to charge small fees for patron registration and issuing cards?

**Do you have other
questions, comments, or concerns?**

Thank you.



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