Collection Development Committee
October 26th, 2010

I. Agenda (Tom Teper): 5 Minutes

II. Stacks Materials (Tom Teper):
   A. Discussion of CAS Proposal from Last Month’s Meeting 20 Minutes

III. FY11 Spending (Tom Teper & Lynn Wiley):
   A. Where are we in the fiscal year?
   B. Impact of SB51, etc…?

IV. Updates (Lynn, Wendy, Tom & Sarah):
   A. Acquisitions 15 Minutes
   B. eResources

VII. Next Meeting: Tuesday, November 30th from 3:00 – 4:30
II. Discussion of the Central Access Services proposal regarding orphan serials included feedback from several divisions that orphan serials should not be deaccessioned without the approval of subject specialists. The SSD requested to see the serials on a case by case basis, while the Music and Performing Arts Library suggested that a backlog would be better than disposing of materials that may be of value. The Rare Book and Manuscript Library and Life Science Division agreed that a conservative approach be taken and that the participation of subject specialists would be of critical importance to the success of whatever plan would be implemented. The RBML expressed that it would like to have a say in the disposition of older materials in particular. It was suggested that a model for the disposition process could be developed to facilitate the participation of subject specialists in a way that would not become an unfunded mandate. Another suggestion was to create an Oak Street Collection for the materials based on broad dates and content areas but without specific processing. Conservation put forward the idea that the CAS proposal could be tested for a short period of six months. At the end of the test period, a survey of what was selected for retention and was not could be completed to revisit the proposal and tweak it accordingly. The CDC agreed to this solution, and a small group of CDC members including representatives from Conservation, RBML, and someone from Arts and Humanities would work with CAS to implement the process.

III. Lynn Wiley encouraged CDC members to attend the upcoming faculty meeting to learn more about the impact of Senate Bill 51 on the library. Lynn also stressed the importance of spending monograph acquisitions budgets as soon as possible due to the changes in purchasing brought about by Senate Bill 51. She presented information on how to easily ascertain fund balances using a sample Voyager Fund Summary Report and indicated that these reports were generated on a regular basis. The reports show both endowed and state funds, but state funds are the most important to spend, since they do not roll over. Any acquisition expenditure requiring licensing or a complex purchasing process should be submitted as soon as possible given the new constraints of Senate Bill 51.

IV. Acquisitions updates included news that the eights and nines had been merged, the state budget funds had been inputted, and that a Banner report would be forthcoming with the amounts. In terms of eResources, 600 flips had been requested, with around 180 that were unable to be flipped because some providers do not permit electronic-only access, but instead require print and electronic access. A spreadsheet with the details of what could/could not be flipped would be posted for review shortly.

V. A book with a market value of $25,000 was found in the main stacks with all of its plates missing. The RBML was working to address the problem of vandalized and stolen books, given that many books in the circulating collection are rare and valuable. Two to three vandalized books are sent to preservation each year, and large illustrated works suffered the most from the problem because the illustrations are not listed in the catalog records for most illustrated volumes. The RBML had relationships with local booksellers in an effort to
prevent the sale of stolen books and vandalized plates and put forward the possibility of managing the main stacks by limiting circulation.

The larger issue related to vandalized books is that volumes that should be transferred to the RBML continue to circulate in the main stacks. Although some efforts are underway to address the problem (e.g. transferring books from 1830 or earlier to the RBML when they are located during a shift), a more systematic way to protect the library’s rare books that are located in the main stacks is a pressing need. One issue is resistance to the RBML’s efforts to transfer items to their closed stacks, so feedback from divisions was requested to see what recommendations might be offered to address the problem of rare and valuable books being stolen and vandalized.

VI. At the end of the meeting, questions regarding funding for conversion from Dewey to LC classification were raised, and some one-time money could be made available for conversion projects. Conversion to LC was occurring slowly, as discussion regarding the change was still underway.