

Information Delivery Services (IDS) Project Cross-Share – ISO Resource Sharing System to Re-Connect Siloed Libraries

Brief Summary

Information Delivery Services (IDS) Project, which began in 2003 and is based in New York, is a mutually supportive resource-sharing cooperative whose 120 members include public and private academic libraries from across the country—including most of the campuses of the State University of New York (SUNY), the largest comprehensive university system in the United States—the New York Public Library, and the New York State Library. Its mission is to implement resource-sharing strategies, policies and procedures to optimize mutual access to the information resources of all IDS Project libraries.

IDS Project, a department of Fraser Hall Library at SUNY Geneseo, seeks \$240,815 for a two-year implementation grant to develop a new resource sharing system. Cross-Share will be a middleware server-based solution that will allow for discovery and availability lookups across multiple cataloging systems then provide for a connection between the borrowing and lending libraries' resource sharing systems, regardless of which types they are. This will allow libraries that have become siloed due to cost cutting and reduction in use of resource sharing systems to maintain services to their patrons while sharing their materials with other libraries. This project aligns with NLG-L Program Goal 5, Objective 5.1. The project serves to strengthen the ability of libraries, archives, and museums to work collaboratively for the benefit of the communities they serve through the development of replicable systems that leverage institutional expertise and experience to maximize public access to and use of knowledge resources.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The current, broadly significant problem

Issue 1: Multiple Interlibrary Loan (ILL) Systems

Many libraries have multiple ISO 18626 compliant systems (ISO 18626 is the first part of a more general strategic initiative to standardize resource sharing in ISO/TC46/SC4 Technical Interoperability) but managing these systems so that they work together smoothly is costly and inefficient.

In 2017, OCLC, formerly known as Ohio College Library Center and the Online Computer Library Center, acquired Relais International, announced the termination of ILLiad Resource Sharing Software, and released their new interlibrary loan software solution called Tipasa. After the backlash from libraries, OCLC retreated on their ILLiad decision and continued to work with Atlas Systems to support ILLiad. In 2018, RAPID ILL began development of a new system called Bedrock. The goal of Bedrock was to provide academic libraries with a cost-effective,

responsive, and easy-to-use tool for managing ILL lending and borrowing workflows outside of traditional systems such as Relais D2D, ILLiad, or Tipasa.¹

Project Reshare, developed by Index Data and a cooperative of several academic libraries, also began in 2018 and was focused on a new open system for resource sharing that would not be dependent on vendors.² The ReShare Community has a bold vision for building a user-centered, app-based, community-owned resource sharing platform for libraries that will set the standard for how we connect library patrons to the resources and information they require.³

In 2019, Ex Libris, the owner and developer of Alma Integrated Library Systems, purchased RAPID ILL.⁴ The development of Bedrock was transformed into Rapido and integrated into the Alma System, though at an additional cost. As it stands now, we have OCLC running three resource sharing systems: WorldShare, Tipasa, and Relais. Atlas Systems is still developing ILLiad and working with OCLC, bringing that number to four systems dependent on OCLC. Ex Libris has its built-in resource sharing system in Alma and the RAPID ILL Systems. Project Reshare is still going strong and adding new members to its open development. While these ILL systems do communicate with each other within their vendor environment, the communication among the vendors is limited. Each of these systems is ISO 18626 compliant but do not have a simple way of sharing materials this way. Currently, each library needs to be added separately to the systems, and firewalls will need to be updated as well. The additional workload this puts on the local staff at each library isn't realistic, especially considering the reduction in staff in many libraries and IT departments. Furthermore, the financial issues that most libraries are facing has caused them to cut back on multiple systems which has reduced their access to materials at other libraries. Libraries that are members of OCLC, subscribe to ILLiad or Tipasa, and have Alma for their ILS have duplication of services and a lot of financial burden. While some R1 libraries have no issues with multiple systems and the additional costs, smaller campus libraries and public libraries aren't so lucky. Several SUNY libraries have already cut their OCLC and ILLiad subscriptions and are focused on borrowing only from other SUNY libraries. A few IDS Project members have also dropped their subscriptions and are trying to find cheaper alternatives. One library is working with the IDS Project currently to test out ISO 18626 and has illustrated the difficulties of doing this one library at a time.

Issue 2: Siloed Holdings

A concurrent issue is the discovery of materials from disparate systems that do not communicate. OCLC has 543,898,970 bibliographic records and 3.2 billion holdings records. Ex Libris has 13.9 million bibliographic records, a smaller but not insignificant number, in its Community Zone. To be a part of both vendors' discovery systems (OCLC and Ex Libris), a library would need to pay a subscription fee for both, and many libraries cannot afford two fees. In

¹ https://rapid2.library.colostate.edu/publiccontent/meetingnotes/Bedrock_Handout.pdf

² <https://projectreshare.org/about/>

³ <https://projectreshare.org/news/page/4/>

⁴ <https://exlibrisgroup.com/press-release/ex-libris-acquires-rapidill-provider-of-leading-resource-sharing-solutions/>

comparison, the Library of Congress has over 20 million records describing over 171 million items in its collections that are freely available to all libraries. Many libraries have begun to cut back on costs for redundant systems, but that has essentially taken them out of some of the resource sharing networks that they depended upon for harder to get materials. The libraries have spent a large amount of time and effort developing direct connections to other libraries instead of using the network they can no longer afford. While adding another tool or system into the mix doesn't seem like a good idea, a bridge among the current tools so that libraries could continue to share holdings and materials would provide a less expensive alternative to having multiple systems in-house.

Issue 3: Copyrighting Metadata

In general, copyright protection does not extend to factual information or data⁵, such as metadata. Metadata generally consists of basic information about a work or resource, such as its title, author, publisher, and other descriptive information. Because metadata is considered factual information, it is not typically subject to copyright protection.

However, it's important to note that some types of metadata may include creative elements that could potentially be eligible for copyright protection. For example, if a library creates a unique classification system for organizing metadata, that system may be eligible for copyright protection as a creative work. One example could be the OCLC Control Number; however, that is not the case.⁶ OCLC states that the numbers are in the public domain.⁷

Other issues with bibliographic records have arisen in the past year. OCLC has begun restricting creative commons rights to library created records.⁸ It is disconcerting that OCLC recommended creative commons or other open source options for records a decade ago and then removed all evidence from the Florida records. The potential in the future for library created data not being sharable will affect not only the sharing of actual materials but the metadata as well.⁹

Cross-Share Solution

By creating a two layered system of discovery and resource sharing connections, we will allow libraries to share materials among all the current and future systems in a more streamlined and effective way. Libraries could reduce costs by eliminating redundant systems while maintaining a connection to other libraries that remain on that one system. While this would initially be among IDS member libraries (120 libraries), the potential number of libraries that could benefit from Cross-Share is much higher.

⁵ <https://www.copyright.gov/help/faq/faq-protect.html>

⁶ <https://hangingtogether.org/oclc-control-numbers-lots-of-them-all-public-domain/>

⁷

https://help.oclc.org/Library_Management/WorldShare_Reports/Report_objects/Report_objects_A_to_Z/Report_objects_M-P#O

⁸ <https://catds.uflib.ufl.edu/resources/creative-commons-cc0-catalog-records/>

⁹ <https://www.oclc.org/en/news/announcements/2022/oclc-clarivate-settle-lawsuit.html>

Solving Issue 1 - Intra System Communication

Using the ISO 18626 connections from each of the libraries' systems, Cross-Share would be able to send and receive ILL requests. While the current systems do have some methods of communicating among each other, it isn't ideal. There are also the issues of the vendors not working well with each other, as highlighted by the recent OCLC vs. Clarivate lawsuit.¹⁰ By having a centralized system, each library would only need to configure Cross-Share into the one system it chooses to use on their campus instead of all of the libraries they would like to lend to or borrow from. Each library would need to have its campus setup one IP address for its firewall. Currently, each library or system would have to be configured, depending on the setup for that library and system it is using. It is possible that a library might need to have a dozen or more libraries configured.

Once the library has the configuration set for Cross-Share and opened the firewall, the borrower's system would send the request to Cross-Share. Cross-Share would check its holdings database, perform load balancing on the resulting libraries, and determine availability of the item at the first library in the list.

Availability would be determined in a similar fashion to IDS Logic. IDS Logic handles availability by sending a request to the library's Z39.50 server, or to the WMS API¹¹, using an ISBN/ISSN/OCLC Number and receiving the bibliographic data. The data would be checked and if the item were available (not checked out, lost, etc.) the item's collection would be checked against the library's configuration of collections that aren't loaned. If the item were available and loanable, the request would be sent to the lender's ILL system. If the item is not available or loanable, then the next library on the list is checked until one is found. If no library has the item available or loanable, then the borrowing library would receive an unfilled notification through the ISO 18626 connection.

Cross-Share would handle the communication and updates between the borrowing and lending library so that they would be aware of any issues, such as an item not being on the shelf. If the lending library needed to cancel a request, Cross-Share would be alerted and could move the request on to the next available lending library. When the physical item is shipped, the borrowing library would be updated by the lending library through Cross-Share. When the borrowing library shipped the item back, the lending library would be alerted. When the item was received, the request would be completed.

For non-returnables, such as articles and book chapters, Cross-Share would handle the communication and the translation from one transmission system to another. The translation may not actually be as difficult as it sounds since several of the systems use the Atlas Systems

¹⁰ <https://dltj.org/article/oclc-v-clarivate/>

¹¹ Worldshare Management Services Application Programming Interface, a cataloging system produced by OCLC

Odyssey Protocol for transmission of PDFs.¹² Other systems, such as Article Exchange¹³, should be fairly simple to integrate as well. Some translations may require substantial work but that will need to be determined as the development progresses.

Solving Issue 2 - Discovery

Index Data and Project ReShare have been developing their ReShare Shared Inventory¹⁴ system. The ReShare software matches and deduplicates records and creates master records that are associated with the holdings for each contributing library. The Shared Inventory can be used in conjunction with ReShare Returnables to support consortial discovery and fulfillment workflows.

Other systems are in the process of developing their own aggregated holdings and discovery. Ivy+ is developing a system called POD, Platform for Open Data¹⁵, that will allow them to do discovery for their BorrowDirect system that is based on ReShare. An open source discovery system would help all of the libraries reduce costs and improve access to materials, though it will take time to build a large holdings database.

Using the ReShare Shared Inventory or the POD would allow libraries to upload their data periodically to maintain current holdings and provide a place where they could have access to holdings from libraries that weren't in their vendor of choice's holdings. While this would duplicate what OCLC and Ex Libris have in their silos, it would potentially create a bridge between them. There are also libraries that are not members of either that could benefit from this alternative discovery system.

While one could argue that a library should just be part of the larger vendor, such as OCLC, since it has more resources available, that would reduce the opportunity for innovation and wouldn't allow for alternatives that might provide a better price point for the community. Several groups, such as most recently the Boston Library Consortium, have been attempting to negotiate lower costs to no avail.¹⁶ Other libraries have simply canceled their OCLC subscriptions and are making connections with other libraries on their own.

Solving Issue 3

The issue of copyrighting metadata that was produced by public institutions and released through a creative commons license will be an issue for many libraries. The Library of Congress metadata is public domain and will provide a large amount of data. Additionally, libraries have been using creative commons and other open licensing for years for their internal records. A new

¹² <https://support.atlas-sys.com/hc/en-us/articles/360011908293-Odyssey>

¹³ <https://www.oclc.org/en/worldshare-ill/features/article-exchange.html>

¹⁴ <https://projectreshare.org/products/reshare-shared-inventory/>

¹⁵

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1S4ViY35pIDYJQ_8Z9YCXQdMNMCGmJ0f6V_xGX02oDc4/edit#slide=id.g6dacce14e6_0_12

¹⁶ <https://blc.org/page/oclc>

discovery system that is library created, supplied, and controlled would provide a more open and usable system. The potential cost reduction for member libraries could be quite high while promoting a stronger collaboration among public and academic libraries. OCLC, a decade ago, recommended that metadata be made available under an open license.¹⁷ With their current stance on ownership of public domain records, as noted by the Clarivate lawsuit and their actions with the University of Florida, it is in the best interest of libraries to work with the federal government to create a new, freely accessible database of metadata. Having a shared open source library discovery system and bibliographic database will allow libraries to reduce costs and maintain the sharing for which libraries have been known.

Target group

Initially, the target group will be IDS Project members and a few select libraries outside of the IDS Project that have been isolated due to rising costs. The test libraries will include SUNY Geneseo (Mark Sullivan, the Executive Director of IDS Project and the Project Director for this proposed IMLS project), Brandeis University (Mark Paris, Associate University Librarian for Scholarly Resources and Discovery), Ithaca College (Bernard Hogben, Access Services Manager for Ithaca College Library), University of Pennsylvania (Tom Bruno, Director of Access Services at Penn Libraries), and Columbia University (Zack Lane, Head of Delivery Services, Butler Library).

After the test phase has been completed, the target group will expand to other IDS Project Members, State University of New York Libraries, and Georgia State System Libraries (Lucy Harrison, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic Library Services and Executive Director of GALILEO [Georgia Library Learning Online]). Additional libraries will be added depending on the workload and time available.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of Cross-Share will be libraries across the United States and potentially the world. ISO 18626 is an international standard that could allow libraries across the world to communicate with each other outside their current vendors without the usual high costs associated with subscribing to multiple vendors.

By providing a new system that allows for an open discovery and resource sharing that isn't dependent on one specific vendor, Cross-Share has the potential to reduce costs for many struggling libraries while giving them access to the materials held by other libraries.

PROJECT WORK PLAN

The initial planning and design will take place virtually among all the members of the team (mentioned above) and members of Index Data the software company specializing in creating innovative products and tools for the library ecosystem we chose to design the software for the proposed IMLS project (see letter of intent). The Index Data team key member who will be

¹⁷ <https://creativecommons.org/2012/08/14/library-catalog-metadata-open-licensing-or-public-domain/>

working closely with our team is software developer Sebastian Hammer, Co-founder and President of Index Data. Weekly meetings will be held to lay out structure, including resource sharing systems, API options, and ISO requirements. Production will begin shortly after the first few meetings in order to determine issues early and to re-evaluate options. Iterations will continue until we are ready to alpha test at two libraries using different systems (SUNY Geneseo [ILLiad] and Brandeis [Alma]). A development team, consisting of the IDS Project Executive Director, the President of Index Data, and his developers, will form the development team. The consultants will work with this core group to make sure that Cross-Share will meet their needs and the needs of the future members.

Demonstrated Expertise

The IDS Project has been at the forefront of resource sharing innovation for nearly two decades and has won several awards for these innovations. The most recent was for the development of the IDS Logic system which automated many steps of processing resource sharing requests using ILLiad, OCLC Resource Sharing, RAPID, Internet Archive, Copyright Clearance Center, and Reprints Desk, along with other systems. Other IDS Project awards:

- 2018 Rethinking Resource Sharing Initiative Innovation Award Winner: IDS Logic
- 2016 Charleston Fast Pitch Award Winner: Coordinated Collection Development API
- 2016 Rethinking Resource Sharing Initiative Innovation Award Winner: Online Learning Institute
- 2013 Rethinking Resource Sharing Initiative Innovation Award Winner: Regional User Groups
- 2008 Rethinking Resource Sharing Initiative Innovation Award Winner: IDS Project

Index Data is a software company specializing in creating innovative products and tools for the library ecosystem – with a track record of over 29 years delivering manageable, scalable, high-performing software to address big and complex challenges. They have developed several open source systems, including FOLIO¹⁸ and ReShare¹⁹.

The project planning team (please see résumés) will include the IDS Project Executive Director (Mark Sullivan), Index Data CEO (Sebastian Hammer), a full time programmer from Index Data (TBD), and four resource sharing experts, mentioned earlier, from our original test libraries (Brandeis University, Columbia University, Ithaca College, and University of Pennsylvania).

Activities, Deliverables, and Dissemination for each Project Phase

Phase 1: Planning and Design of Discovery System. Year 1, August 2023-January 2024

¹⁸ <https://www.indexdata.com/folio/>

¹⁹ <https://www.indexdata.com/reshare/>

During the first phase of the project, the planning team will conduct an environmental scan to determine the extent of new and existing discovery systems. A comparative analysis of options will help us determine if we should focus on building a new system from the ground up or adopting one of the new open source technologies, such as ReShare Inventory. Once we have selected the best option, the development team will begin either building a new discovery system or implementing an open source option on our servers. At this time, the existing open source options seem the best since it would reduce time and costs. Additionally, Index Data has been the developer of ReShare Inventory.

The three main deliverables, which Index Data will be responsible for, are: Data Import Automation, Website/Search, and APIs. Depending on the import functionality already in place, some additional work might be required by Index Data and the rest of the development team. Once some data has been loaded into the discovery system, we can begin the tests through both a web interface and the API functions.

Phase 1 is currently set for six months of work. If we do go with an existing system, such as ReShare Inventory, the time could be reduced dramatically.

Phase 2: Planning and Design of ISO 18626. Year 2, February 2024-January 2025

During the second phase of the project, the team will conduct an environmental scan to determine the extent of existing ISO 18626 functions in the selected resource sharing systems. Based on the results, we may determine that other options will provide a better result than ISO 18626 for that specific system. For example, ILLiad also has server add-ons and an API that could provide additional support for the ISO 18626 structure. The end goal will be to transmit and update requests among systems in the best possible way. Additional communication among the systems may be required so that the ILL staff have a better way to communicate with each other.

While all current, mainstream resource sharing systems will be analyzed, the initial systems will be ILLiad, RAPIDO/Alma, and ReShare. Secondary systems will include OCLC Worldshare and Tipasa.

Once the scan has been completed, a service model will be determined by the development team for the best options for each system. Ideally, ISO 18626 would be used for each system to reduce the amount of development work required. However, it must be acknowledged that variations in how each system has implemented the standard may create issues that must be addressed. Other options, as mentioned, may provide additional potential for Cross-Share and create benefits for the libraries using the different system.

A Library/Member Database will need to be developed by the development team based on the results of the environmental scan and new service model. This information, at a minimum, will include contact information, server addresses, ILS type, primary resource sharing system, secondary resource sharing system, account information, consortia memberships, and lending

exclusions. Other data points will be investigated by the consultants who are the workflow experts.

A Request Database will handle the bibliographic information for the requests, along with the borrowing library, active lending library, and load balanced request string of potential libraries. Other data points will be investigated by the workflow experts and the development team.

Once the basic databases have been created, the development team will begin creating the server functions/APIs to connect to each of the resource sharing systems using ISO 18626. Other server functions/APIs that were determined to be needed that use other standards or functions, will be created as well. Depending on the functionality, some data formatting or conversion between systems may be required.

Phase 3: Testing Among Libraries. Year 2, December 2024-July 2025

Each of the initial libraries in the planning team will have their campus IT departments configure their firewalls so that they will have tunnels created between their systems and Cross-Share. If they have cloud services/servers, then work with the vendors will be required to set up access.

Once connections can be established, testing of the new functionality will begin with dummy requests. Live testing will be needed between the libraries to see what adjustments need to be made to Cross-Share's functions and APIs. Once this testing is completed, the 60 campus libraries in SUNY are eager to participate in further development, testing and implementation of Cross-Share (see letter from Shannon Pritting, Interim Director of the SUNY Office of Library and Information Services).

The end goal is for libraries to be fairly unaware that Cross-Share is working with their primary resource sharing system. An ILL request coming into the lending side of their software should be transparent, unless the library would like to know that it is a Cross-Share request. A borrowing request going out from their system should be likewise seamless.

Use of Teams, Zoom, or other virtual meeting systems will be used during the testing times so that test libraries can share their screens and the development team can watch the processing. Errors will be logged and the development team will update the code.

Phase 4: Completion. Year 2, May 2025-July 2025

Data will be compiled from the development and testing and released in a white paper written by the Executive Director with input from the consultants and the rest of the development team. Additionally, Cross-Share will be presented by planning team members at several resource sharing conferences, such as OCLC Resource Sharing Conference, Colorado Resource Sharing Conference, the IDS Conference, et al. Proposals will also be sent to ALA for the summer session in 2025. A proposal will also be sent to ICOLC (*International Coalition of Library Consortia*) along with a request for an endorsement. Traditionally, IDS Project has covered its own travel costs for conferences though we have also used development grants from SUNY Geneseo and other sources.

Budget

The project requests \$240,815 total IMLS funding - \$194,160 for contract payments to Index Data for work to be performed, \$27,178 for servers at RackSpace for Cross-Share implementation and production, and \$19,477 for a portion of the indirect costs. SUNY Geneseo will provide cost share of \$29,217 in indirect costs. The total cost of the project is \$270,032.

Sustainability

The IDS Project and Index Data will provide the support to maintain Cross-Share after its implementation. IDS Project will focus on the server maintenance and upgrades while the programming for new development will be done by Index Data. A system will be put in place for determining the next steps for development based on the input from the community of users.

A membership or subscription price will be used to provide the funding to continue to support and develop Cross-Share, much as it has been done with the IDS Project. The price will be minimal so as to not create a financial burden, something similar to the price range the IDS Project currently offers, which is \$1,500 a year. Payments to Index Data will be made from this income.

The potential for open source development and support will also be considered. This would be in a format similar to what Project ReShare does and could be in conjunction with Project ReShare.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLETION	2023					2024											2025							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Phase 1: Discovery System																								
Comparative Analysis of Options	■	■																						
Service Model Design	■	■	■	■																				
Database Design and Data Import/Access		■	■	■	■																			
Centralized Servers Setup				■	■	■																		
API Design and Testing				■	■	■	■																	
Phase 2: ISO 18626																								
Analysis of ILL Systems and ISO Support							■																	
Service Model Design							■	■	■	■	■	■												
Library/Member Database										■	■	■	■	■	■									
Request Database										■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
API Design and Testing													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Phase 3: Testing Among Libraries																								
Installation and Configuration																	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Test Requests																	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Live Requests																	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Phase 4: Completion																								
Webinar																							■	■
White Paper																							■	■
Ongoing Meetings and Outreach																								
Developer Meetings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Partner meetings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Service User Group meetings																	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ongoing Evaluation Activities																								
Internal assessment and evaluation: effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness					■							■			■		■		■		■		■	
Stakeholder feedback surveys: effectiveness, efficiency, quality						■										■					■			
Public feedback survey																				■				
Consultant work log submission						■			■			■			■		■		■		■		■	
Summative evaluation																						■	■	■

Digital Products Plan

Type: What types of digital products will you create?

Cross-Share resources will include a website, environmental scan results, holdings database, ISO 18626 APIs and server functions, conference presentations, and a peer reviewed publication. Standard web services and word processing software will be used to create project resources, including Google Docs and Microsoft Word. All project documents will be saved and shared using non-proprietary, openly available file formats.

Availability: How will you make your digital products openly available (as appropriate)?

All project resources will be openly available via the project website and archived at SUNY Geneseo upon grant completion. Academic articles will be published in fully open access journals, and a version will be posted in KnightScholar Repository, a platform which showcases scholarly and creative works produced by members of the SUNY Geneseo community. KnightScholar Repository, indexed by Google and Google Scholar, enhances the discoverability, access, and description of materials that are produced by SUNY Geneseo, for additional findability and access. KnightScholar is interoperable with other library systems and part of a larger Digital Commons network.

Access: What rights will you assert over your digital products, and what limitations, if any, will you place on their use? Will your products implicate privacy concerns or cultural sensitivities, and if so, how will you address them?

In order to maximize dissemination and reuse of project resources, all project resources will be assigned a Creative Commons License CC BY 4.0. The project team is committed to making all materials and resources available free of payment and access restrictions according to the terms of the CC BY 4.0 license.

Sustainability: How will you ensure the sustainability of your digital products?

SUNY Geneseo hosts a central NetApp cluster file server that has the capacity to grow to 5 petabytes (PB), while the current configuration is 24 terabytes (TB). The Integrated Science Center, which will house the ITC, is connected to the server via bonded gigabit Ethernet fiber. Data on the server is additionally backed up to a NetBackup 5200 appliance which replicates its data with its twin housed in our off-campus server rack in NYSERnet's Syracuse data center. In addition to the cluster, SUNY Geneseo is a Google Workspace Enterprise for Education participant, allowing unlimited data storage on Google servers.

In addition to the archiving at SUNY Geneseo, IDS Project and Index Data will continue to support the maintenance and development of the Cross-Share system. IDS Project will create a new membership structure to cover costs and future development of Cross-Share, similar to what IDS Project currently does for its own development of IDS Logic and other IDS systems. Being that Cross-Share will be released with a Creative Commons License CC BY 4.0 license, there is addition potential for it to be adopted by Project ReShare or other systems. If that occurs, then IDS Project and the other interested parties will develop a new partnership to continue the development and maintenance of Cross-Share.

Cross-Share and the other digital products developed with this grant will require minimal storage and will be curated for ten years. The holdings data, which could eventually require a large amount of storage, shall remain on the RackSpace MySQL servers. Payment for and maintenance of the RackSpace servers shall be handled by the IDS Project using the Cross-Share membership fees. The structure and programming of the data storage will be archived at SUNY Geneseo.

Organizational Profile

The **Information Delivery Services (IDS) Project**, founded in 2003, was developed and maintained as a part of the State University of New York (SUNY) at Geneseo Library. The Project was born out of the frustration of 12 New York State academic library directors who admitted to each other that there were only two choices for 21st century libraries: 1) to radically change the way they do business with each other or 2) to accept the fact that they would fail to meet the needs of current and future library users. The mission of the IDS Project is to advance the sharing of library resources through collaboration, innovation, and efficiency. The major goal of the Project is to continually implement and objectively evaluate innovative resource-sharing strategies, policies and procedures that will optimize mutual access to the information resources of all IDS Project libraries.

The IDS Project is an openly-shared, multifaceted, resource-sharing management system that provides its members with a platform from which to efficiently and effectively maximize mutual, speedy access to each others' holdings as well as to resources outside the system. Although OCLC's ILLiad™ Interlibrary Loan (ILL) software provides the request management framework for the Project, the IDS Project is a collaborative librarian and staff effort to solve real problems. IDS Logic was created by a group of developers within IDS Project to improve the efficiency of the request process and to reduce the workload on the staff. To date, the IDS Project has over 120 member academic, special, and public libraries, including the New York State Library, the New York Public Library, most SUNY institutions, its 4 SUNY University Centers and its 13 University Colleges. The major goal of the Project is to continually implement and objectively evaluate innovative resource-sharing strategies, policies and procedures that will optimize mutual access to the information resources of all IDS Project libraries (<https://idsproject.org/About/AboutUs.aspx>).

SUNY Geneseo is located in the Village of Geneseo, about 40 minutes from Rochester, NY. Founded in 1871, and one of the original SUNY campuses of the SUNY system that started in 1948, the college enrolls 4,034 full-time undergraduate and graduate students (fall 2022). In 2018, SUNY Geneseo's Library was ranked first in the nation for institutions of its type by the Association of College and Research Libraries. The Library is currently undergoing a \$35 million renovation that, when completed, will expand the learning opportunities it provides to students, faculty, and staff. The Executive Director of the IDS Project, the Project Director for the proposed IMLS project, reports to the Library Director who reports to the SUNY Geneseo Provost (VP for Academic Affairs).