

CAVAL Reciprocal Borrowing Past Practice, Future Strategies

CAVAL Resource Sharing Forum 2016

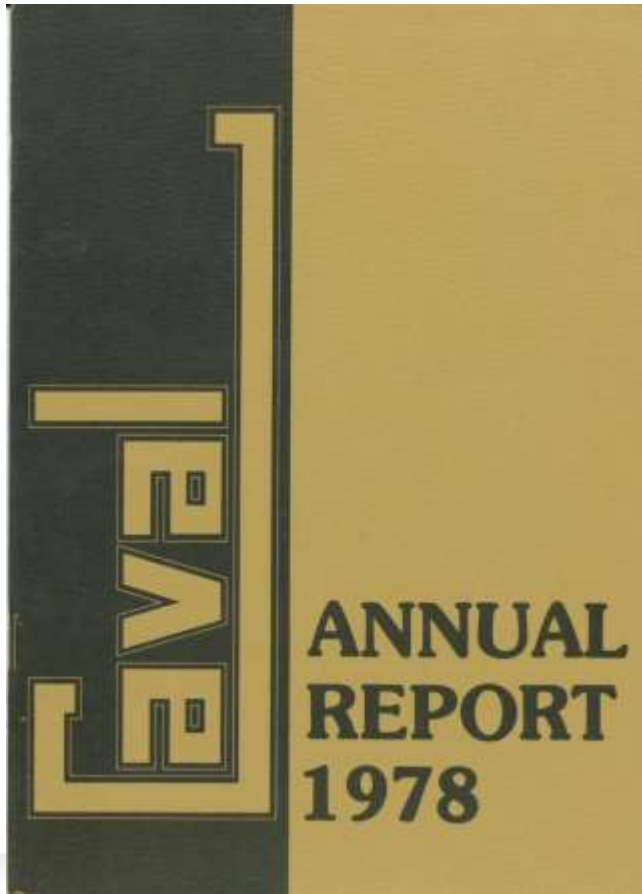
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CEO, CAVAL



In the beginning....



The Heroic Age of Library Co-operation

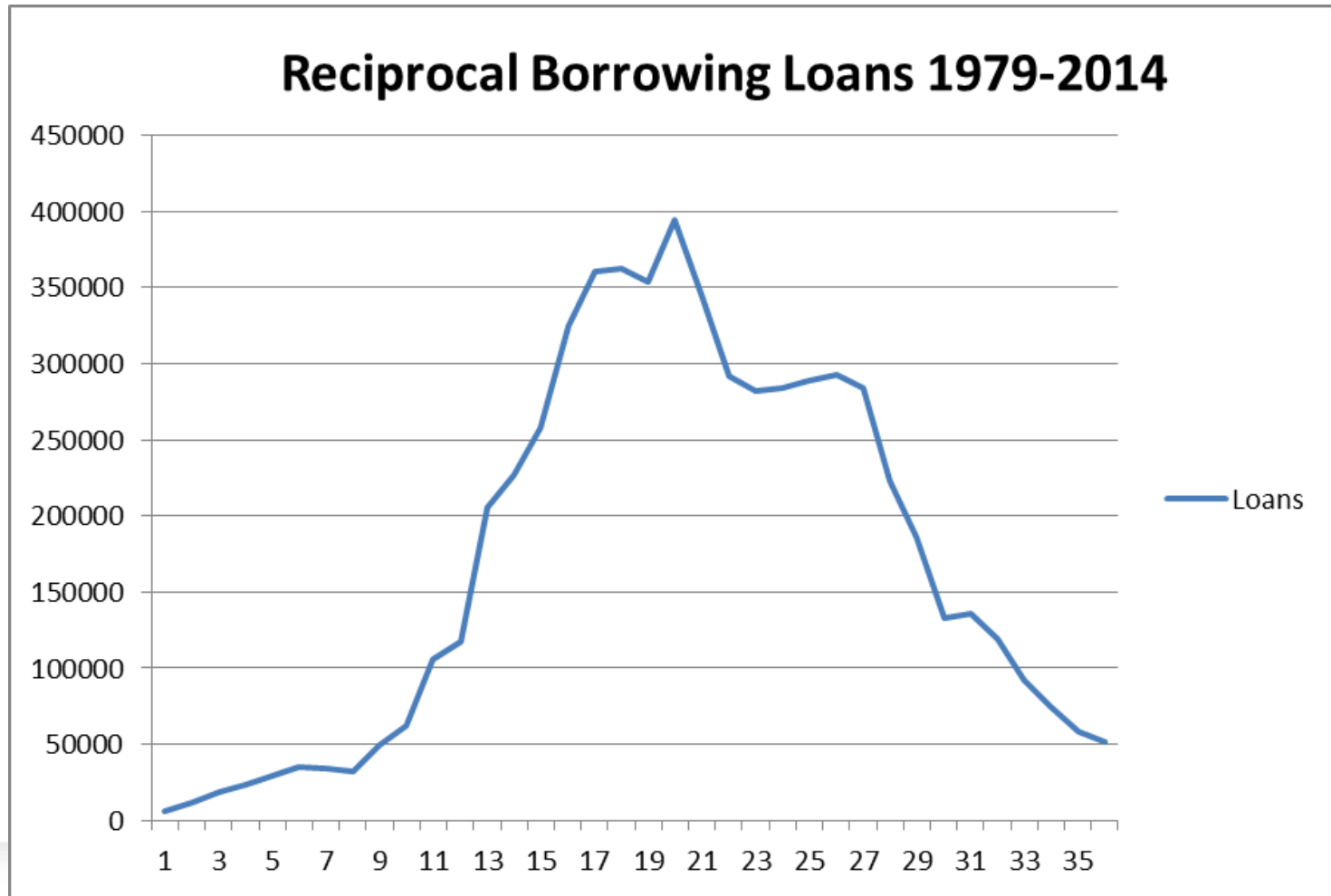


- UWA/WAIT/Murdoch (WA) 1975
- CAVAL (VIC) 1979
- OLC (NSW) 1980
- ALCAE (QLD) 1981
- CLANN (NSW) 1982

CAVAL Reciprocal Borrowing Growth

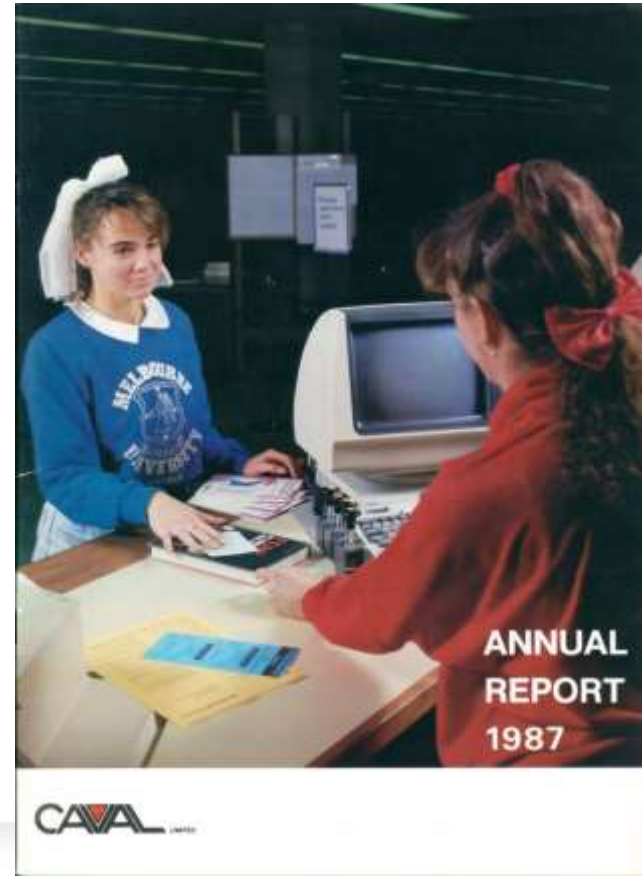
- 1976 **Cohen Report** - Shared Cataloguing Project
- 1978 **CAVAL foundation**
- 1979 **CAVAL Reciprocal Borrowing Pilot** (CAEs, Deakin & SCV) 14 libraries, 6,110 loans
- 1981 **Operational** – 17 libraries, 18,456 loans
- 1984 21 libraries, 35,146 loans
- 1988 **Full undergraduate access** (LTU, UoM)
- 1989 31 libraries, 106,084 loans
- 1998 **Peak** 394,759 loans, (32,506 enrolments in 1996)

CAVAL Reciprocal Borrowing 1979-2014



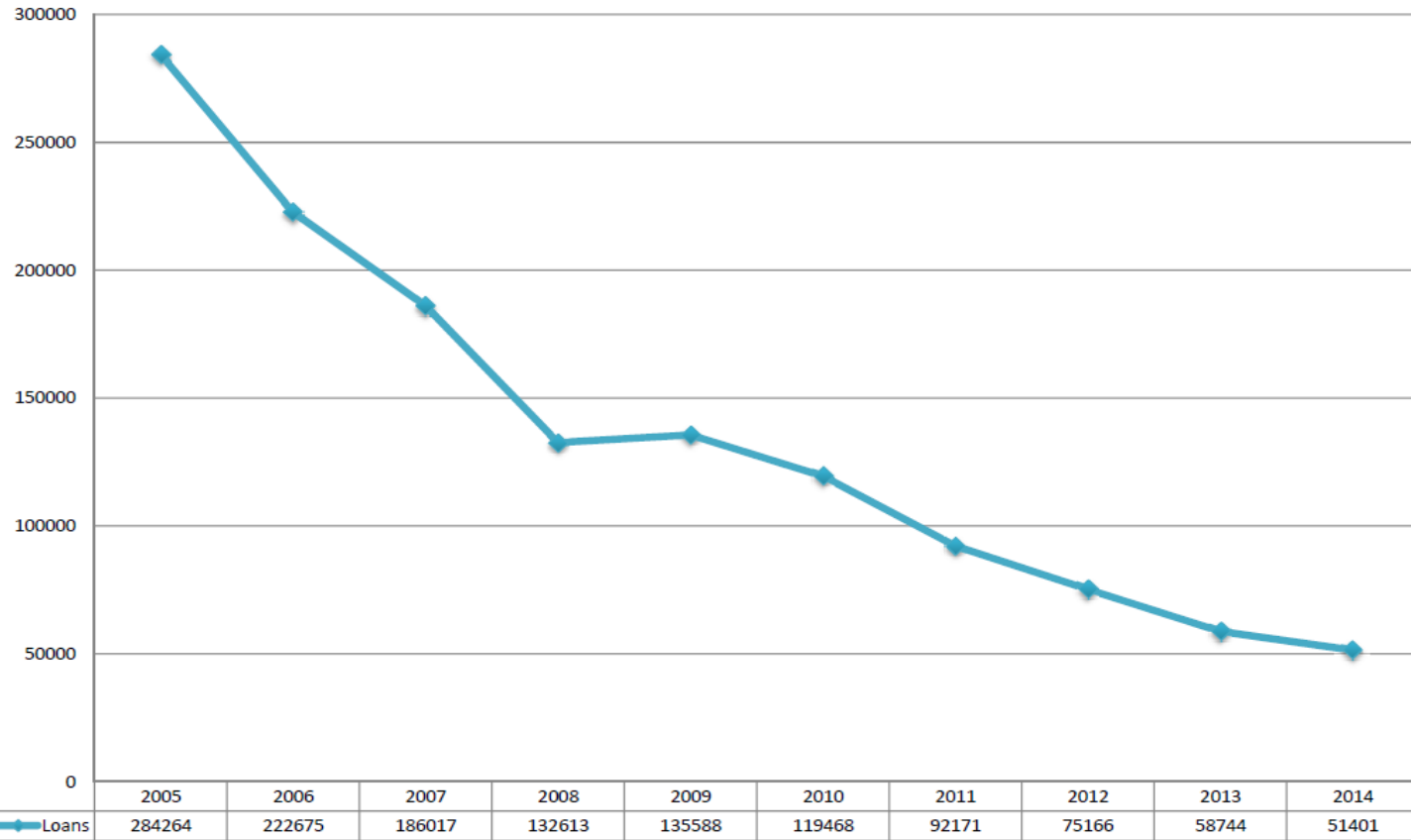
Drivers for Reciprocal Borrowing Growth

- Involvement of all member libraries
- Undergraduate as well as postgraduate
- Cool-Cat 1987
- RAMS 1995
- Service paradigm was print based, manual, custodian focused



The Age of Disruption

CAVAL Reciprocal Borrowing Program - Total Loans



Drivers for Disruption

- Declining use of print in member libraries
- Availability of e-books and digitized material
- More convenient alternatives – unmediated request and delivery (5 CAVAL members joined BONUS+)
- Cumbersome procedures acting as blockages to access
- De-administering “over-the-counter” transactional tasks
- Cost per loan increasing
- Parallel ULANZ borrowing program

Reciprocal Borrowing Review

- PSC review of Reciprocal Borrowing Program in 2015, initiated by Reciprocal Borrowing Committee
- Home borrower registrations eliminated
- Enrolments directly at preferred host library on presentation of institution ID
- CAVAL borrower card still in use for multiple enrolments (now issued by the host library)
- NRAMS database discontinued, no borrower status checks
- Home-host reimbursement system still in place
- CAVAL RBAC remains in place as a user group

The Current Environment

- Budget constraints
- Staff administrative burden
- Multiple options for key library activities
- ‘Global village’ – user expectations have changed
- Focus on e-content, e-delivery
- Ongoing requirement for print (and resourcing of print)
- Investment in standards and protocols, open systems
- Renewed focus on collaboration in library community

Resource Sharing Vision

- Opportunities for collaboration and co-operation to complement and displace CAVAL reciprocal borrowing
- Blending of reciprocal borrowing, ILL and DDS
- Simple, intuitive solutions to enhance the user experience
- No single solution fits all, best of breed provides maximum flexibility
- Streamline back office workflows
- Minimise intermediaries and interventions
- Speed up delivery to the user
- Maximise value of and access to the whole collection
- Leverage local or other synergies between libraries

Opportunities

- Leverage local/regional cooperation
- Collection development 'clusters' around specific research areas and 'collections of excellence'
- Managing down resourcing of print/make better use of print
- Reduce dependence on 'single provider' – select 'best of breed' solutions
- Minimise cost of collaboration – 'load balancing', preferential courier rates
- Creation of a national (unmediated) resource-sharing network
- Create international resource-sharing communities

Nuts and bolts – which bits do what

- Walk-in Reciprocal Borrowing (CAVAL, ULANZ networks)
- Print book sharing (CAVALborrow(Relais D2D), BONUS+, ALMA)
- Interlibrary Loan / DDS (RelaisILL, VDX, OCLC) – LADD
- Third party/commercial document delivery suppliers (Infotrieve, Subito, Reprints Desk etc.)
- P2P electronic article delivery (RapidILL, Article Reach)
- Standards/protocols/linking (NCIP) but what does this mean to the user?
- Interoperability between systems and discovery layers – APIs
- Vendor collaboration as well as library collaboration
- Local support, managed service (CAVAL Helpdesk, vendors, intermediaries)



CAVALborrow

CAVALborrow

- Print resource-sharing consortium established by CAVAL
- Based on Relais D2D software
- Unmediated patron requesting of books, directly between members of the consortium
- No intermediary, no transaction fees
- Live-availability search via discovery layer
- Membership open to all Australian and New Zealand university libraries

System Integration

CAVAL**borrow**



- Works with any LMS – no uploads required
- Primo tile available – to pass search parameters into CAVAlborrow
- Alma and Primo integration at RMIT & UNSW
- Can also integrate with RelaisILL – providing a single docdel workflow

Development Path

CAVAL**borrow**



- Development of CAVAlborrow network with partners nationally
- Regional and national tier models
- Partnership with BONUS+ network to create linkage between CAVAlborrow & BONUS+
- Relais International and ILL vendor co-operation and co-development
- National scale unmediated print resource sharing network
- Relais enhancement of D2D software to enable direct (walk-in) borrowing, with no prior borrower registration

RAPID/ILL



- CAVAL is leading the establishment of an Australian and New Zealand RAPID/ILL consortium
- Currently 20 pods worldwide, 950 members
- Participating libraries agree to fulfil article level “non-returnable” requests between each other
- No transaction charge, 24 hour turnaround, load balancing
- Fully electronic delivery, direct to library or end user
- Seamless to the user – integrated with ILL
- Significantly reduces staff time
- Integrates with Relais and others
- CAVAL to co-ordinate set-up with Rapid
- Operates on a cost-recovery basis

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at other
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