Ohio5 Government Documents

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The CONSORT Colleges, (Denison University, Kenyon College, Ohio Wesleyan University, and The College of Wooster) are all Federal Depository libraries. The documents departments of these institutions have a long history of cooperation. In 1983 the CONSORT colleges' documents departments, along with Otterbein College, developed a Union List of item selections. This union list was updated each year between 1983 and 1991 during the annual depository update cycle. Cooperative collection development began during this period in an informal and uncoordinated manner as documents personnel at each institution adjusted their selections after consideration of the selections at other institutions.

The Five Colleges of Ohio (CONSORT schools outlined above plus Oberlin College) consortium was founded in 1995 with the assistance of the Mellon Foundation. The initial goals of the consortium were to "consolidate library activities using electronic and other means to achieve significant savings" and to "develop specific programs and strategies to improve educational effectiveness and gain financial efficiencies by addressing cost-saving opportunities in administrative areas of their budgets." (http://www2.kenyon.edu/Ohio5/press_release.html)

The Government Documents Subcommittee of the Library Committee developed specific proposals in the area of acquisitions and collection development for federal publications. The group began by updating the existing Union List of Item selections and establishing some basic tenets relating to documents acquisition and collection development. The following list quotes and/or synthesizes those basic tenets.

1. All libraries will select titles on the Basic Collection list.
2. The Serial Set, as the heart of depository collections, will need to be retained by most libraries.
3. All item numbers other than those for the Serial Set and the Basic Collection will be reviewed for usefulness to the curriculum and the local community.
4. Some item numbers will be of marginal value to all libraries but will be important enough to require selection by one or more institutions. This will require written agreements for selection, retention, and housing between the institutions.
5. Some currently selected item numbers will not be needed by any of the libraries. These should be deselected.
6. Item numbers not currently selected that would be a valuable addition to the collection of either individual institutions or to the consortium as a whole will be added.

The ranking system established for the congressional materials consisted of the following choices:
1 = Must have in the current format
2 = Not critical to the local collection, would like to keep
3 = Marginal value to local collection, will drop or keep as needed by consortium
4 = Not needed in local collection, should drop. May be needed in consortium.
5 = Not necessary to have within the consortium
6 = Volunteers to change current format
7 = Volunteers to drop item

At the beginning of the review, The Five Colleges of Ohio was a new consortium and the libraries involved were new to Ohiolink.

There was little experience with the benefits of direct patron request for materials and the state-wide delivery system for library materials. Given these circumstances members of the group were pleased with the results of the review of Congressional materials. At that time there were 54 active House and Senate committees. Print or microfiche options resulted in a total of 104 different item numbers. After the ranked review, 14 items were dropped and an additional 10 were converted from paper to microfiche format.

As expected from the basic tenets outlined above, very little change was evidenced in the selection of materials that are part of the Serial Set. For non-congressional materials only four ranks were used.

As review of the agency selections progressed, the urgency to reduce the cataloging burden across the consortium increased. Some changes in collection development patterns continued to develop but pressure to complete the review and make cataloging assignments gradually moved the focus away from a comprehensive reassessment of item selections.

Cataloging

As previously alluded to, the four CONSORT schools also cooperate regarding cataloging of government documents. For those libraries sharing the CONSORT catalog, cataloging assignments were made at the same time the collection review was undertaken. Responsibilities for cataloging items received by more than one school are divided by call number range. Items received by only one school are cataloged by that school, regardless of call number. Union lists are maintained and updated regularly, and cataloging is performed using uniform guidelines established and maintained by the schools as a group.

Development and successful implementation of cooperative cataloging procedures has continued on page 40
school in the consortium would assess its collection in the area under scrutiny, utilizing the condition criteria developed for the War of the Rebellion and the Serial Set projects. The best copy of each item would be sent to the Newark facility. Creation of such a collection would have several benefits. It would allow participating schools to weed local collections and free up much needed shelf space while ensuring ongoing access, and it would also create a single collection that could become the focus of preservation efforts, a much more efficient use of preservation time and dollars.

The Subcommittee decided to use the publications of the Federal Security Agency as a test to assess the process itself as well as outcomes. This agency was established in 1939, dissolved in 1953, and its components transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The process decided upon for this project was very similar to the one used for the Serial Set inventory: each school would add holdings and condition statements to a master file which would work its way around the schools. The project is still in this assessment phase: at least one school has discovered that a good number of its holdings in this area were at one point integrated into the general collection: identifying them is proving to be time consuming. However, the Subcommittee remains optimistic that this approach, while not a quick fix, will provide over time a consortial collection that is in better condition, more complete and more accessible than could be managed on an individual basis.

Cooperative Agreements
In addition to these projects the four CONSORT schools entered into three significant agreements regarding the collection and retention of materials:

Kenyon will keep NOAA weather charts CDs; Denison will keep NASA Magellan CDs.

Denison maintains the archives of the Five Colleges Government Documents Sub-Committee.

Denison agreed to be the map library of record for CONSORT.

Access
A final tool that assists with collection development and access is the OhioLINK courier system that transports not only patron-requested library materials, but also other documents among the Consort schools. The system can be used for quick and easy delivery directly to a staff member of fragile materials whose use needs to be mediated and in-house, or another library's copy of materials that have been lost locally and which can then be duplicated as a replacement for that local collection as allowed by copyright law. The courier system allows patrons and staff to receive materials from the consortial storage facility, creating part of the support structure for efforts such as the best agency copy project.

Concluding Thoughts
The relatively modest inter-library collection development cooperation that began in 1983 has evolved into an active consortially-based set of programs. As consortial cooperation has matured, attention has turned to the future. It has been several years since the initial zero based item review, and the evolution of the Federal Depository Library Program is creating a very different collection development universe for government documents. The move to a more electronic program brings up fundamental collection development questions for depositories: what does it mean to select an electronic item? What role does a library catalog play in the electronic age? What should be selected in paper, providing local long-term access, or in electronic format, over which libraries have considerably less local control? Additionally, in a consortium with a high level of cooperation and access to member collections, what items should each library select? Over the next several years the Government Documents Subcommittee of the Five Colleges of Ohio will build on our history of cooperation, our developed experience, and our tools to work through these questions together and as a group complete another zero based item review. As we look to the future it is our goal to keep refining our tools and methods, and to instill a consortial expectation that government documents collection development is a fluid enterprise that requires regular attention.

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freed staff time to take on other projects such as the Historical Documents Cataloging Project (more project information available at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdp/pubs/proceedings/00/pro6.html) and the implementation of Marcive's Documents Without Shelves service. While most records received from Marcive go into the catalog untouched, duplicate records are flagged and examined (again through dividing up SuDoc ranges) in order to preserve local information and reduce patron confusion. Perhaps one of the most valuable indirect benefits of the development of cooperative cataloging procedures has been the development of a level of comfort with a system for division of labor, which the group has been able to apply to multiple projects.

War of the Rebellion & Serial Set Inventories
One of the goals of cooperative collection development is to consolidate collections. For instance, do we really need four sets of Congessional Serial Sets among the four CONSORT schools? Are there duplicate volumes? If there are, will they be able to fill in the gaps of the schools that have missing volumes? What is the condition of each Serial Set volume? To find the answers to these questions, we decided to conduct inventories of our Serial Set collections.

Ellen Conrad, former coordinator of the Original and Historical Cataloging Project of the Five Colleges of Ohio, first started the War of Rebellion inventory as a test case. She created a spreadsheet that lists all the War of the Rebellion volumes. She indicated holdings of each school by a condition number, from 1 to 4. One indicates that the volume is in excellent condition and is like new, while 4 means that the item is in poor condition, and has loose or damaged binding, as well as damaged text. The inventory revealed that the duplicate sets at Denison and Kenyon were able to supply volumes missing at Ohio Wesleyan and Wooster, thus creating 4 full sets in CONSORT.

The War of the Rebellion inventory worked out very well and served as a test case of how to proceed with the Serial Set inventory. At our first Collection Development Taskforce meeting held on November 27, 2001, we decided to complete our inventory of the Serial Set from 1789 through the 104th Congress. We used the same numbering system developed for the War of the Rebellion project to determine the condition of each volume in the Serial Set. Spreadsheets were sent to each school to record their holdings. When the inventory is complete, the spreadsheets will be converted into HTML files and posted on the Web, and the group is investigating contributing results to the national survey.

Establishing a Remotely Stored Consortial Collection of Record
The consortium, in 2000, established a storage facility in the old Public Library building in Newark, Ohio. In 2002 the Subcommittee began a project whose ultimate goal was to establish a “collection of record” for little-used documents to be housed at this facility. Each