Serials in the Park

Poster Sessions

Accessing Serials:
A Reliable Guide to Finding Your Serials

Karlene Patricia Robinson

University of the West Indies, Mona Campus

Technology has made it possible for information to be produced, stored, and disseminated in a variety of ways. Today serials are available in a variety of formats. Thousands of journals are published internationally in print and an increasing number, in a variety of subject areas, by electronic means. A burgeoning number of students and faculty members in all disciplines who are not information literate seek after journal articles and, in some cases, with limited success. They are simply ignorant of the many ways available to them to access these articles and do their evaluation in the minimum of time.

This poster presents and analyzes the usefulness of secondary and tertiary lead-in tools in locating journal articles. It examines secondary sources like indexes, citation indexes, abstracts, databases and the many services attached to these, as well as tertiary sources like bibliographies and catalogues. The illustrations used in the poster come primarily from the science and medical disciplines.

Administrative Metadata for Continuing Resources

Dalene Hawthorne

Stanford University Libraries

What is administrative metadata? How are libraries handling administrative metadata for continuing resources? What ILS vendors have products available? Are there other solutions out there? This session covers the presenter's research into administrative metadata solutions and includes information obtained from interviews with libraries that have developed solutions and information gathered from interviews with major ILS vendors.

An Alternative Funding Model
for a University Library's Serials Budget

Joe Becker

New Mexico State University

Over the last decade, most university libraries have faced the task of managing serials budgets characterized by rapidly increasing costs and static funding allocations. There is a great deal of information in the (library) literature on the nature of this serials "crisis," the inevitable reaction in terms of serials cancellations, and the possible effect on scholarly communication. There is also debate on the possibilities of alternative publication models and alternative pricing models, based on electronic access. The topic of cost-sharing is generally described only in the context of consortia buying options.

This presentation describes how New Mexico State University, in an effort to deal with an ongoing budget shortfall, developed a local cost-sharing plan and acquired a significant alternative fund source to augment its typical budget. The library won approval for a recurring allocation of a percentage of all research grant funding awarded to the university. This poster outlines the typical nature of the problem in budget terms and describes short-term fixes such as serials.

Collaborative Selection
of New Science Journal Subscriptions

Anne Christie
Laurel Kristick

Oregon State University

Science and engineering faculty and students need access to new journals because science changes and evolves, resulting in shifting emphases in research and teaching programs. This poster session describes an efficient, effective and collaborative process developed at Oregon State University to facilitate the purchase of new journals. Faculty members and librarians make recommendations about new journals needed to support OSU's teaching and research programs. Recommendations must include justification addressing the journal's importance. Librarians and acquisitions staff work together to gather data about each journal. Each librarian uses these data and other qualitative selection criteria to prioritize the journal requests for their subject areas, which are then discussed and ranked at a group meeting. Final selections are made when the amount of money available for new subscriptions is known. The information needed by acquisitions staff to place orders is already complete.

With this process, the science librarians consider the collection and the university's programs from a broader perspective than just their own subject areas, fostering their awareness of interdisciplinary research and teaching on campus. The science librarians work as a team and trust each other's judgment. Selection decisions are not made in isolation so that available funds are spent effectively to achieve a balanced collection that serves the university's research strengths. This practical method accomplishes several objectives:

- It creates a mechanism for faculty participation in journal selection
- It establishes a process for collecting data on which to base purchase decisions
- It establishes a timeline to ensure the completion of the process
- It creates a predictable workflow for faculty, librarians and acquisitions staff

It can be easily adapted for making journal selections in subject areas other than science. It can also be applied in libraries where selection decisions are made either by an individual librarian or by several librarians sharing collection development work.

Counting Serials for Surveys:
How the Questions Have Changed
and the Problem of Peer Comparison

Gail C. Anderson

Medical College of Georgia

This poster describes the problem of accurately identifying and counting print and in-scope online serials for annual statistical data collection. It focuses upon the Medical College of Georgia, a free-standing academic health sciences university that is also a part of a state-wide consortium, currently providing over 2300 links to full text titles (including duplicate titles from alternate providers)–most of which are serials– but could provide a lot more from Georgia's Virtual Library, GALILEO. Peer institutions from other states may be included for comparison. It presents an analysis of the serials data questions asked over the past five years for the Annual Statistics of Medical School Libraries in the United States and Canada and for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. It is expected that the results will show that planning for statistical counting may be time ill spent unless there is flexibility in the way numbers are gathered. The question will still remain– Are your peer institutions counting the same way you are?

Disaster Preparedness in the Portland Area

Kris Kern

Portland State University

PORTALS is a multi-type and multi-state library consortium dedicated to meeting the research and education needs of people in the greater Portland area through cooperative access to information resources and services. Two years ago, PORTALS identified the value of extending our cooperation to disaster prevention and recovery. The Disaster Recovery Group (DIRG) was formed to look at some of the problems facing our institutions:

- • Our librarians need continuing education in disaster preparedness
- • Our librarians do not have plans for disasters
- • Our libraries do not have quick access to disaster supplies when they are needed

This poster documents the work the DIRG has done in the past two years on disaster preparedness including development of a disaster plan template, helping members with disaster barrel content, mentoring, training and ongoing discussion of relevant topics.

DOLLeR, or Managing E-Resources at UIC Library

Laurentiu Mircea Stefancu

University of Illinois at Chicago

The poster session presents the results the author and his colleagues at the UIC Library obtained working toward building and perfecting a tool to help themmanage the rich data related to theUICLibrary's steadily increasing number of electronic resources.

DOLLeR (Database Of Library Licensed Electronic Resources) has been designed as a management system for the use of the different departments of the UIC Library dealing with various aspects of the electronic resources information flow (such as administration, collections development, acquisitions, systems, catalog, and reference), so that each and all of them could have a better control over, and understanding of, the current issues surrounding the electronic resources the Library subscribes, or is in course of subscribing, to. It is thought of as a multi-tiered, one-stop shopping place for all those involved in the many aspects and stages of the information flow in this area of increasing interest for all libraries.

DOLLeR is a relational database built using FileMaker Pro, a relatively cheap piece of commercial software by FileMaker Inc. With a simple yet robust architecture, DOLLeR offers a user-friendly environment, both in the application interface and over the Web. This poster presents various aspects of the DOLLeR design and functionality.

Fine-Tuning the Claiming Process

Michele Pope

Loyola University Law Library

This poster presents a fine-tuning of the serials claiming process. The claiming process has been reduced to the mundane task of printing out and mailing claim forms. However, there are several reasons why, in the computer age, the automated claiming process has become inadequate in dealing with outstanding materials. Librarians are used to relying on their computer systems to generate claims, but what is often needed is human interaction and follow-through. Automated systems may not accurately reflect the current publisher address or what is shelved. Explanations range from a lack of time for updating the automated system, to inadequately performed check-in tasks, and system errors during check-in procedures, particularly when there is a high turnover rate in the paraprofessional position. Thinking that a claim is in process when we have claimed it six times over the course of years is really brushing off the more tedious task of taking responsibility for the claiming process.

Several additional tasks can be added to the automated claiming process that may increase the potential for receiving materials and gathering updated information:

> • Assess the check-in record, type of material and publisher: What was paid for? Was material bought on standing order or prepay?
> • The number of claims will indicate what steps to take.
> • Research titles and publishers on the Internet.
> • Compile a directory of regularly contacted vendors with company name, contact, order and/or customer number, telephone number and email address: Should claims be mailed, phoned-in or e-mailed? Follow through and share responsibilities with paraprofessionals.

Impact of Electronic Resources on Serials Acquisitions

Xiaoyin Zhang
Michaelyn Haslam

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

In the process of integrating electronic resources into library collections, new workflow paths emerge. Because electronic resources differ in selection, purchase, implementation, and maintenance from other materials, information gathering, decision-making, and workflows are affected by incorporating them. This poster displays charts that illustrate the points at which library serials functions are affected by electronic resources. In some cases, new methods or procedures have to be introduced. Sometimes traditional procedures are

paralleled, and in other cases older methods are replaced. All of these outcomes need to be accommodated with changes in workload. The following examples point to areas affected:

• *Workload Changes*. Implementation of new procedures, staff development, reallocation of staff time
• *Selection*. Initiating trials, license conditions, group decision, information gathering for order
• *Ordering*. Product description, license terms, consortia purchase, vendor/consortia contacts, product producer contacts
• *Payment*. Knowledge of payment terms–price options such as print + electronic, electronic only, site license, access fee, maintenance fee, platform fee
• *Product Receiving (Check-in)*. URL supplied by vendor, check links, confirm access, track content changes
• *Maintenance*. System capabilities, claiming cycle, troubleshoot technical problems relating to connectivity
• *Statistics*. Product use, workload
• *Renewal*. Frequent reviews–not automatically renewed, changes of vendor/consortia

As libraries deal with these issues, an overview of how workflows are impacted illustrates where changes occur. By analyzing these points, ways to regroup and reorganize can be identified in order to accommodate change in an efficient way.

A Small College Solution to Big Serials Problems

Ruth Richardson Scales

Guilford College

In August of 2002, the staff at Guilford College in North Carolina became frustrated with how increasingly difficult it was to handle journal access. The staff wanted a solution that would provide them with access to their print holdings, electronic holdings through aggregators or other means, OpenURL technology to go from one database to another, document delivery options, and flexibility to add local information. Since UNCG had a tool that could do all these things, Guilford College decided to partner with them. This partnership with UNCG's Journal Finder afforded this small college the opportunity to provide their students, staff and faculty with journal access just like schools with three to four times the staff and budget.

This poster session shows how Guilford College uses Journal Finder's features, including:

• A sophisticated https database administration module, for use in maintaining data and generating reports
• Integration with our OPAC, allowing the library catalog to be used to find all electronic and print journal titles, while eliminating the need to ever populate or maintain MARC 856 fields for any serials in the catalog

• Direct links to the journal title level for over 95% of our e-titles
• The ability to link from a citation in one commercial database directly to the full text article in another database (just as SFX does, but using locally written scripts)
• Local customization for specific community needs and local library abilities
• The effects on Hege Library's librarians and patrons

NASIG (Home Page) • **Proceedings of Annual Conferences** • **2003 (Table of Contents)**

Original Contributions Copyright © 2003 North American Serials interest Group, Inc.