

February 2010

## Charleston Conference 2010: Issues in Book and Serial Acquisition

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## 2010 Charleston Conference — 30th Annual Issues in Book and Serial Acquisition

Call For Papers, Ideas, Conference Themes, Panels, Debates, Diatribes, Speakers, Poster Sessions, Preconferences, etc. ...


### 2010 Proposed Theme — Anything Goes

Wednesday, November 3, 2010 — Preconferences and Vendor Showcase  
Thursday-Saturday, November 4-6, 2010 — Main Conference  
Francis Marion Hotel & Embassy Suites Historic District, Charleston, SC

If you are interested in leading a discussion, acting as a moderator, coordinating a lively lunch, or would like to make sure we discuss a particular topic, please let us know. The **Charleston Conference** prides itself on creativity, innovation, flexibility, and informality. If there is something you are interested in doing, please try it out on us. We'll probably love it...

The Conference Directors for the **2010 Charleston Conference** include — **Beth Bernhardt**, Principal Director (UNC-Greensboro) <beth\_bernhardt@uncg.edu>, **Glenda Alvin** <galvin@Tnstate.edu>, **Adam Chesler** <adam.chesler@cox.net>, **Cris Ferguson** (Furman University) <cris.ferguson@furman.edu>, **David Goodman** <dgoodman@princeton.edu>, **Chuck Hamaker** <cahamake@email.unc.edu>, **Heidi Hoerman** <hoerman@sc.edu>, **Tony Horava** (University of Ottawa) <thorava@uottawa.ca>, **Ramune Kubilius** (Northwestern Health Sciences Library) <r-kubilius@northwestern.edu>, **Corrie Marsh** <cmarsh12@hotmail.com>, **Heather Miller** (SUNY-Albany) <hmiller@uamail.albany.edu>, **Jack Montgomery** (Western Kentucky University) <jack.montgomery@wku.edu>, **Audrey Powers** (UFS Tampa Library) <apowers@lib.usf.edu>, **John Perry Smith** (Total Information Inc.) <jps@totalinformation.com>, **Anthony Watkinson** (Consultant) <anthony.watkinson@btopenworld.com>, **Katina Strauch** (College of Charleston) <kstrauch@comcast.net> or [www.katina.info/conference](http://www.katina.info/conference).

Send ideas by **July 31, 2010**, to any of the Conference Directors listed above.

Or to: **Katina Strauch**, MSC 98, The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409  
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## I Need This Now! Interlibrary Loan Meets Collection Development on the Patron Access Road

by **Nancy Richey** (Assistant Professor, Image Librarian, The Kentucky Library, Department of Library Special Collections, Western Kentucky University) <Nancy.Richey@wku.edu>

In the age of **Netflix**, **Amazon**, and strained budgets, there is a continuing trend in the growth of purchase on demand as a part of Interlibrary Loan service and collection development. Patrons are accustomed to, and expect expediency in the delivery of the requests: information on demand equals information now for them. This has led to a continuing re-evaluation of the traditional resource sharing models and of collection development policies. Interlibrary Loan, (hereafter ILL) and collection development practices are both sailing upon the same sea of quick patron access to needed materials, consequently, focused research continues to look at models of collaboration between this service, acquisition departments, and ILL as a collection development tool, and how additionally, it can “help us to identify missing items, select possible journal additions, and purchase [more] appropriate monographs.” Current Approval plans which rely on third parties may make for limited collecting since “even when carefully monitored still bring into the library significantly more unused material that do other methods.” Furthermore, not all faculty members respond to library liaison outreach efforts so that

two-way ILL efforts can augment “collection development by many serious faculty scholars who would otherwise have little input on building the collection. These programs have been titled in various ways including: “Books on Demand,” “Just-in-Time Acquisitions,” “Point-of-Need Acquisitions,” and “Collaborative Collection Development.” Now that technology has caught up with methodology, ILL can be seen as an adjunct, not a replacement for collection development, and this fosters an even greater degree of cooperation between departments than has historically been seen.

Acquisitions have always been focused upon supporting the curriculum and core information needs, but by using ILL requests, access can be provided to other areas of scholarship. “Bibliographers can glean from ILL trails evidence of areas not yet covered by existing library collections or research interests beyond the scope of the current collection.” One study (2004) looked at 72 North American research, college, and governmental libraries. The average costs through ILL were \$17.50 per item borrowed and \$9.27 per item loaned. Moreover, with such costs as: staffing, supplies, equipment,

network, delivery, photocopying, and other associated fees, the average price can rise as high as \$42.00 per item. “In addition, the most recent **ARL** study concluded that, based on historical data, libraries can expect their ILL borrowing to rise 7% a year and their lending to rise 4%. If our costs rise along with our volume, they’re going to spiral out of control very quickly.” The consensus remains that ILL requests represent patron research needs and that “many books purchased through firm orders by bibliographers or approval plans never circulate in our libraries but with this service they would be assured at least one circulation.”

Established programs such as **ILLiad** are enabling this approach by their ease of use and such services as: End-user ILL request functions, quick transfer of requests to the ILL service of choice, including **OCLC**’s ILL, customized processing queues, electronic linking and searching of the library’s OPAC to verify and check out items, comprehensive ILL statistical management programs that provides numerous ILL statistical reports including copyright tracking, most frequently requested titles (who requests

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