

Joint Library Planning Committee
September 16, 2009
R.A. Gray Building, Heritage Hall

Bookmarks II
Attachment to the Minutes

1. Comparison among OhioLink, Galileo, and Illinois library automation systems is part of the Technical Workgroups information gathering.
2. Changes to public library and school library automation will require massive training for local librarians and K-12 media specialists. In public schools, many specialists do not have the MLS degree. This is both a very large logistical challenge and a cost issue.
3. Public input emphasized that services for each sector are driven by the mission of the entities and the needs of their users.
4. The cost of interlibrary load (ILL) is of three types; there is a transaction fee in OCLC, staff time in responding to a request, and shipping expenses. A less expensive method is being refined. Unmediated borrowing or "uBorrow" is accomplished by a user online without the necessity of staff coordination.
5. The need for vocational resources as well as academic resources was stated.
6. Include the efficiencies and cost savings attainable by collaboration as well as consolidation.
7. School libraries can provide access to bibliographic information from FCLA and CCLA via SUNLINK. Everyone can access this information via the Web.
8. FCLA and CCLA both provide flexibility and customization based on the software used to provide searches (Endeca/MANGO and Primo). Also, there have been many years of collaboration that contributed to this current level of flexibility.
9. School libraries have no cost of ILL within the district, but there is a cost between districts. The courier service that currently works for public libraries through the Tampa Bay Library Consortium could be expanded to include one stop per district at a very low cost.