TIME FACTORS

- Investors want quick returns
- Governments discuss and discuss
- Timelines, deadlines and schedules
- Think in days (US) : months (Russia)
- Time zones
  - fax vs E-mail
- Bureaucratic travel restrictions

MONETARY FACTORS

- Substantial risk - economic and political
- Confusing, unstable government with business with business relationships
- Fund transfers
- Pricing and confusion
- Value of information
- Unstable currency

STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES

- Ownership laws are in flux
- Ministries, institutes and Universities
- Who is in charge?
- Shortages vs hoarding and distribution
- Inconsistent quality
- Database doesn’t mean electronic

PRODUCTION ISSUES

- Cover to cover
- Editorial bias
- Spelling
- Getting informative abstracts
- Collection bias
  "He’s not a real scientist."
  "This is not interesting to you."
- Read head alignments
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- Banking
- Civil Rights
- Customs
- Economics
- Environmental Law
- International Relations
- Property
- Practice of Law
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- Real Property
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- Taxation

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- Banking
- Commerce
- Computers (i.e., business)
- Economics
- Finance
- Industries
- Labor Markets
- Management
- Marketing
- Media
- Public Administration
- Real Estate
- Statistics
- Technological Trends
- Telecommunications
- Trade
- Transportation

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- Physics
- Mathematics
- Astronomy
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Quarterly Updates
Bibliographic Fields in English
Titles & Keywords in English

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- Banking
- Commerce
- Computers (in business)
- Economics (interest rates, debt, money markets, privatization, etc.)
- Finance (budgeting, capital formation, foreign investments)
- Labor Markets (recruitment, training, compensation)
- Management (administration, business, engineering)
- Marketing (distribution, product development, sales)
- Media
- Public Administration (news/data on government policies, spending, taxation, and regulations affecting business. The laws and regulations themselves are covered in the Legal & Regulatory database)
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-198-
Welcome to the Library Services Alliance of New Mexico's presentation. I'm really pleased that you are interested in hearing about our activities as a burgeoning library cooperative. (Vugraph 1)

Let me begin by identifying those libraries that participate in the Alliance. (Vugraph 2)

They are:

- Los Alamos National Laboratory Technical Library
- University of New Mexico Libraries
- Sandia National Laboratories Technical Library
- Phillips Laboratory Technical Library
- New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology Library
- New Mexico State University Library
My colleagues and I will try to represent the overall Alliance even though a member of each of the institutions is not present. Let me introduce my colleagues: I am Sally Landenberger, manager of Technical Processes at the Sandia National Laboratories, Technical Library; Harry Liull, head of the Centennial Science and Engineering Library at the University of New Mexico; Marilyn Von Seggern, head of Reference Services at Washington State University; Rick Luce, Director of the Los Alamos Technical Library.

Again, I am pleased to be with you today to present a picture of the Library Services Alliance of New Mexico.

I will be presenting an overview of the Alliance. My colleagues will present activities we have been working on in relationship to our defined goals and objectives. Harry will moderate a short question and answer period at the end. (Vugraph 3)

**History of the Alliance**
(Vugraph 4)
Let me begin with a very brief history of our organization.

First of all, like most librarians, we have consistently met and talked with each other informally over the years. Perhaps more communications occurred between like groups such as the academic libraries which met through the New Mexico Library Association, or the laboratory libraries which met through the Special Libraries Association, but nonetheless, we have had a significant awareness of each other, both staff and administration. Also, there has been more communication between the libraries here in Albuquerque because of our proximity.

In January 1991, the three New Mexico Laboratories, Phillips (Department of Defense), Los Alamos, and Sandia (Department of Energy), formally organized as the Strategic Alliance. The intention of the Strategic Alliance was to form a "new paradigm for the advancement of science and technology." There were a number of prime areas of interest, including national defense, energy, space and transportation for which the Strategic Alliance wanted to provide technical support and cooperation among the labs.

At this point, Barbara Newton of Phillips was instrumental in seeing the Strategic Alliance as a real opportunity for our libraries to participate as an infrastructure to support this effort. In addition, Harry Liull from the Centennial Science and Engineering Library of UNM was seen as a strong ally. Discussions began to formalize a relationship between the laboratory libraries and the Centennial Science and Engineering Library at the University of New Mexico. At the very last minute, New Mexico State University was asked to participate. A memorandum
of agreement was signed in January 1992 by each of these institution’s highest ranking officer, and the Library Services Alliance of New Mexico came into being. New Mexico Tech was added the following year, and with this addition, the Alliance represents the major science and technology resource in the state.

That first year we were able to utilize the services of Marilyn Von Seggern, who was on sabbatical from the University of Washington, to help us set the foundation for our cooperative. We could not have accomplished as much as we have without her assistance.

**Consortium Issues**
(Vugraph 5)
To set the stage, there are a number of issues to consider in terms of consortium. First of all, there are only a little more than 600 libraries which have formed and termed themselves cooperative groups. And of this number, only 40% are considered multi-type. Generally these are school, academic, or public libraries. Pulling together academic and laboratory libraries from both the Department of Defense and Department of Energy specializing in science and technology such as we have is relatively unique, even among the group.

There are major problems to overcome to achieve the idea of cooperative effort. First is the dissimilarity in organizational structure as well as policies and procedures. A second challenge for our Alliance is the geographic separation. The farthest distance between our sites is 320 miles. Even though we try to compensate via phones, FAX, and E-mail, sometimes face-to-face meetings are essential, and sometimes they are hard to arrange.

Lack of standardization is also an issue. This includes differences in collection development analysis, online catalogs, etc. Further, this initiative started and continues without extra staff or money.

However, the foreseen benefits make it attractive for us to cooperate and try to overcome these obstacles. These benefits include: potentially providing some economic relief due to diminishing dollar resources caused both by downsizing and inflation; coping with expanding user expectations in terms of delivery of information. These expectations serve as pressure points for each of our institutions to deliver information faster and in electronic form. And, the Alliance provides the opportunity to expand out access to scientific and technical resources through cooperative collection development activities and reciprocal borrowing privileges.

**Alliance Members’ Strengths**
(Vugraph 6)
Here is a quick listing of the collective strengths each of the institutions brings
to the Alliance. It is important to realize that the combined collections and capabilities of the Alliance Libraries compare very favorable with some of the major research libraries in the U.S. (and that our combined resources strongly emphasize science and technology.)

**Strategic Plan**
(Vugraph 7)
One of the first orders of business was to develop a plan for the Alliance. We began with a session to formulate our mission and vision. This two-day meeting was a difficult one. Six individuals representing six different institutions tried to forge a common view which provided a shared understanding and sense of direction and yet met individual institutional needs. These statements capture our intention.

**Goals and Objectives**
(Vugraph 8)
From our mission and vision comes the natural follow on of our specific goals and objectives. They are ambitions, to say the least. These critical success factors are currently being addressed and my colleagues will discuss them. Harry Llull will begin with Goal #3 which centers on collection resources, the one in which we have been most active.
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Overview
- Activities and directions in relation to goals and objectives
  - Collection development
  - Periodicals Overlap Study
  - Technology and document delivery
  - Reference and public relations
- Questions and Answers

HISTORY OF THE ALLIANCE

- Informal meetings of library directors and staff
- Establishment of Strategic Alliance - Jan. '91
- Opportunity to formally organize
- Memorandum of Agreement - Jan. '92
- Technical support via sabbatical assistance
CONSORTIUM ISSUES

- Multi-type consortium
- Obstacles to cooperation
  - Dissimilar organizational structure
  - Geographic separation
  - Nonstandardization of collection development
  - Lack of resources
- Benefits to cooperation
  - Relief for budget constraints
  - Rising user expectations
  - Expand access to resources

ALLIANCE MEMBERS' STRENGTHS

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<tr>
<th>ALLIANCE</th>
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<td>LANL</td>
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<td>University of New Mexico Libraries</td>
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<td>SNL</td>
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<td>NMSU</td>
<td>New Mexico State University Library</td>
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LIBRARY SERVICES ALLIANCE
STRATEGIC PLAN

• Mission: The mission of the Library Services Alliance of New Mexico is to enhance access to research information for the Alliance scientific and technical community through cooperative ventures.

• Vision: The vision of the Library Services Alliance of New Mexico is to be a world class information provider to our primary communities while enhancing the scientific and technical research competitiveness for New Mexico.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

• GOAL 1: Provide access to the electronic resources of Alliance member libraries.

• GOAL 2: Deliver information products in a timely manner by making Alliance lending requests first priority.

• GOAL 3: Maximize Alliance ownership of resources.

• GOAL 4: Provide value-added information to researchers in the Alliance community.

• GOAL 5: To fulfill the Alliance mission and vision, develop awareness of the Library Services Alliance throughout the state.
THE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
OF THE LIBRARY SERVICES ALLIANCE OF NEW MEXICO

Harry Lull, Director
Centennial Science and Engineering Library
University of New Mexico

Introduction

There were a number of factors both external and internal to New Mexico that helped create an environment within the state leading to the signing on January 27, 1992, of the Memorandum of Agreement, officially initiating the Library Services Alliance of New Mexico. Some of the external factors that affect all libraries included the increased use of electronic communications and, of course, the serials crisis. Although prior to the forming of the Alliance there was not a structure for the six science and technology research libraries to work together, there certainly were other forums within which our institutions and librarians worked together. The New Mexico Library Association and the Special Libraries Association Rio Grande Chapter are two prominent organizations in the state. The academic libraries formed a coalition during the mid-80s which included not only the three academic members of the Alliance but all the academic libraries of the state of New Mexico. There were, of course, many other connections between our institutions including the head of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, also serving as a regent of the University of New Mexico, and many interactions between the labs and the universities on joint research projects.

More directly related to the science and technology libraries of each member, there have been recent changes in directors and facilities. In February 1988, the University of New Mexico opened the Centennial Science and Engineering Library as a branch of the General Library System. The largest science and technology collection in the state had a director and staff specifically focused on science and engineering, with a heightened interest in interacting more formally with the science and technology librarians located at the other research state universities and the national and Air Force laboratories.

Shortly after the Centennial Library opened, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology began (and has completed) a new library building project. More recently, New Mexico State University completed a new library building project and will soon begin renovating their older building to house the science, engineering, and business collections. The Phillips Laboratory Technical Library
underwent a major upgrading of their facilities and implemented the Sirsi system online catalog. The technical libraries at both Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory experienced changes in the administrative personnel of their respective libraries, as did the library at New Mexico State University.

With the changes in personalities, the upgrading of facilities and electronic online catalogs, and the increased emphasis on cooperative programs and coalitions to more effectively address the delivery of information services, it seemed natural for the six members of the Alliance to begin addressing just that issue. The heads of the Phillips Technical Library and the Centennial Library and the head of Technical Processes at Sandia National Laboratory started meeting together in the early 90s specifically to address collection overlap. All three libraries were located in Albuquerque and, with the serials crisis truly out of hand, we began looking at both the duplication and uniqueness of our collective and respective collections.

In 1991, the three laboratories formed the Strategic Alliance which had working groups devoted to specific research projects as its organizational structure. The working groups of the Strategic Alliance often included researchers from one of the academic research institutions even though the academic institutions were not members of the Strategic Alliance. Barbara Newton of Phillips suggested to the Albuquerque library group that we attempt to become a working group of the Strategic Alliance. Harry Llull researched the library literature of cooperative collection development programs and coordinated the drafting of the Memorandum of Agreement that was signed not only by the Albuquerque library group but also by the three members located outside of Albuquerque.

The Memorandum of Agreement and Collection Development Working Group

The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) clearly reflects the interest of the Alliance members to cooperate in the area of building collections and sharing those collections among the members. The following statements are from the MOA:

1. "The initial goal is to improve the availability of scientific and technical journal holdings among the six libraries through the identification of core collections and unique titles, coupled with enhanced access to the collections."

2. "The Alliance intends to improve its ability to respond to the demand for new and unique serial titles not currently in any of its collections."
3. "Through this cooperative effort, the Alliance expects to meet a higher level of researchers' needs from the collections of the members of the nation."

The Collection Development Working Group had a clear mission from the MOA and actually began meeting before the overall strategic plan of the Alliance was officially adopted. However, the strategic plan of the Alliance continued to address the importance of a cooperative collection development, management, and delivery program for the Alliance. The strategic plan states as one of its five goals: "Maximize Alliance ownership of resources." To carry out that goal, the following were agreed upon by the Directors Group:

1. "Identify and analyze strengths, weaknesses, and changes in Alliance collections."

2. "Identify unique resources."

3. "Monitor and analyze market conditions and its impact on the collections of the individual members and the Alliance overall."

The Collection Development Working Group with a representative from each of the Alliance libraries saw as its mission "to find ways of implementing the goals as stated in the Memorandum of Agreement." Initially the charge to the Working Group included the following:

1. "Evaluating the feasibility of relying on each other through a cooperative collection development program."

2. "Evaluate and identify areas of specialized collections that would be the responsibility of a particular member of the group."

3. "Addressing the access issues related to relying on members to provide other members articles and books."

**Accomplishments and Issues**

In addition to having a representative from each library of the Alliance, we were extremely fortunate to have Marilyn Von Seggern, a librarian from Washington State University science library, also participate actively in the projects of the working group. Marilyn was on a year's sabbatical leave and worked with the Directors Group of the Alliance as well as the Collection Development Working Group.Initially, the group had two very important priorities. Almost all members were implementing a serials cancellation project during 1992/1993. The working group shared information in terms of use studies, evaluating the collections, and
bringing faculty and researchers into the decision-making process. Another important priority which would help us carry out the serials cancellation priority was to simply learn more about each other's collection and institution. Both of the projects produced data which was compiled by Marilyn. A notebook was produced and sent to each member library which included facts and brochures about the collections, libraries, and institutions. Secondly, the group decided to examine the level of overlap for titles costing over $1,000. We found a high level of duplication of holdings among Alliance members for these titles. When I produced a report based on only the titles costing over $2,000, the overlap rate was over ninety percent of the titles. The information was very helpful when adding use study data and pointing out both factors of low use and duplicate copies within the state to our respective faculty and/or researchers.

One very important premise that the Collection Development Working Group agreed upon was that each library had to make decisions based on their respective institutional needs. Each library had to address the needs of its researchers and budget. However, with the sharing of information on what those needs were and what decisions those needs required, it was hoped that as a group we could limit the number of unique titles that were canceled. Individual libraries are not assigned specific subject areas to cover or titles to keep.

Document delivery is an important underlying issue for the Collection Development Working Group and is a priority it shares with the Technology Working Group. Within New Mexico, a Pony Express service has been implemented which makes stops each day at each of the Alliance member libraries. Transmission of documents by Ariel has been tested between UNM's Centennial Library and the Technical Library at Los Alamos National Laboratory. However, we still have the basic obstacles to address in this area, staffing and procedures. The three academic libraries already participate in reciprocal borrowing of books through both interlibrary loan and the Passport Program which allows students and faculty to check out material on site at another institution. The laboratories are investigating a similar program among those three members with the hope of eventually implementing such a program that applies to the Alliance. However, access to two of the laboratories in Albuquerque is not open to everyone, as are the universities and the Los Alamos Technical Library. Other procedural issues which will need to be addressed include the borrowing and lending of special material such as reference books, bound periodicals, and other materials that normally do not circulate or have restricted loan periods.

Things have moved much faster in terms of access to library catalogs of each member library over the Internet. The group has access to four of the five catalogs of the six members with UNM and New Mexico Tech using the same system, Libros. Although this allows us to check for periodical holdings of each member,
the ideal approach would be to have a union list of serials for the Alliance members. The New Mexico State Library produced a CD-ROM product which included Alliance members and other libraries throughout the state. That product is not as user friendly or up-to-date as is needed by the alliance. The eventual implementation of the Z39.50 software may help solve this problem, allowing each of our patrons the ability to search library catalogs with one's home system menu.

Conclusion

Although the Alliance and the Collection Development Working Group are still in their infancies, there have been many positive experiences. We have found that by communicating on a regular basis through electronic mail and telephone conference calls we can overcome the barrier of geographical separation in a large, sparsely populated state. Working meetings where all members come together at one of the Alliance Libraries have also been used successfully. The sharing of information and pooling of expertise has probably been the most profitable aspect of the working group. The more our individual staff interacts with staff at other Alliance member libraries, the more likely it is that solutions to problems and the implementation of new programs will be successful.

The Reference Working Group And Promotional Programs Of The Library Services Alliance Of New Mexico

The newest working group of the Alliance is the Reference Working Group. The need for this group is addressed in the strategic plan goal that states: "Provide value-added information to researchers in the Alliance community." The value-added aspect is defined as pooling our staff expertise and giving access to unique holdings in each of our libraries in order to provide higher levels of information service to an individual institution than can be provided by the staff and collections of that institution alone. The strategic plan goes on to list four ways of carrying out the overall goal of the group.

1. "Develop expert referral network of Alliance library staff."

2. "Develop expert referral database of Alliance researchers."

3. "Prepare and submit grants to obtain resources to subsidize specific Alliance activities."

4. "Assess the information needs and information-seeking patterns of researchers in Alliance institutions through participation in studies or focus-group interviews of scientists."
Besides initiating a new working group, the Directors Group outlined a model for the Alliance when recommending new working groups. The Directors Group makes the decision that a new working group is needed and determines the membership of the group. A member of the Directors Group takes the responsibility of calling the first meeting of the working group and works with the group to develop a charge that is then sent to the Directors Group for approval. However, working groups are encouraged to choose a chair from their membership, relieving the director who convened the group from continuing to be involved in the specific projects of the respective working group. Sally Landenberger of Sandia and a member of the Directors Group is in the process of carrying out that model and developing the charge with the members of the Reference Working Group. In addition to the strategic plan, the members of the Reference Working Group came up with the following additional ideas to add to their charge:

1. "Improve user satisfaction and confidence in reference service."
2. "Provide forums for professional and para-professional reference and support staff counterparts to compare functional and physical similarities and differences in respective organizations."
3. "Maximize creative situational problem solving."
4. "Identify online services available at each institution and record this information in a database."
5. "Highlight and track Alliance referral services within the Alliance."
6. "Develop a reference database for extensive or highly pertinent reference questions that could be shared."
7. "Consider sabbaticals between professionals."

During her sabbatical, Marilyn Von Seggern did begin working with Phillips Laboratory Technical Library on the information-seeking patterns of scientists and engineers. The Phillips study is based on Thomas Pinelli's questionnaire which is sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This example points out one of the strengths of the Alliance. Although Phillips is in a position to do a formal study, the other members of the Alliance may choose to carry out this goal based on their respective needs and staffing. The gathering and reporting of the information is the important part. All members of the Alliance are not expected to carry out all Alliance goals in the same way or at the same pace as long as each member attempts to move in the same direction. Individual members have found it useful to use alliance goals as a point of leverage and negotiation within their own institution in order to get support for new programs.
Promotional Programs of the Alliance

The last goal of the strategic plan states the following: "To fulfill the Alliance mission and vision, develop awareness of the Library Services Alliance throughout the state." Although the members of the Alliance have to consider their own constituencies as first priority, the group does not see itself as operating in a vacuum from the rest of the state or region. For example, one of the quarterly, physical meetings of the Directors Group is held each year in Santa Fe at the state library. Half of the day is devoted to meeting with the state librarian and other staff of the state library to bring each group up to date on their respective projects and plans.

In March of 1993, the Directors Group gave a presentation at the annual New Mexico Library Association meeting in Las Vegas, New Mexico. This was our first opportunity to introduce the Library Services Alliance to our library colleagues across the state. That was followed up with an article in the New Mexico Library Association Newsletter, written by Marilyn Von Seggerm. We are now giving an updated version of the Alliance presentation to the Military Librarians Workshop in Albuquerque.

A very successful project of the Alliance was the creation of a brochure describing the Alliance and each of its members. This project was coordinated and produced by Jeanne Howard of New Mexico State University. For that brochure, a logo for the Alliance was developed. That logo consists of the Zia symbol, inside a triangle, which is inside an outline of the state of New Mexico. The three laboratories are named around the Zia symbol, inside the triangle. The three research universities are named around the outside of the triangle, inside the outline of the map of the state. The brochure, strategic plan, and logo have been our three primary means of printed communication to our respective administrators and research communities. A report covering the first two years of the Alliance is in production, to be followed by annual reports covering the activities and progress of the Library Services Alliance each year.

As stated in the strategic plan, a goal of the Alliance is to "Supply alliance services to the Rio Grande research corridor to assist in technology transfer and basic research." This goal reflects the overall theme and mission of the group. All six members are part of the Rio Grande research corridor, which stretches from Los Alamos in the far north of the state to Las Cruces in the southern-most part of the state. By working together, the members of the Alliance feel that collectively we can have a positive impact on and facilitate the progress of scientific research and technology transfer throughout the Rio Grande corridor.
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SERIAL OVERLAP IN THE COLLECTIONS
OF THE LIBRARY SERVICES ALLIANCE OF NEW MEXICO

Marilyn Von Seggern
Owen Science & Engineering Library
Washington State University

When I began working with the Library Services Alliance of New Mexico in the Fall of 1992, all member libraries were expecting to undertake serial cancellation projects because of continued price inflation. Though all six libraries are represented in the New Mexico Union List of Serials, no separate database of combined Alliance serials existed to facilitate analysis of the collections. The collection Development Working Group decided that the most that could be undertaken at that point was to create a combined list of titles costing $1000 or more. There are approximately 575 titles in this category, about 2% of the current subscriptions of Alliance libraries. This paper reports on overlap and uniqueness among the +$1000 journals of the Alliance and on the characteristics of the serial cancellations of 1993.

While a complete union list of serials is a highly desirable collection development tool for learning about collection strengths and subject spread, an analysis of expensive titles is valuable in itself because of the disproportionately large percentage of the budget these titles corner. In the newsletter of the University of Washington Health Sciences Library last year it was reported that the 50 most expensive journal titles in their collection, 1.1% of their current subscriptions, cost $126,220 or about 13.3% of their serial renewals for 1992. They ranged in price from $1200 to $15,000. Coincidentally, 37 out of 50 titles (74%) were published in countries other than the United States, a characteristic that was examined for these +$1000 titles also. In another study of five university libraries, titles costing over $200 accounted for 12% of titles but 64% of the total journal costs.

For purposes of collection development evaluation and decision-making, information about the high-cost end of the journal spectrum can be valuable. The first aspect of this subject to be examined was overlap.

Overlap studies are done with a variety of objectives in mind. William Gray Potter, in a 1982 review of overlap studies, defined four categories: "1. Studies undertaken in connection with union catalogs...the optimum composition of a group of libraries to assemble the greatest number of distinct titles. 2. Studies of
the feasibility of centralized processing...the extent to which a group of libraries acquire books in common to determine if a centralized processing operation is desirable... 3. Studies of cooperative programs... 4. Research studies...achieving a better understanding of the phenomenon of collection overlap."³

Potter presented three findings in his review: "First, the extent of collection overlap is dependent upon the age, size, and type of libraries involved in that the probability of overlap increases with size of library, but decreases when the libraries are of different age and type."⁴ The Library Services Alliance is an example of greater diversity with varied age and type within the sci/tech collection area. Age-wise, the academic libraries date back to the late 1800s while the laboratory libraries were formed in the middle of the next century. With a maze of institutions of higher education and those of government research, the missions of the institutions and thus the libraries are also quite varied.

Potter's second finding is that "of all titles held in common by a group of libraries, a large proportion of them will be unique to one library."⁵ The uniqueness rate among the studies he reviewed ranged from 50 to 86%. It was demonstrated that regardless of size, all libraries have something to offer to a cooperative. That point was borne out in this study where all libraries held unique expensive journals, ranging from 8 in one of the smallest libraries to 66 unique titles in one of the largest.

Third, "schemes aimed at cooperative collection development may not be needed to avoid duplication among collections."⁶ A recent article about the Research Triangle University Libraries in North Carolina reports that their rate of unique titles is 76%, which falls neatly within the range from the 1982 review.⁷ One principal of successful cooperation over six decades of experience for the Research Triangle Libraries is that of institutional self-interest. They say that "agreements must grow organically out of academic programs and collection strengths."⁸

Very few of the overlap studies included in Potter's review addressed journal overlap, as serials have been less well controlled bibliographically and have lagged behind again in becoming automated. More journal overlap studies have been done recently as a result of the serials crisis and in analyses of the collections of cooperatives. Among studies calculating the percentage of unique titles, the rate has varied from the low 40s to a high of 76%.⁹ By comparison, a uniqueness rate of 33% was found in the +$1000 journal subset of the Alliance (table 1).
Table 1
LIBRARY SERVICES ALLIANCE
+ $1000 JOURNAL LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One owner</th>
<th># of titles</th>
<th>% of list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two owners</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three owners</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four owners</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five owners</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six owners</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cancellations

Three Alliance libraries proceeded with journal cancellation projects in 1993. This study analyzes the titles from two projects plus a small number of titles canceled by another library. An analysis of titles canceled at five Midwestern ARL libraries was the subject of another study reported in March 1993. Chrzastowski and Schmidt looked at cancellations over a period of three fiscal years, 1987-90. The study hypothesized that a large amount of overlap would be found in the titles being canceled. On the contrary, only 4% of the 6,503 titles canceled were held by more than one library, for a 96% unique title cancellation rate. Their profile of the at-risk journal is a high-cost, English-language title in a science subject area. This research is a point of interest not for purposes of comparison with the findings here because the studies are very different, but to highlight the importance of looking at not only what makes up our collections but also what is being canceled. That unique titles are disappearing at this rate from our libraries should be alarming to the library community.

The most limiting factor in the Chrzastowski and Schmidt study may be the brief time period from which the cancellations lists were taken. Some participants in the study could have been canceling for some time while others may have avoided it up to that time, a variable which would have greatly affected the data. For example, one library in the study, Ohio State University, was canceling only duplicates during that three-year period.

This look at the Library Services Alliance at-risk journal is limited to titles canceled from the +$1000 list. Up to this point in 1993 approximately 200 titles have been canceled. Forty-five, or 23% of those titles, were from the +$1000 list (8% of the list). Seventeen unique titles were canceled which is 8.5% of the total cancellations, or 9% of the expensive unique titles. To draw a profile of the expensive canceled titles, subject, publisher, and beginning date of publication were examined.
Subject—the Library of Congress classification was used to determine the subject spread of the expensive titles, the unique titles, and the cancellations (Table 2).

Table 2
LIBRARY SERVICES ALLIANCE
CHARACTERISTICS OF JOURNALS CANCELED IN 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC Class.</th>
<th>% of +$1000 list</th>
<th>% of unique titles</th>
<th>% of canc. list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q-QA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QB-QE</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH-QR</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-S</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slightly over half of the +$1000 journals are in the physical sciences (QB-QE), largely physics and chemistry, followed by technology with nearly 20%. The unique titles and canceled titles are more evenly distributed among physical science, technology, and life sciences. It appears that a disproportionately large amount of mathematics journals were canceled, 22%, with the physical sciences collections taking a smaller cut. By way of explanation for the comparatively low holdings and cancellation numbers in the life sciences and applied life sciences (QH-QR, R, and S), the titles of the University of New Mexico Medical Library were not included in the study and institutions with the stronger life sciences collections did not participate in cancellation projects in 1993.

Publisher—the publishers of the +$1000 canceled journals are largely foreign, with a substantial number of domestically distributed translated Russian journals (Table 3).

Table 3
LIBRARY SERVICES ALLIANCE
CHARACTERISTICS OF JOURNALS CANCELED IN 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Translation to English</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beginning date of publication—Most of the canceled journals began publication between 1960 and 1980. The older runs of journals, at least in this subject, were not being canceled (Table 4).
Table 4
LIBRARY SERVICES ALLIANCE
CHARACTERISTICS OF JOURNALS CANCELED IN 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEGAN PUBLISHING</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900-1949</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1959</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-1969</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-1979</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-Date</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions for Further Study

What questions follow this analysis? The Chrzastowski and Schmidt study posed these questions: What is the impact of serial cancellations on a collection? Are canceled titles important to the collection? How do cancellations affect other members of a library cooperative? Interlibrary loan statistics could provide substantial answers to these questions, both for an individual library and a cooperative.

The following questions arose from the Library Services Alliance data: How does the +$1000 journal subset compare to the total serial collections of the Alliance libraries? For example, does the percentage of unique expensive titles hold true for the total serial collections?

Concerning cancellations, what has been the progression of cancellations for Alliance libraries over the past 10 to 20 years? What subject areas have been reduced more than others? What is the profile of the at-risk journal? Perhaps most importantly, how has the consortium affected cancellation, retention, and ordering decisions?

Our library collections have been heavily impacted in the last few decades not only by budget restrictions and repeated cancellation projects but also by innovations in document delivery, sharing collections, and access to electronic media. A better understanding of our resources, whether the potential of shared collections, the profiling of losses and their effect on collections, or other analysis, will enable librarians to better determine future directions.