

LARGE-SCALE IMPLEMENTATIONS

Many libraries are working together in large consortia to share an ILS. Given this trend, presenting some of the largest implementations of each ILS is helpful. Libraries or consortia will find reassurance knowing that a system they might select has already been implemented on a large scale.

The following section describes the largest known implementation of each of the products. The size and complexity of these implementations demonstrate that the capacities of computing hardware and the ability of the software applications to handle large systems have reached high thresholds.

Aleph

Largest installation of Aleph 500 in North America: Union Catalog

Name of the library system/consortium	California Digital Library
Number of library organizations included	10
Number of bibliographic records	23 million+

Largest installation of Aleph 500 in North America: ILS

Name of the library system/consortium	Harvard University Library
Number of library organizations included	About 100
Number of bibliographic records	9 million+
Number of items	8 million+
Number of user records	100,000

Horizon

The largest fully installed implementation of Horizon can be found at Dalnet, a multitype consortium that serves southeast Michigan, including Metropolitan Detroit. The implementation of Horizon for Dalnet began in 1999.

The consortium includes eight academic libraries, five hospital libraries, and three special libraries, as well as the Detroit Public Library with its 24 branches. Wayne State, the largest library in the consortium, operates the Horizon system.

Largest installation of system in North America: Installed

Name of the library system/consortium	Dalnet
Number of library organizations included	22
Number of bibliographic records	4,622,640
Number of items	8,070,605
Number of user records	2,000,000

The Rolling Prairie Library System (RPLS) selected Horizon to automate this large consortium of 271 libraries. A multitype consortium, RPLS includes three academic, 44 public, 81 school, and 13 special libraries. Horizon is replacing a DRA Classic system. The system is scheduled to be implemented and placed into production in April 2004.

Largest installation of Horizon in North America: Selected

Name of the library system/consortium	Rolling Prairie Library System
Number of library organizations included	150
Number of library buildings covered	271
Number of bibliographic records	775,000
Number of items	2.6 million
Number of user records	291,973

Polaris

Washington County Cooperative Library Services is a public library system serving 13 branch libraries in the western suburbs of Portland, Ore. The libraries of the cooperative serve a population of 250,000.

Largest installation of system in North America

Name of the library system/consortium	WCCLS (OR)
Number of library organizations included	13
Number of library buildings covered	30
Number of bibliographic records	460,000
Number of items	1,210,000
Number of user records	400,000

Polaris is used in several other library systems of similar size:

- The Cooperative Libraries Automated Network in Nevada, with 14 libraries (44 branches) with 450,000 bibliographic records, 1 million+ items, and 140,000 users
- Montgomery County Library Information Network Consortium in Pennsylvania, with 13 libraries (22 total branches) with 670,000 bibliographic records, 1.5 million items, and 260,000 users
- Yakima Valley Regional Library in Washington, serving 18 libraries (30 branches) with a bibliographic database of 270,000, 665,000 items, and 75,000 users

Millennium

Access Pennsylvania, a union catalog representing the holdings of 2,500 school, public, academic, and public libraries across the state, is managed through a Millennium IN-Reach database. The system interfaces with the circulation system

of each of the participating libraries, allowing users of any of the participating libraries to request materials from any other library in the system.

The 5,000 users indicated represent library staff that operate the system. Access Pennsylvania stands as the largest state-wide union catalog.

Largest installation of system in North America (a)

Name of the library system/consortium	Access Pennsylvania
Number of library organizations included	2797
Number of library buildings covered	Not known
Number of bibliographic records	6.7 million
Number of items	44.8 million
Number of user records	5,000

OhioLink, the library system for which INN-Reach was initially developed, includes an implementation of Millennium at each of the participating library as well as a union catalog. All members of OhioLink are academic institutions.

Largest installation of system in North America (b)

Name of the library system/consortium	OhioLINK
Number of library organizations included	85
Number of library buildings covered	Not known
Number of bibliographic records	8.7 million
Number of items	24.5 million
Number of user records	Est. 600,000

Voyager

The Illinois Library Computing Systems Organization, comprising 44 academic libraries, began operation of its Voyager-based system in September 2002.

Largest installation of Voyager in North America

Name of the library system/consortium	ILCSO—Illinois Library Computer Systems Organization
Number of library organizations included	55
Number of library buildings covered	Unknown
Number of bibliographic records	17,782,602+
Number of items	25 million+

The Library of Congress, the largest library in the world, installed Voyager in 1999, supporting access to its collection of more than 15 million volumes.

Unicorn

One of the largest consortia to implement Unicorn is the Public Information Network for Electronic Services (PINES). This consortium of 249 libraries, includ-

ing 42 of the 58 public library systems in Georgia, shares a fully centralized implementation of Unicorn. The system serves a population of 3,862,533.

Pines allows its users to borrow materials from any library in the system. In 2002/2003 PINES supported 15 million circulation transactions. Additional libraries are expected to join PINES in 2004.

Largest installation of Unicorn in North America

Name of the library system/consortium	Georgia PINES
Number of library organizations included	249
Number of library buildings covered (18 bookmobiles)	231
Number of bibliographic records	1.7 million
Number of items	7.7 million
Number of user records	1.3 million

Another large implementation of Unicorn is for the 2012 K-12 libraries of INFOhio, which are in the process of migrating to Unicorn from MultLIS. Once implemented, this system will include 1.4 million bibliographic records and 2 million items, with a user database of just under 1 million.

Virtua

Largest installation of Virtua in North America

Name of the library system/consortium	AT&T
Number of library organizations included	1
Number of library buildings covered (18 bookmobiles)	NA
Number of bibliographic records	500,000
Number of items	500,000
Number of user records	NA

Legacy systems

Many library automation systems fall into the unfortunate position of decline called legacy. Although many libraries continue to use these systems, these systems no longer enjoy strong sales and libraries are steadily abandoning these systems.

Legacy systems offer sophisticated functionality and efficient text-based interfaces, and many libraries have been reluctant to leave them until the new generation of automation software can offer equal functionality.

Legacy systems are not good candidates for libraries looking for a new library automation system. The main interest in discussing this category of system involves highlighting the inevitability that libraries that run these systems will need to migrate to another system. Such legacy systems include:

DRA Classic was acquired by Sirsi Corp. in its merger with Data Research Associates (DRA) in 2001. This system operates on the VAX/VMS operating system and was a popular library automation environment for both public and

academic libraries from the mid-1980s through mid 1990s. New sales for DRA tapered off by 1997. Sirsi provides support for Classic and offers these libraries a substantial discount to migrate to its flagship Unicorn system.

MultiLIS was developed by the Canadian firm Sobeco Group, starting in about 1985. This system operates on VAX/VMS and is popular with libraries that have French for multilingual collections. MultiLIS was acquired by DRA in 1994 and is now supported by Sirsi, which offers libraries running MultiLIS discounts to migrate to Unicorn.

Inlex/3000, developed for the HP/3000 operating environment, was originally developed by a company called Electric Memory in 1984. The company became Inlex in 1986. DRA acquired the Inlex/3000 system in 1993. The number of sites running Inlex/3000 is diminishing rapidly, with only a few dozen libraries remaining.

Notis, a mainframe-based system originally developed at Northwestern University, was commercialized in 1986 when the university spun off NOTIS Systems, Inc. In 1996, Ameritech, one of the regional telephone companies, acquired Notis Systems, which then became part a new subsidiary called Ameritech Library Services, which was later known as epixtech, inc., and today as Dynix.

Throughout the corporate evolution of Notis, many major libraries continued to run Notis, though new sales ceased by about 1990, and the number of libraries using Notis continues to draw down. Notis was popular with large academic libraries, with 53 of the 120 ARL libraries using this system at one time. Today, only one ARL library still uses it, and within the next few years use of this once renowned system will end entirely.

Dynix, offered by the company of the same name, was one of the most widely deployed library automation systems ever. The system, introduced in 1982, reached a peak of almost 3,000 installations in 1997. Dynix is discussed in more detail in the corporate profile of Dynix in Chapter 3.

Advance, currently supported by the Library Systems division of Geac, was developed in the early 1980s by Advanced Libraries & Information Inc., which later became ALI'I, which was acquired by Geac in 1988. Advance was originally developed under the Pick operating system, and now runs under Unix as with the UniVerse environment. Geac continues to provide support for Advance, but new development is minimal. The number of libraries running Advance is declining, with about 200 remaining in 2002.

Plus, also supported by the Library Systems division of Geac, was initially developed in the early 1970s by CL Systems, which was later known as CLSI. The original name of the product was Libs100, which eventually became Libs100Plus. Under Geac, the product was known simply as Plus. Less than 100 libraries continue to use Plus.

Innopac, detailed in the company profile for Innovative Interfaces, was the company's predecessor to Millennium. The majority of libraries running Innopac have migrated to Millennium. Few libraries that implemented Innopac have migrated to any other system other than Millennium.

Pals was a mainframe-based system developed by Sperry Corp. in the early 1980s, which eventually became Unisys. The Pals system came to be used in many large library networks, including Minnesota State University System's Project for Automated Library Systems or MSUS/Pals. In 1993, Unisys withdrew from the library automation market, selling the Pals system to Dynix, which later became part of Ameritech Library Services. Most libraries and networks that ran Pals are now in the process of migrating to other systems.

Carl.Solution lies in a gray area. Carl, originally developed by the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries, was developed to operate on the Tandem computing platform and was designed especially for consortia and large municipal libraries. The Library Corp. acquired the system in 2000. Carl.Solution should be considered a legacy system since it lost a significant number of library customers. Some of the major organizations to abandon Carl.Solution include:

- University of Maryland selected Aleph 500 in 2001.
- Atlanta-Fulton County Library System selected Sirsi Unicorn in 2003.
- Arizona State University moved to Millennium in 1996.
- University of Idaho now uses Voyager.
- University of Hawaii moved to Voyager in 1999.
- University of Colorado moved to Millennium in 1997.
- The libraries of the original Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries have largely moved to other systems. The majority of these libraries now run Millennium.

On the other hand, The Library Corp. continues support and development of Carl.Solution and has seen some new sales of the system in the last few years. Many major metropolitan libraries in the United States continue to use Carl.Solution, including:

- San Antonio Public Library
- Los Angeles Public Library
- Phoenix Public Library
- Baltimore County Public Library
- Broward County Public Library
- Chicago Public Library
- The Bibliomation library consortium in Connecticut

The majority of these libraries indicate that they do not have plans to change to another system.

The last new-name sale of Carl.Solution announced was to Wellington City Libraries in New Zealand, which selected Carl.Solution to replace its Book Plus system in 2001.

The Library Corp. will be offering an Oracle version of Carl.Solution in addition to the Tandem/Encube version in 2004. This option may breathe new life into the system for its current customers and may open the possibility for some new sales.