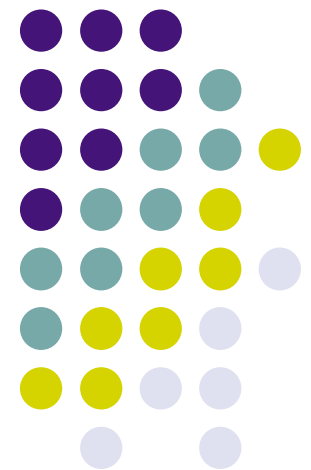


Resource Sharing Overview

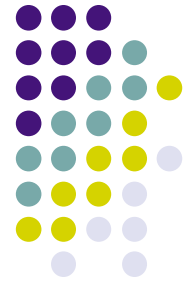
Lincoln Trail Libraries System
April 17, 2006





Interlibrary Loan

- Definition of Interlibrary Loan
 - Within LINC
 - LINC libraries loan materials between themselves; patrons initiate most requests
 - Within LTLS
 - All libraries request materials for patrons, primarily use OCLC, LINC, CARLI, SILC as finding aids
 - Outside LTLS
 - LTLS libraries request materials for patrons, primarily use OCLC, CARLI, SILC as finding aids
 - Outside Illinois
 - LTLS libraries request materials for patrons, primarily use OCLC, SILC, Google Open WorldCat as finding aids



LTLS ILL Milestones

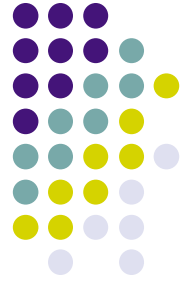
- 1967 - Interlibrary Loan first offered
- 1978 - LTLS entered into agreement with UI to run ILL borrowing
- 1993 - LINC libraries voted to allow all patrons to initiate own ILL through LINC (1st multitype consortium to do this)
- 1993 - LINC libraries voted to have materials be either available for requests (ILL) by all or not requestable by anyone
- 1994 - FirstSearch offered to libraries
- 2004 - SILC union catalog created (subset of WorldCat with Illinois library holdings)



Reciprocal Borrowing

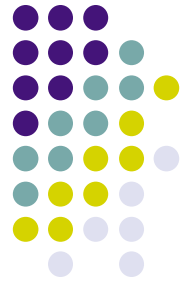
- Definition of Reciprocal Borrowing - public libraries honor cards from other public libraries and let public library patrons check out materials
- Between LINC public libraries
 - Because LINC libraries share a patron database, checking out materials is simple
- Between LTLS public libraries
 - Patrons from all LTLS public libraries can check out at all other LTLS public libraries
- Outside LTLS
 - Public libraries in the entire state should public library patron cards

LTLS Reciprocal Access Milestones



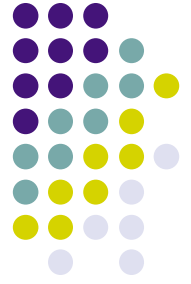
- 1967 - LTLS public library members began offering reciprocal borrowing
- 1990 - Reciprocal Access policy adopted stating public library reciprocal borrowing should supply 60% of local need; if not, a library can lose access
- 2005 - the above portion of the Reciprocal Access policy was rescinded, allowing libraries to make their own decisions about local need (decisions between libraries only, not systemwide)

What is the role of ISL in this?



- The Illinois State Library has adopted an ILLINET ILL Policy
 - Libraries may pass more lenient policies than the ILLINET Policy
 - LTLS ILL policy is modelled on the ILLINET ILL Policy
- There is no official Reciprocal Borrowing policy other than the Illinois Intersystem Reciprocal Borrowing Covenant
 - Participating in this is a system requirement and is also required for receipt of per capita grant funds

How does LINC handle Reciprocal Borrowing?



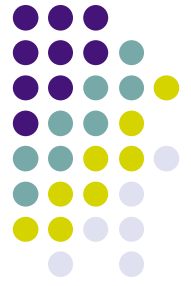
- All LINC public library patrons are entered in the same patron database so libraries have access to each other's records and can checkout with ease
- LINC libraries also enter patron records for non-LINC public libraries by assigning a special 1000 barcode to them (enabling patrons to use the system). (These patrons must 'belong' to an automated library which can skew statistics)
- LINC libraries honor each library's fine/fee limits and don't check out to patrons who exceed those limits



LINC Libraries ILL Policies

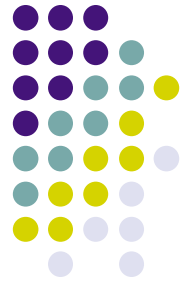
- ILL is handled by the Horizon software using the holds functionality in the software
- Libraries can determine which materials are not available for holds (ex: reference)
- Libraries must either make materials unavailable for holds or available to all patrons
 - Local Holds issue being discussed would change this so only particular patrons would be able to place holds on certain items

How is Horizon configured to enable Interlibrary Loan?



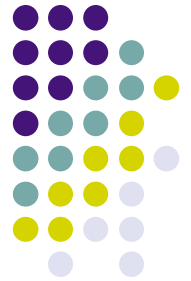
- Several rules are in place in the Horizon holds matrix
 - According to the 1993 LINC agreement, items are set so either no one can place holds or anyone can place holds
 - Items that allow holds are also set so local patrons get priority for that item when the item becomes available (regardless of where they are in the queue)
 - These rules work when holds are placed on a title; if placed on a specific barcode, the rules aren't followed by Horizon's holds matrix

How do other systems handle local holds?



- Rolling Prairie Library System does not allow local holds in the LLSAP
- Shawnee Library System allows new items to be requested by local patrons only for 3 months
- Lewis & Clark Library System does not allow local holds in its LLSAP
- North Suburban's CCS system allows local holds but reciprocity is encouraged (share as much as possible, don't request if you won't ILL it).
- Alliance Library System has 1 library that uses a local hold option.

How do other systems handle local holds?



- DuPage Library System allows local holds, defined by the library but generally bestsellers and dvd's
- HAL (one of the PALS' LLSAPs) doesn't allow local holds but they do allow libraries to restrict certain materials so that the request must be picked up in the library that owns the item (av, leased, rental)
- Quad-LINC (one of the PALS' LLSAPs) doesn't allow local holds. If libraries don't loan certain materials, they can't borrow them.