Academic Libraries of Indiana  
Resource Advisory Committee (RAC)  
Summary: RAC Chair attendance at ICOLC/Lyrasis consortia ebook workshop, November 2013

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**Agenda:**

session 1 – Getting Started and Basic Issues of Consortial eBook Licensing  
session 2 - Business Models  
session 3 - Other important issues  
session 4 – Synthesis/Major Issues/Sharing and Discussing with Vendors

the LYRASIS SharePoint site at [http://extra.lyrasis.org/sites/icolc](http://extra.lyrasis.org/sites/icolc)  
log in credentials:  
User name   Lyrasisicolc [note the backslash]  
Password   L0bt4 [zero, not capital O] -- please do not share this information widely

61 registered participants from North American Consortia. Lyrasis sent 5, MCLS sent 4 people - 1 MCLS + 3 institution representatives (2 Central Michigan, 1 Ferris state). Some other consortia also sent member institution representatives as well, not just consortia staff.

Primary take away from the event for me: What are you trying to achieve? Ask that question first.  
Access - maybe ownership isn't as high a priority - subscription collections = more titles for less money, okay  
Collection Development/Building - willing to pay more for ownership and greater input on selection to ensure better fit. Less titles, but more specific to needs.

**First session**

Report outs from consortial licensing ebooks – Mobius, NY3R, WNYLRC

Primary discussion points:  
1. Motivation/Impetus for the project  
2. The value proposition and aligning expectations  
3. Establishing the Constituency – Natural and politically determined/required  
4. Organizing and communicating with the constituency  
5. Funding and cost-sharing selection development  
6. Procedural requirements and decisions – working with the vendors

**Mobius**, multi-type consortia, 70 members - extend the mission of resource sharing into electronic realm related to union catalog. EBSCO, subscription collections  
opt in participation. process took about 6 months, information sharing, trial, to vote (June 5). implementation July 1. total price based on FTE by vendor, individual pricing ultimately was tiered. if not all members participated pricing would be adjusted: 10% drop in FTE = 2% decrease in price  
60 members participated so price decrease of 2% from original quote (8 did not participate) still working on special issues regarding union catalog (III system) ended up with 6 collections from EBSCO, since such diverse group of institutions - academic, community college, clinical, public library, etc total unique titles = 142K - subscription model

**NY3R** - Connect NY - 18 academic institutions. Ingram Coutts - EBL, DDA concerns with union catalog integration $250K budget  

**WNYLRC** - one of 9 NY 3Rs  
activating user committees to explore platforms, identify issues, collect feedback to inform decision making allow user to drive decision - where are they coming from?  
cataloging support - central cataloger looking to programmatically batch. goal specifically not to touch every record
include catalogers on working group

Takeaway: amount of support and work that is required entering into new approach - is this something requires coordinator?

Second session

Connect NY - EBL
goal: balance between access and ownership
18 institutions contribute 1% of acquisitions budget ($4K-$30K/institution). total budget $250K
$127K purchased titles (444 titles - avg cost $287/title), $99K in STLs (6085 loans - avg $16/loan, 7 day STL). multiplier - 3X. after 3 STLs triggers purchase. disparity between individual institution’s benefit from the program. RIT, getting $74K on their original investment of $27K. Union college contributing $20K, initiated purchases for about $10K worth of titles. thought that larger FTE schools may have more of an impact on direction of spending - hard to allocate cost vs benefit.

Orbis Cascade - YBP/EBL
goal: sharing across many institutions
15 STLs before purchase. 5X multiplier.
37 institutions. 30% even split $8K, 35% FTE, 35% materials budget.
started July 2011-Oct 2013
owned titles, 1115. owned loans = 44,600. unowned loans = 91K
cost per use less than $5/use
77% of titles are used - think good profiling. Wiley & T&F = publishers with highest use.
majority of members use YBP, YBP = preferred vendor
16,000 titles in DDA pool. $1M budget/year.

consortial DDA – a supplement to what institutions are doing locally with ebooks focus on front list titles, rely on subscription collections for backlist..?

things to think about: how do you balance consortial dda vs individual dda - competing against each other? deduplication across plans.. but what about one institution has something, but no one else does. does that mean it's held out?
how do you track local programs? local ebook collecting (blocking publishers, etc.)

Colorado Alliance - YBP, ebrary & EBL
multiplier of 2.5X
4000 EBL records - purchased 125, 4179 STLs - spent $50K May 2012 - Oct 2013. Now up to 265 titles purchase.
1800 ebrary records - purchased 72, 308 STLs - spent $3K Sept 2012 - Oct 2013 - extenuating circumstances
EBL - 21,092 access, 10,900 did not trigger STL. 45% of use from one institution. how does skewed use impact overall approach.
DDA does make sense, but needs time. initial data indicates most titles used by 1-2 institutions. free previous period is also very important/useful.

NY3Rs - EBL
novanet model - limited use = list price for each purchase rather than multiplier approach -- based off approached develop for novanet consortia in Canada
anticipated 3/4s of funds going towards STLs

non- DDAs
WRLC - EBSCO academic collection subscription
initial term of 18 months, then option to renew at same price for 2 12-month terms. cost per use, below $2 supporting robust access - not growing long term collection
friction for users, vendor platform requires separate patron accounts to access consortial titles vs institution-specific titles

Project Muse via Lyrasis
growing subject collections by non-ARLs. price points indicate support for this trend importance of getting records in the catalog as quickly as possible
PM collection - highly selective in terms of “good” titles
CDL
Evidence based selection (EBS) model for engineering books - CRCnetbase engineering
CDL pitched to T&F based off Elsevier EBS model
Negotiated a multiplier, cost per title, and spend ceiling.
Cost share model = 8 equal contribution by 8 campuses. With that, equal votes. Need 3 yes's to pick the titles.
Labor intensive process - to review all titles and indicate which of interest (based off used titles)
Is one year of use enough to make good decisions, rolling periods though depending on when books come in.

Specialized collection of Chinese ebooks via Airtiti
6 campuses, Chinese language monographs
$10K committed before trial begins. If selectors don't select enough titles, selectors will do it.

Third session
Survey to ICOLC list - 24 respondents
currently doing:
10 - DDA
6 - Publisher packages
8 - Aggregator packages

Selection & Acquisition
Publishers are concerned with STLs. If STLs go away, can we ask for longer preview periods?

Catalog Management & Metadata
YBP not supplying records with OCLC number - problem with holdings
What about new agreement between OCLC and Proquest to include OCLC numbers, presumably not benefitting YBP originating records

Discovery
Benefit of shared discovery layer, equal playing field

Assessment
Importance of regular assessment for meaningful analysis
Complicated data to explain, that's a speed bump

Fourth session – participated in discussion and note taking for small group. Did not take personal notes.

In summary, the workshop was very helpful to assist me in thinking beyond just a single library perspective about the possibilities of ebooks. I think the workshop helped me to lead a discussion within the RAC about perspectives on ebrary academic complete collection and also helped provide additional details about future ebooks possibilities – for example, User Driven Acquisitions possibilities, like Lyrisis is talking about now, with Gale. The importance of the group of institutions being on the same page from the beginning about what they would want from ebooks – so that expectations are managed and reasonable as well as to communicate to stakeholders was also very useful.