ENUG 2021 Day 1: E-ILL, CDL, and ISO18626: Oh My! New services for institutional sharing (Allen Jones)

Tuesday, 10/26 3:00 PM

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And I'm here to basically keep an eye on chat so that you can post any questions that you have. For the presenter. In chat. And I will monitor those grab those and we will go through a question, those questions at the end of the presentation.

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So let me just turn on recording.

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And it's my pleasure to introduce Alan Jones of the new school. He's here with his presentation, EILLCDL, and ISO eight 625. Oh my new services for institutional sharing.

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So, Alan.

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and I am seeing your slides.

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But I'm also seeing your next slide coming up to your notes.

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Looks good.

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Let me just go back here.

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Whoops.

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Okay.

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Okay.

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Um, I wanted to. My name is Alan Jones I'm the Director of Digital Library and technical services at the new school.

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You may have seen me earlier in the day when I was presenting Luna,

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my one of my main interests is has been in interlibrary lending, particularly controlled digital lending, as well as electronic I ll related to licenses and the protocols that a lot of this happens with, which is the ISO 1866 protocol.

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So what I'm going to do is I'm going to assume nothing, and talk a little bit about some jargon that we tend to throw around with in our library systems.

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And then I'm going to talk a little bit about the evolution of some of the systems, and then talk much more at length about some emerging trends and technologies that are that are becoming available and becoming available to you, not just through, not

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just through Alma but through also your electronic resource vendors and I think the goal here is really to raise awareness, so that you can both

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be more strategic in your licensing, as well as more strategic in in your software choice. So with that, I'm going to get started but as I said we're going to first just start with some terms here.

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So, there are two different types of interlibrary lending that tend to get focused on one of them is called returnables and that's basically where you have a physical item that's being sent to requesting library, And there's a return trip that's required

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right. So, a non returnable may be something like a digital object. It may be something like a PDF of an article or of a book chapter.

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for the distribution of DRM free copies of ebooks. So a lot of the non returnable stuff is basically the way to think of this as it's stuff that's not making a return trip.

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Um.

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So with that, I'm sorry when you, when you think about these two different methods.

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Most of them are managed in some kind of transaction software such as Elliot may also be within your oma instance, some of you may have subscribed to the rapid auto service, or you may be using something like in reach or autograph it share it.

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But the point is is that all of these are basically in some type of request service that's either internal to your library service platform or external.

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So there are two different types of lending. The first lending is basically library to library in other words there's a requesting library and there's a supplying library and the to exchange messaging between both nodes on the network.

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Another way to to work is something that's called broker base and in this particular case, what you have is you have both the holdings as well as the

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connections and addresses of all of the different systems within a cluster of libraries. So for example, if there's a particular book that's being requested the network may say that here the subset, the subset of libraries that own this particular item.

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And here's a subset of that particular subset, where the, where this item is available, and then based on that.

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Sometimes load balancing and other types of determinations. You find a single supplier and then that network basically mediates that particular transaction.

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So, in many ways, whether it's print object, whether it's, whether it's a digital object.

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There's this back and forth, but the point is it's much more of kind of a hub and spoke model, as opposed to direct peer to peer type of model.

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So all of this communication happens, at least for the most part in there, there's a number of different ways that I'm going to get into next with two different types of protocols.

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One of them is ISO.

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10 160 10 161. And that's an older protocol that's basically been used between different types of machine.

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But between different types of servers uses an old artifact

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structure in terms of its messaging between the requesting library and the supplying library, and there's a lot of data that has to be known about those particular holdings in order for.

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In order for a particular transaction to be fulfilled. So, more recently, within 2015 and 2016 that stack of protocols has actually been replaced by this new ISO standard called 1866 1866 is based on our standard internet traffic.

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And the, the, using the HTTP and HTTPS transport, and it's using messaging in the format of XML.

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This should be two different types of technologies that are very familiar to people.

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And whereas, 10 160 and 10 161 kind of retrofitted things for electronic delivery.

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1866 is much more geared around electronic delivery of material it's included in the scope.

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And it's included in the actual messaging of the protocol itself.

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One of the other advantages to it is that not only will the, not only can you encrypt the, the two end points of the, of the message, but you can also encrypt the message itself.

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So it's a much more secure protocol than the two that used to have to happen with 10 161 61. The other thing to keep in mind is is that because we're using standard internet traffic.

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There are no ports for firewalls to be opened or not and this this type of because we're actually using Port 443.

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There's no kind of mediation that's needed by network team.

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So now that we've talked about the different styles of communication and we've also talked about the different methods or modes of communication. I want to talk a little bit about what the goals of my presentation are.

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The first is to kind of give you an understanding of what this 1866 standard actually is.

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Second, I want to talk about other features and trends and pilots and other types of things that are now emerging in part because of some of the discussions that have happened within the 1866 community, but also because of other types of things that have

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been going on with the pandemic and other types of things so controlled digital lending maybe a phrase that you've heard about.

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So, or the conversion of print materials to electronic and what what works and what doesn't what's in copyright what's not.

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And finally, I want to talk about some of the gaps that exist for discovering delivery in some of these services so that you get an idea that even though the the the messaging is there for delivery.

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Some of our biggest problems is are actually in knowing what's available what's not and who has what what material.

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So, I apologize for the size of of some of the print here but I wanted to go through what a typical ISO 1866 message looks like.

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so you have an idea of the, of the structure of the actual message itself. So in the black we basically have the container as far as what the version of ISO 1866 is what its name spaces.

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There's also a link to a style sheet, and to give a sense of how to interpret some of this.

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Some of the message that's, that's actually encoded within the request within the request brackets, the header information basically is the information from the requesting library to the supplying library.

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So for example, it might have something like a transaction number in the, in the message body so that when we're talking about a particular transaction, if there are multiple transactions that are going from request or to supplier, we actually know the

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one we're talking about bibliographic data which is in read can be as much or as little as, as you might want may have things like ISBN numbers it may have OCLC numbers.

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Any other types of identifiers that would be used in order to disambiguate this request from other types of requests. The publication information is actually what the request type actually is, we're looking for a book, the publication date, etc etc.

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This can sometimes be used for rights information, and in the interpretation of rights rights info. And then the service info is actually the information about the particular type of request.

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So in this particular request we're looking at alone, which means that there is a return trip.

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We're looking at a service member level of normal not rush.

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The preferred format is printed it could also be electronic.

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And then there's an indicator about does it have to be this particular edition or does it have to be a specific edition.

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The supplier basically has a response to this. And again you can see the header information actually there in the library identifiers, typically are ISO identifiers, but they could be other types of identifiers like OCLC numbers.

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The agency value is.

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Another indicator is another indicator of the, of the library.

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Again, you have the requesting ID, and then the actual message back saying, I can supply this item that you just requested.

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So a typical request back and forth might look something like this.

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And again, I apologize for the size of type but this is a full request.

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You have the supplying information, the or the request to the supplier the requesting agency ID. You also have the bibliographic info and here I've included something that has an ISP as well as in OCLC identifier.

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You'll also see the publication info, what type of service that we're actually asking for.

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As well as, here's where it wants you to send it.

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Here's where.

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And here are my preferred delivery delivery options.

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You can also see that we're providing a electronic email address, which is basically if you have any problems.

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Then here's the person to contact about this, the maximum cost is basically saying, I mean, I'm willing to pay up to $50 for this particular transaction.

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Now, the response back from the supplier is basically confirming that they've that they've gotten all that information and that request was heard as expected.

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So, as I said, Hey, I'm looking for this book I prefer print, and I need you to send it to this particular library and if you have any questions email me at Mary Smith at x y z.edu.

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I'm willing to pay up to 50 bucks for it.

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and acknowledgement basically goes yeah I heard you.

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So, going back then.

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After the book after the supplier has actually shipped the book,

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the responder the responder says,

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I just shut the book to you it's do on 622.

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Here's my item ID I dropped the address dropped it to the address you gave me I charged 35 bucks for it.

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Yeah, I heard.

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So, coming back now.

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So it's really important that this stuff actually stay in sync. The whole reason for the acknowledgement is that when the statuses.

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Get out of sync, um, that's when somebody actually has to be contacted. So in this particular case it says I received the, the book. And, yeah, I heard you going back here, I just ship this book back to you because it's been done with the patron.

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And then what happens is that that actually changes within the within the suppliers inventory system, it changes it to a status of ship to return.

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Yeah, I heard you.

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So then when the when the supplier actually receives the book that the the request or it again acknowledges that I heard it, and then it's, it's basically done.

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Now, that is the typical ISO 1866 2017 interaction. What's happening within 2021. Is that a number of different types of of enhancements have been made to the protocol stack, but I want you to want you to be mindful of because these are the types of requests

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that we can start bite by leveraging the functionality within the protocol, we can start thinking about the types of requests that we can actually take within oma.

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So for example, one of the things that we started working on with things were things like shipping, the shipping and tracking information, including an actual tracking ID for the book, so that if you wanted your, your patron or if you wanted your I ll

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department to actually see where is my book, they be able to actually answer this question because we now have a tracking number, as well as an open code of the different types of shippers that could potentially be used.

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We also have a designation in terms of the consortium so if we wanted to facilitate consortium to consortium lending, we could do that. The other thing that's really important here is if your institution, actually belongs to more than one borrowing network.

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What this consortium designator actually does is it tells you which request or which borrowing network to actually count this loan for third one of the, one of the more important types of things that happened with the 2021 version is you can actually

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request multiple items on the same request. So things that have multiple volumes can all be encapsulated within the same request, instead of a situation where you'd have to create a single request request for each item of the, of the request.

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And finally, one of the things that happened as a direct result of coded. The supplying library can actually send the item directly to the patron. And this is something that's really important because, at a time when physical libraries weren't open, and

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there were others across the country that were.

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What 1866 2021 does is it allows that that lending library to actually ship the book directly to the patron.

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So, that was returnables now here for non returnables what we actually see is a request for a particular a particular article where you have a dry, you have, what the title what the author what the, the journal title was.

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And you'll also see that there's an electronic email address that particular email addresses the email address that we want that item to be delivered to know one of the things that that could also happen is this could be FTP.

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It could also be Article Exchange, it could be any number of other types of exchange places.

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Then Interlibrary Loan departments use in order to drop off and pick up other types of of materials. So, again, we see that this I this library has this particular journal they have this particular publication date.

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We send the request the supplier sends a request confirmation of I got it.

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On the other side, the supplier says, okay, I've copied this and I've sent it to you.

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And it's been received. So the point here is that, non returnable tend to be much easier much simpler types of transactions, but it's basically using the same type of messaging structure that says, here's what I'm asking for.

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Yeah, I heard you. I've supplied it yeah I've heard you.

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Now I'm sending it back. Yeah, I've heard you. And yeah I got the book. Yeah, I heard you. Now, with with with none returnables, it's just simply do you have this.

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Yes, I do. Here it is, and you're done.

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So, some of the enhancements for the 2021 1866. We've now included Alice Odyssey transfers.

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So if you use Odyssey either for rapid I ll if you use it for Iliad that that's secure transfer platform is actually something that's being supported by the new version of 1866.

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We've also designated source request header for non returnables as well. And we've support we've included the supporting for control digital legit lending messaging, because really, at the end of the day what controlled digital messaging is for control

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digital lending is, is it's a non returnable with a with a expiration date. So we were able to take elements from the loan, as well as elements from the copy message, put them together, and we were able to build a use case around what control digital

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lending might look like. And so let's take a look at that.

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So in this particular case what you're going to see is you're going to see your control digital lending message, you're going to see a service type of loan, and the preferred format is actually going to be electronic.

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So in this particular case, we're still requesting the book, we're requesting it as alone, but it's electronic with an expiration date with the. So in this particular case.

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The other part that I think is really important is that they're also requesting, you know, they're willing to pay up to $50 for this.

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That could be the case if if there was a physical item, and we were actually trying to subsidize the scanning of that particular item.

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We could include that type of messaging there so if it was really important for us to get the digital the control digital object of that we'd be willing to underwrite some of the scanning costs for it.

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So, this type of messaging allows that kind of invoicing and payment.

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So, again yeah I heard you coming back. You can say.

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Whoops.

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The supplier actually says, you know, I've sent this. Here's the URL to it. The delivery method is a URL.

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Here is the delivered format is a is a PDF. You can see the date set, but more importantly you can actually see the due date there. The due date is actually

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sent in the future. And this person has this item for two months. So, the supplier can set any due date that they'd like and send it back to the message.

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The other thing is is that if there's a requirement for a username and a password. This is something that's under review right now, we would be able to include that username and password to have access to that controlled digital lending object in another

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institutions, a digital asset management system. And again, I heard you.

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So, CTO contains these types of guidelines for renewals cancellations recalls.

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So let's say a patron wanted the CDO book, again, they would have the ability to actually say Can I have this for a few weeks longer.

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We also have built out scenarios for open access.

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We've created a four different scenarios for owned alone, which I'll talk about in a minute.

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The proposed structure, also allows for the secure transfer of usernames and passwords. We've also covered those DRM free items. So the point here is that the messaging if, as long as the messaging, between the two systems supports the functionality.

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This is a way that we can actually insight vendors to build the functionality that we need for some of these services.

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So with control digital lending.

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Again, I was going to just talk a little bit about it. It's the conversion of print material to digital circuits. Now your, your library may have different types of risk profiles for that.

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So, they may not want to digitize anything that's earlier than, or I'm sorry that's within the last five years. For some, they may actually want to hold to the 1987 date for others they want to make me want to go back as far as 1963.

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The point is, is that regardless of where and how they set this, that there would be the capacity or the capability for you to be able to digitize some of that material.

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Now, we have a group from the copyright from different types of copyright we have somebody from Georgetown Law we have another from Harvard Law.

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Peter buy from Princeton is also on this group as well.

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We have somebody from Canadian consortium that's been talking about.

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Fair Lending.

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So we're trying to take as many different copyrights scenarios as possible into this before we actually get to the actual act of lending, the circulation and workflow group is actually looking at how exactly do we, How exactly do we lend to this item

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and I'm going to get into a potential proposed scenario in a second and the third group is actually looking at interlibrary lending, what happens when you have different systems that are making these requests for this material.

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How does that actually go through the request or to potential broker to a supplier, and all the way around to make the loop.

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Our first priority for this particular group is going to be to focus on course reserves.

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Course Reserves was probably one of the most heavily impacted services within the within the pandemic and pandemic is over.

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But this was material that we knew was going to be available for courses. So, we were actually looking at our first use case is actually following something that Harvard actually did in digitizing a lot of the material that was on their, their physical

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reserved desk and putting it into Alma de second priority is to then begin thinking about what general circulation and request processes would actually look like so.

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I want to circulate this to someone within my fulfillment zone but I don't want to ship them the book.

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This has use cases for special collections for archives for number of different applications that we want to be able to support.

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And finally, there's a different group that's running in parallel, it's actually focused on interlibrary lending and interoperability.

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So, with the copyright stuff that I was talking about there are different types of risk tolerance that that are, that the copyright group has actually defined that we want to figure out, before we actually even get to the process of of saying yes I can

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learn this or No, I can't.

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For example, I just talked about the, the span and years.

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They're going to be some institutions that want to know is there is there an E book available for this because their general counsel has basically told them, if there's an E book license, I don't want you

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don't want you lending this material.

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There, there may be different IP organizations or international for international and national lending so for example, a lender and supplier from the US is fine, but a us to France may not be because a lot of the lending types of laws within France, are

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much stricter.

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And then we have to adhere to this process that's known as the and alone ratio. You can only lend as many copies digital copies of the book, as you have physical copies of.

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And so in order for this type of own to loan ratio to work. We have to think well what's exactly happening without alone, for example, or we just turning it to a non circulating book and it's staying on the shelf, or we actually pulling the item off the

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the shelf sequestering that item making it not available to anyone.

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Or are we taking the the item, are we scanning it and then we're moving it off to digital remote storage or dark storage so that nobody has access to it, and we're only deciding to circulate the digital object.

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So there are many different types of scenarios that we can think about with on the loan that an institution may actually want to engage in. and depending again about what your risk profile is about how how likely you are to to engage in risky behavior.

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Um, you we want to be able to engage in different types of functionality, particularly given the fact that

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control digital lending. While it might not be risky, in and of itself, and I would strongly advise you to take a look at the white paper that's available at controlled digital lending.org.

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It's based on the process it's based on the principle of first sale and fair use,

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but different general counsel's actually interpreted differently. In fact, my particular General Counsel said we don't talk about risk assessment we talked about the likelihood to be sued.

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So, some of the functional functional requirements that we've already solicited with within the user community are things like shared assets, we all don't want to be scanning the same thing.

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And we don't want to be creating copies of this. So how far, or how wide can we actually share these digital assets. Is it all the way across the community zone.

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Is it just within the network zone is it within a particular Rep. Rapid Oh pod, what, where are the boundaries for the sharing of those digital assets.

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Another particular requirement is accessibility. So, it has to adhere to the publication standards that were set out within the Marrakesh trading and current accessibility requirements, particularly for the differently abled things like text to speech

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conversion to Braille services, and these other types of ancillary support services should actually, they should be able to be taken advantage of, regardless of what the digital objects are that we're creating.

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We have to be able to have different lending periods for each of these objects. Sometimes things go on reserve. Other times they're available to as general circulation items.

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Other times, there may be items that are viewable, but we don't necessarily want them to be circulating. So, depending on what the different types of digital objects are and access policies that we actually want to promote, there may be different scenarios

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that that we want to support within these different access profiles.

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And finally, if somebody is actually using it we want a waitlist type of functionality so that if somebody is using it. The next person can actually be notified when that book is available.

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So, I'm going to talk here about a little bit about a proposed workflow using Primo, as well as using

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Ahmadi Alma so you kind of get a sense of what this particular thing might look like. So, In this particular case, I've got a, I've got our discovery layer here for the new school.

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I have a.

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The typical. This book is available in some other Consortium, but I also have a link there that says that there's a that that I have an electronic copy of this thing available from the consortium.

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So in this particular case, we may actually be able to request this from another library in our fulfillment zone, and then they'll be able to give us a CD l copy of that thing.

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In this particular case, you'll see that there's that I have two different items that are available, or two different, because I have two different physical copies.

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Sorry about that.

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I can either request the physical copy or I can request an online version and check that version out in that particular case, we would have a link that would go to the book and effectively remove that one of those copies of that book from circulation.

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So in this particular case, that book would be made.

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Because they're both in our off site facility, we could flip the, the circulation status of that item to not available.

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So that, so that there are no more incoming physical requests for that item.

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And we would check out one of those digital copies to the user who is actually requesting it.

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The other thing that we would also do is make that link to that item available within their account. So that, rather than them having to go through the Discovery Service again.

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My Account would hold those digital loans.

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I would authenticate.

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And then after I was authentic Kate.

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I would actually get a copy of the book. Now in this particular case and part of the discussions that we're actually having with the player that we're actually looking at first control digital lending is the internet archives, a Universal Viewer.

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So in this particular case, I'm opening this book, I can see the chapters for this particular book, and I can view it.

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I can also performed text to speech on it.

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And in certain certain circumstances, we're still trying to figure out how we would do this, we might offer the possibility of downloading that material.

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Alan I'm just giving you a time check that's 337. Yep. Thank you.

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So, if the item is not available, it will be added to the waitlist.

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Okay, you see here the option to join the waitlist.

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You've been added to the waitlist.

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And once that item is available, depending on what the user has actually preferred within their within their patrons both profile. They can either can get emailed.

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This item is available or they can get text message that it is.

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So, some additional features that are being discussed with the younger loan or, I'm sorry, that are being discussed within CDO different types of owned alone ratios are methods.

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A request process for items to actually be digitized and renewals again I talked about the sharing of assets interlibrary lending, we've been thinking a lot about how an external user might be able to access that material within, within our particular

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instance of on the D, as well as the ability to deliver via mobile or what he call it library simplified.

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So, I want to talk a little bit about this concept called weevil or el. There's another, there's a different type of project that's going on between pro quest actually risk, and a number of development partners and publishers to actually share licenses.

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So in this particular case, this item started out as a digital born item, but we want to share it with a user at another institution. So there's a number of participants who are actually working on this x sleepers pro quest Cal State Fullerton, There

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are a number of Colorado library sites as well as Sunni customers that are participating in what's called an E, LL. I call it a weevil or whole ebook lending pilot.

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The goal here is basically to move the licenses available from instance, for instance. So when somebody checks something out, they would actually go to a generic tokenized URL, rather than something that would be branded in new school or NYU or institutional

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ebook Central. So, at least for the purpose of the pilot, this would be something that would be mediated in other words and I, an Iowa librarian would have to approve that loan first links would be customized to each of the partners, and we'd be given

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a due date, in this particular case the pilot is allowing for circulation of ebooks to other institutions for up to two weeks.

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And once the due date expires the licenses basically returned back to the suppliers pool for that particular title. So, one of the things that we're working on with publishers basically is that you have your.

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If you have unlimited, how many licenses does that allow you to circulate if you have three, and somebody requests a book.

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Can you hold one license for yourself.

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Can you distribute two books like what's the best scenario in those types of functionality in those types of functionality requests. The other thing is that we're looking at pairs of suppliers and requesters we haven't actually gotten to

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to broker to broker

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transactions. Some of the things that we're working on and I apologize for that broken bullet, are things like discovery services should be should this be available in CDI should we actually be using OCLC targets.

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Should we be, you know, what's the right way of building this type of these types of discovery tools.

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Publishers also are contributing different types of coverage and profiles, some are just saying they're back file. Other are, others are going all in and including their new releases.

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The point here is to gather data.

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This is something that has never really been tried before. So we've actually worked with five different publishers to offer up a certain amount of material.

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We've got up to 200,000 titles that will be putting in as a consideration pool for el, depending on the different pairings.

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Depending on the different pairings. That, that pool will either be smaller or larger, depending on what the availability is from those five publishers.

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I really believe that this is an example of how different publishers aggregators and user communities could actually work with x leaders in pro quest to solve a common problem.

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And I believe, or at least I'm hoping that this model actually works with with others. The other thing I also want to say is that a lot of these different types of services, whether it's controlled digital lending, or whether it's yellow can actually

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much more complimentary. In this particular case, this is just the first release, it's what's called an MVP or minimally viable candidate. The requests are not going to any kind of a branded ebook Central, they're only going to a generic ebook Central.

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And there's a lot of human mediation that's going on here. One of the things that we're going to be looking at or where are the places that we could tweak to allow different types of automation to occur.

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The whole point of this MVP is to see. Can we successfully loan this item to another institution and get the item back. So, from the.

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So it really is a very very simple proof of concept login info for the for access to the E book is going to be sent to the requesting library and the requesting libraries can email the patron.

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So, there is no automation again somebody has to, to manage the, the transaction of that of that book.

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We've agreed between all of the development partners that there's going to be a two week loan.

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There may be some who want that to be extended, there may be others who actually want to have that diminished. For the purpose of the, for the purpose of the pilot.

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There isn't going to be any downloading any copying of text any printing or any chapter export this is just going to be a two week loan.

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So, as I said, this was basically a continuum. So, when you think about AI Ll e Ll may be available for newer materials CDO may be available for older material that doesn't have an ebook surrogate.

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And then we can do what we've been doing with the standards based I ll and build off of some of that. One of the things that I have a hope for is that CTO and he will actually use these standards, so that rather than creating these kind of proprietary

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silos and stacks will be able to work with any ebook vendor to do EIL.

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As I was saying, if there is an E book we should be able to see do that copy and circulate it, and different institutions have different risk profiles so that's another part of this that's going to have to be in the directory.

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One thing I do want to implore everyone of, as I as I conclude, I really would like to think about the types of things that you yourself might be able to do.

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When it comes to having some of these lending discussions. So for example, one of the things you can do get interlibrary lending into your ebook licenses because it's extremely important.

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If you have this capability already built in your license. This is something that regardless of whether the technology is there or not, the policy of you doing this is already in your license so you're not going to have to go back and renegotiate.

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Another thing, as I said before, Michael Rodriguez is really doing this at UConn on steroids.

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If you can, if you can afford it.

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Use and leverage DRM free books, because those are books that can be circulated without any kind of limitation or any type of technology now.

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Finally, stay tuned.

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A lot of these types of initiatives are going on within the pro quest x Libra Santa Luna sphere.

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We are going to be posting a, an update at the Charleston meeting as far as what this is actually going to look like through live Central and through ebook Central.

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So I hope you'll be able to tune in there will also be able to talk a little bit about our experience setting things up at era know. And then finally there's the main meeting.

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The main annual meeting for Luna, where we're going to go much more in depth on this particular functionality.

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Finally, the other thing that you could do is you can include era lol and CDO as enhancements for Alma. So one of the things that I'm hoping that you take this as an advantage as we get closer and closer to the enhancement voting season which by the way

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the enhancement voting is going to close, or I'm sorry, submission of enhancements is going to stop sometime in January or December, think about whether CDL or EILL or two things that you want to support and include those within the customer base enhancement

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process. When we have those types of enhancements.

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We can we can leverage our software agreement with x leverage to build this and include this into Alma.

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Finally, work on an ISO standards group. One of the things that nice though is actually having a fair amount of trouble doing is getting librarians involved in these types of standards discussions, so that they can actually build these types of user scenarios.

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When it's just vendors kind of looking at the standards, the incentive to actually share and to do things like consortium markers or shipping information or control digital lending may have taken much longer but because librarians were actually involved

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in the standards group, we were able to build these use cases into the protocol sooner. So, I hope, I pray that as I look at the the hundred of you that that some of you one or two or a few of you will actually get involved in these types of standards

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organizations. So with that I want to just park and ask if there are any kind of questions. And I want to thank my partners who have actually been working on our different on these different types of initiatives.

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Daniel Greenberg and Judith Frankel from from x leavers and Whitney Murphy from Pro quest, have been absolutely invaluable in actually moving these things forward.

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So, if you don't have any questions or you do have any questions I can just take a look at the chat and see if anybody has any.

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So thank you.

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Alan we don't have anything in chat right now but anybody is welcome to unmute themselves and ask you something if they have questions from your presentation I see Carrie has her hand up.

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Hi, Alan.

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This is Carrie Martin from SUNY Purchase and I just wanted to say I really appreciate everybody who's putting these initiatives forward for ebooks, years ago I actually was at an IDS project conference and add a presentation talking about ebooks and I

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asked a question and my question was, is when are we going to be able to borrow England, ebooks, through interlibrary loan. And the response was a chuckle.

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And that's never going to happen.

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And it was very disappointing to see here that because these were very, very, very forward thinking people, and I'm not going to name names because they're still part, they still have a hand in the game and I think they're supporting these kinds of initiatives

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now but it's just, I found it very ironic then I was very hopeful then, and I'm just very pleased to see that we are moving forward with, with these things and that people are really dedicated to making this happen.

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I also want to just amplify something that you're saying that the pandemic changed a lot of minds.

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And we couldn't necessarily buy every book.

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And so, I think I really really think that given a lot of the needs that happened with the closed

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with a close facts, with the clothes buildings.

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All of a sudden CBl became a much more, you know, it new schools case, for example, our stuff that was in remote storage was much more accessible than the stuff that was actually in our libraries, because they were actually doing direct to direct a patron

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lending in ways that we never could have because we couldn't even get on campus.

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And so I think that the pandemic has actually flipped things quite a bit.

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And as we start thinking about the the place of the reserves desk for example, the fact that, you know, at least within, within New School, almost 40% of our students are international.

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So they went back to their countries, but they still had materials that they needed in order to take classes so how do you do that and if it with a physical reserved desk, you don't.

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And so, CDO kind of really move things along the problem was that as I was saying.

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A lot of the newer stuff, general counsel's were the ones who are really stopping things, because they were, again, very concerned about whether they were actually going to get sued or not.

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And so they didn't want us, you know, I'm not going to go out and digitize algorithms of oppression by supply noble, you know, books, two years old.

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You know they're as far as the publishers are concerned, they're very interested in in making sure that they, they get as much revenue from that as they possibly can.

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And one publisher actually said this and I think it was a brilliant way to encapsulate what the publishers fears were. I'm afraid that if I, that if this goes forward, I'll sell one copy to the state of California and it'll just circulate to everyone.

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That's the publishers fear. Right. And, and I get it, I mean I do, but we've been lending a lot of other things. Well, and I think that the doctrine of first sale hasn't really been applied to the electronic arena, the way that it's needed to.

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And so, you know, what is it, license always Trump's copyright right.

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You know, at least that's what I've been told. I think the more that we think creatively about ways to handle this. And in a secure environment. The other thing that happened was, there was a really landmark study that happened in 20 2019 with with Google

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Books on the Harvard library. And one of the things that they found which was absolutely astonishing was that the sales of books that were over five years that appeared in Google Books were up over 35 and 40%.

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Through the use of exposure of Google Books. So, so basically what we did was we came back to a lot of these publishers and we said, You have a choice.

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You can either decide to make no money on this or you can decide to make some money.

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Because the fact is we're going to learn a lot of these books and we're going to probably want them in our collection at some point.

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So, when a lot of publishers started thinking about this in terms of marketing, rather than thinking about it as loss of profit.

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I think what happened was, there was a real shift in the way that publishers wanted to begin participating. Now we have some publishers that absolutely no way and I'm not going to name the guilty there, but we have some others who are really interested

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and intrigued at the type of data, we got them hooked for a year.

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And I think once they start seeing the use and, and hopefully the generation of revenue that they didn't have because people are able to request this you know basically what I said was, imagine that an entire library is your DDA consideration pool so

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now what you're doing is you're leveraging the, the subject area expertise of all of these librarians to actually build your consideration pool, if you look at it that way.

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And you start thinking okay, you know, again, there's your, there's your five year wall.

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And, again, there's a lot of concern that they're putting a tremendous amount of money in the marketing and promotion of some of these new titles.

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They don't want to lose that money. Fine.

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Then give us give us that stuff that that's older first, and then we'll figure out where that wall is where that limit is based on data. I'm tired of having conversations that are fear based, rather than actually trying to kind of push these pilots along,

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and luckily we've got these five really great publishers who are who are willing to take the chance to, to see what the data shows them.

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And so I really thank you for your feedback but this has been an. This has been a learning experience from everybody side. I learned so much about what you know what Keith publishers up at night.

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PDFs on the open web. Okay, well we can solve that problem.

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And and I think that, especially given kind of the tempered kind of exchange system whether it's 1866 or something else that, that we can really begin kind of pushing these, these assumptions that everything for licensing has to only be institutionally

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based.

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And so that's really where I see kind of the.

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That's where the wiggle room is. And so I think once we start doing this with fulfillment on stuff. And we really open it up to IRL, It's just going to be a different playing field.

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So thank you, Carrie I appreciate it, appreciate the feedback very welcome.

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And I'll just echo, something that was put in chat as far as it's nice to see the boundaries being pushed and I think that this being on the floor and everything that we learned that was possible during the pandemic so we appreciate the fact that the

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boundaries are being pushed for sure.

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Thank you so much, Alan. I really appreciate that.