

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL OFF-SITE STORAGE WORKING GROUP 2014 SURVEY RESULTS

This report was prepared by a working group of the Depository Library Council (DLC), an advisory committee to the Director and the Superintendent of Documents of the U.S. Government Publishing Office.

The survey, which ran from October 23, 2014 to November 10, 2014, was conducted to determine where and how Federal depository libraries house their depository collections. Each library was eligible to respond once. Initial survey results were presented during a program entitled “Outer Spaces and Unbrowseable Federal Objects (UFOs): Developing Best Practices for Storing and Retrieving Documents in On-site and Off-site Storage” at the 2014 Depository Library Council Virtual Meeting. The collected data will be used to develop best practices for on-site and off-site storage of tangible resources received through the Federal Depository Library Program.

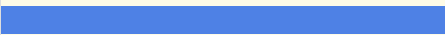



Off-Site Storage Working Group

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NOTE: Demographic and other information that might identify an individual or library have been modified or deleted from this publication.

January 15, 2015

1. Where does your library house federal depository government documents? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Public stacks (a shelving area in a library to which the public has unmediated access)		166	93%
2	On-site closed stacks (a shelving area in a library where only library staff have access)		80	45%
3	Off-site storage facility that your library administers (a temporary or permanent facility to store library materials at a location outside the walls of the main facility that your library administers)		45	25%
4	Off-site storage facility shared by several libraries, including depository and non-depository libraries (a temporary or permanent facility to store library materials at a location)		16	9%

	outside the walls of the main facility that is shared by several libraries)			
5	Other - please specify		15	8%
6	My library does not have tangible federal documents		1	1%

Other - please specify

A few items are shelved in our library's curriculum collection (also open access).

Mostly in public stacks but away from the general collection. Individual documents may be in the general collection.

all of our documents are in Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems.

At the university's law library, by way of a Selective Housing Agreement.

I anticipate that at some point selected items will be moved into a shared CIC repository on another campus.

Off-site storage facility (a shelving area in a library to which the public has "mediated" access)

Duplicates of a few rare materials (older census information for our area) are housed in the office for Fed Docs. Faculty and staff have keys to the office so that users may access the materials even when our office is closed.

Temporarily, some materials are stored in the same building but on a non-public floor.

Our on-site closed stacks are of two types. One is called "lock down," or "secure area," where we keep the Serial Set volumes and many other titles that are valuable. The other storage is an automated retrieval system, where patrons can click a link to retrieve items, but they're in this library building.

law publications shelved at local law library nearby

500 moving company boxes in the basement

Library leases a room in an off-site storage facility managed by another state agency.

On-site automated book retrieval system

My library manages the off-site storage facility that is shared by several other libraries.

Off-site storage facility administered by the campus main library administration.

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	6
Total Responses	178

2. If you house documents in closed stacks and/or at an off-site storage facility, what were the factors in deciding to do so? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Space considerations	88	55%
2	Usage considerations	74	46%
3	Preservation considerations	55	34%
4	Other (please specify)	17	11%
5	My library does not house documents in closed stacks and/or at an off-site storage facility	48	30%

Other (please specify)

Duplicates on our State are housed in Archives, to be moved to open stacks if others disappear/deteriorate
Dimensions of physical items make shelving on typical size shelves difficult
rare/valuable items such as encapsulated WWII posters
Online versions available, free and fee-based.
Temporary accommodation of another branch during renovation
Security
to prevent theft
all of our collections are in closed stacks except for a small reference collection
keeping law publications together
Some of our documents are housed in Rare Books/Special Collections due to their rarity and high value
Duplication of electronic product
Renovation of on-site storage area
Building construction
We had to move many documents to our basement because of environmental issues in another wing on the floor in which documents were housed (see below for more detail).
compact shelving
Cataloging and processing time.
construction project

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	5
Total Responses	160

2a. Comments:

Text Response

We have housed the Serial Set, early Congressional Globes, etc in closed access for preservation and space issues

These are items kept in our Reserve Room.

Other than some documents dealing specifically with [state] all documents are on open stacks, most circulation, some are retained in a reference collection.

It's a small number of older maps, that we're hoping to eventually needs and offer. It has not been a high priority.

Chiefly older, larger sets, such as Fed. Reg. back files, CFR superseded, Congr. Rec., Serial Set. Of these, we currently receive only CFR in paper, and we keep pre-1996 and the most recent five years in print. Should be noted that most of these historical items were received prior to the start of our depository status.

We send thousands of items each year to the storage facility that our main library operates. The gov docs in our main stacks go there because they're part of our permanent collection. The gov docs in our separate gov docs location are discarded periodically.

Docs are stored in the same Automated System as our less used non-depository material. In addition to space and usage considerations, I hope that this makes documents less "scary" since users no longer have to use SuDoc. I'm answering all questions assuming that our Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS) is an example of "closed stacks". We also have a small collection of documents housed in our special collections, which would fall under "Closed Stacks".

We do not store documents off-site. We do keep some docs in our Staff Workroom--if they are fragile, rare, valuable, etc.

Material that is older and seldom, if ever used, or items for which we have electronic or micro equivalents are more likely to be stored in our remote storage facility. Closed stacks are reserved for CDs, DVDs, VHS, disks, as all of this type of material, regardless of collection, are housed this way at my institution.

The documents in "closed stacks" are essentially GPO materials related to the FDLP that are shelved in staff offices. I also shelve in my office Sprocket Man and a few other comic books that I use frequently in classes.

We are phasing in a complete integration of tangible government documents and in that process switching to electronic formats when possible and permissible. We have a very small collection – less than 3% as of May 2014.

Over 50,000 items have been digitized for Hathi Trust.

I don't know the answer to this because it happened before I got here. I do know that it was an administrative decision without any input by the librarians. A new administration came in and, when I was hired, I was told that the librarians asked to have some of the documents collection (we didn't have enough space to bring back the entire collection) brought back to the main campus.

We have placed duplicate copies of federal publications (e.g. U.S. Reports) in off-site storage rather than discard, as a backup.

Our public stack area is quite small in comparison to our collection. Also, as a public library, many materials that we would like to have in open stacks (or which we used to have in open stacks) have been moved to closed stacks to keep them from being mutilated. Our U.S. reports and Public papers of the presidents both had large sections cut out.

Off site materials are being moved back to open stacks on site currently as part of weeding/reorganization project to decrease costs of storage space.

The storage facility allows us to house little used information in a environmentally controlled facility and have materials in-house that are more current and frequently used in well

maintained stacks.

Some of our maps and materials which have been targeted by thieves or are at high risk of theft are kept in our archives. (Pacific railroad survey, historic area maps). Items which are fragile tend to be in-library use only and shelved in boxes or our preservationists repair them fully.

We store less-used docs in our automated storage system (on-site, just requires that patrons click a link from the library catalog to request to retrieve the item). Our "lock-down" or secure area in an automated compact shelving are includes more frequently used, high value items (e.g., Serial Set and docs related to our region's research interests... water, geology, and land use in the West).

We have moved selected materials offsite when it was determined they may be stolen if kept in the open stacks. There is limited space in our Rare Books division, so offsite storage is the next best option in these instances.

We believe that, in the long run, we will provide improved access and preservation though cataloging and inventorying the collection, and that the selective depositories in our region will be able to more effectively manage their print collections with assurance of our holdings. We also believe this will be a service to the broader depository library community.

The only collection we have in closed stacks are the surveys and explorations (Hayden, King, Powell and Wheeler) to reduce chance of theft. We open those at patron request.

our library is losing about 25% of our stacks space due to an un-earthquake-proof section being torn down and not rebuilt. So I am shrinking our US/[state]/INTL docs footprint. I'm conscious of all three considerations, but also moving large sets that have digital components (Congressional Record, UN Treaty Series, UK Parliamentary Papers etc). I'm keeping on campus especially high-use materials (Census etc) and materials which are used more as reference (series with lots of statistical tables), and iconic titles (FRUS).

We got Readex's Serial Set access but didn't want to totally eliminate our hard copy holdings of same so we decided to store them as long as we had room in that facility

We moved Serial Set volumes which we have available online through Proquest

We don't have a storage facility -- but wish we did.

However, we anticipate constructing in the next two years an on-site closed stacks automated retrieval high-density storage facility with books distributed by size in bins retrieved by robots. At that time approximately 90% of the documents will probably be stored permanently in this on-site closed stacks facility.

Subsequent questions in which I indicate our on-site closed stacks refer to our automated retrieval system.

Space was the main impetus; we then chose items we knew or thought had low usage

When I first came to this library we had older materials (primarily old soil surveys, Defense manuals, EPA technical reports, flood insurance reports, ICC reports, Custom reports, census materials, labor reports, and old hearings) in an off-site storage area. It was not climate controlled and most of the materials were in sad shape. When we lost the space, I officially withdrew all materials and have tried to add important items back into the collection through Needs & Offers list. So currently all of our materials are in publicly accessible areas.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	30

3. What percentage of your depository collection is housed in on-site closed stacks and/or at an off-site storage facility?

#	Answer	Min Value	Max Value	Average Value	Standard Deviation	Responses
1	Closed stacks	0.00	100.00	32.91	37.18	86
2	Off-site storage facility	0.00	100.00	26.90	28.30	62

4. Are the documents temporarily or permanently at these locations? Please check all that apply

#	Question	Temporarily	Permanently	Total Responses
1	Closed stacks on-site	10	70	80
2	Off-site storage facility	7	53	60

Statistic	Closed stacks on-site	Off-site storage facility
Min Value	1	1
Max Value	2	2
Total Responses	77	57

4a. If you have documents housed temporarily in closed stacks or off-site storage, please describe the situation (e.g. reason for the temporary housing arrangement, expected duration of the housing arrangement, etc.).

Text Response

Material in our closed stacks includes microcards that are kept there for space reasons and fragile volumes such as Congressional Record that need to be handled with care. Volumes that may be at risk for theft are also kept in closed stacks.

Items pulled for weeding are held in a closed-stacks area until they are permanently withdrawn. All others are housed in open stacks.

We used to have a large number of documents housed in off-site storage. However, this collection has been weeded and many of the documents have been withdrawn after being offered to other depositories. Of the documents that remained, many were moved back to the documents collection in the main library after that collection had been weeded. We hope to move the remaining documents in off-site storage back to the main library within the next few years.

See above

Only our CD-ROMs are housed in closed stacks (cabinet with drawers). This was originally done to prevent theft. But it has remained that way because of the bulky CD-ROM cabinets - and the lack of use of the CD-ROMs

The map room was repurposed and the maps were moved to shelving in Cataloging until we manage to needs and offers them. The finding aid is still accessible to patrons, but no-one ever asks for them. The map room was repurposed because it was used so seldom (for looking at maps).

Space constraints, preservation advantages, and preparation for an upcoming building of a new science and technology library.

We will have some documents housed temporarily in closed stacks that need to be mended.

Please see text box above.

The bookstacks at [state] are both closed and open. Traditionally undergraduate students and nonaffiliates were not allowed into the bookstacks without a "special" pass, for example. Government information users were allowed in to browse. The policy is more open now as undergraduates have access. We do not keep anyone out who wants to browse or use the depository collections. So the approximately 50% above is accessible, but one needs to show a University I.D. or obtain a special pass. All [state] residents can borrow from and use the collections upon proof of an [state] address (e.g., utility bill) and a photo I.D.

Originally, the closed stacks were going to be permanent until a new administration came in and decided to move all materials to open stacks so the closed stack location could be used for something else. It looks like the materials will be moved into open stacks in the next 1-2 years after weeding of bound serials is finished

Approximately two more years.

was permanent, but as mentioned above, the need to reduce footprint and costs of storage prompted a weeding and reorganization project for the library which will allow us to bring FDLP materials back to the main publicly accessible site

We have some items in line to be repaired. Those are housed temporarily in our preservation area.

We did a building renovation in 2011/12 and moved all tangible items (docs and nondocs) offsite. After moving into renovated building, we brought back 55% of nondocs books, 5% of serials, and 0% of govdocs.

Without any prior warning, I had to remove everything from a room that housed closed stacks and materials requiring processing. They will most likely still be in closed stacks, but right now they are completely unavailable.

N/A

Not totally sure how to answer this. We will keep them permanently there as long as the space isn't required for other collections. They will not be coming back into the library proper.

Renovation of on-site storage area: Anticipated completion of renovation in 4-5 years.

We sent over CDs and DVDs that may be superseded but we haven't had a chance to really study the rules for each title. As soon as that happens (by next summer) then the items will either be withdrawn or reinstated at the main library. I'm pretty sure about each title but haven't had the time to be as thoughtful as I want to be.

We have certain electronic media in a locked cabinet; users must ask a librarian or library staff member to retrieve any desired item. This arrangement predates my arrival at the library and I can't say with certainty how it came about (although I would guess that it was a measure to better control and keep track of these particular items). I expect this arrangement to continue for the foreseeable future.

My Library has remodeled. I have been given 40 shelves in closed stacks for circulating tangible documents. I have no further shelving at all for tangible government documents. Most of the tangible collection is in 500 mover's boxes in the basement. They'll stay there until almost all are weeded. My library is moving to a mostly-electronic government documents collection.

Our documents were housed on a floor with an asbestos situation. The easiest and quickest solution was to move much of the documents collection to the basement. Kept in the public area are our Centers of Excellence collections, all of Census, and all Congressional hearings. Note: we also have a Documents Reference section, as well as a Maps collection - both are located near our Reference collection. See comments at the end of the survey for the permanent location of the collections.

We have some in closed stack now which will move to off-site in the near future. We currently don't have any in off-site but plan to move inventory in the next month or so. Once moved, the items will remain in off-site storage permanently.

The library is in the middle of a major renovation project, scheduled for completion Summer 2015. Both the cataloged federal documents collection normally kept in public stacks and the uncataloged federal documents collection normally kept in off-site storage are currently in pallets in an off-site storage facility. A very small number of items (mostly newly received items) are in public stacks, and a (currently unclear) number of items are in a shared high-density storage facility. It is anticipated that the majority of the cataloged collection will be returned to public stacks following the conclusion of the construction project, but unclear what will happen with the uncataloged collection.

The on-site closed storage is a temporary solution awaiting ability to move the material to off-site storage.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	26

5. Please indicate which of the following environmental controls are available in your closed stacks or off-site storage facility. Please check all that apply.

#	Question	On-site closed stacks	Off-site storage facility	Total Responses
1	Temperature control	50	47	97
2	Humidity control	38	43	81
3	Critter control	35	41	76
4	Other (please specify)	3	6	9

Other (please specify)

Limited security access

site is simply in the library office

alarm system

Filtering system removes organic materials

Lighting and alarm controls

In preservation boxes

Temperature monitoring

fire suppression

Statistic	Temperature control	Humidity control	Critter control	Other (please specify)
Min Value	1	1	1	1
Max Value	2	2	2	2
Total Responses	88	75	70	8

5a. Comments:

Text Response

our temporary storage facility has been condemned by the State Fire Marshall. We are waiting to hear if we can retrieve this material otherwise we will lose it all.

Climate control has been attempted but isn't near standards.

It's in cataloging, if there were critters you would have heard about it in DC, just by the yelling.

The off site storage has much better climate control than anywhere in our law library, including our rare book closed stacks.

Our "closed stacks" are some shelves in our Gov Docs staff workroom. So the environmental controls are the same as for our offices.

The closed stacks are behind our circulation /reserve desk so typical temperature / humidity determined for the general library apply.

The control is really just the same as the rest of the library; there is nothing special for government documents.

[State] has a newer bookstacks, and the FDL collection, 1979- was moved there a few years ago. Older parts of the collection that are still housed in the bookstacks and classed in Dewey are not in temperature controlled or humidity controlled areas.

I am not sure about critter control but definitely temperature/humidity.

Our documents in closed stacks are shelved in 4 different locations (it used to be 5, but we had to relinquish some space to other departments). Three of those are in the library itself. The fourth is an underground facility adjacent to the library and connected to the library through our loading dock. It used to be an exhibit hall. It is now part storage area for the library, part storage area for other city agencies, and part parking garage. There are no real environmental controls here at all. Since it is connected to the library, I am considering it on-site. It was supposed to be temporary (as it is not owned by the library but another city agency) but we have been there 18 years. The library is looking to replace it with true off-site storage.

Closed stacks maintained at same temperature and humidity as rest of library. Since no food allowed in closed stacks, pest problem minimal, but building does receive regular pest control treatment.

All materials are stored in accordance with legal requirements.

generally cool and dark storage warehouse. we're in the pacific northwest, so as long as we don't spring a leak, the temp stays okay.

None of the above are available in our off-site storage facility

If a library rents warehouse space for offsite storage, it is important to check the contract/rental agreement very carefully. Although the landlord may say they have temperature and humidity control systems, the contract may not guarantee that temp and humidity will remain within acceptable ranges. Also, such contracts may excuse the landlord from any liability if humidity reaches the point of damaging library materials. A library that stores materials under these conditions should be sure to have insurance coverage that specifically includes the cost of restoring or replacing FDLP collections.

Bibliographic control and validation of holdings, including the condition, will occur as the collection is cataloged and trayed for high density storage.

I do not have access to controls, the controls are set by our physical plant and apply to the entire library collection.

Our on-site closed stacks are housed in the same conditions as our regular stacks.

Most off-site materials are currently in pallets in the same facility as the rest of the off-site collections.

We haven't had any critter problems.

Closed stacks are actually on the same floor as the primary documents collection, simply walled off to enclose the microform area, which includes all our other microforms as well. This

consolidation was primarily to restrict access to the non-documents microforms, but docs were added to reduce the space needed for the entire microform collection.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	21

6. Was your off-site storage facility built for that purpose or was an existing building/facility renovated for the library's use?

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Built for that purpose	28	22%
2	Renovated for the library's use	25	20%
3	Other (please specify)	7	5%
4	My library does not have an off-site storage facility.	68	53%
	Total	128	100%

Other (please specify)

it was the only piece of property my university was willing to give the library

Although there are currently no government documents in off-site storage, there have been in the past. Other library materials are currently in off-site storage which was the old library.

The offsite was once a library, but has been reconfigured for storage

Law Library already in existence

We use space in another building on campus

We use two offsite storage facilities. One was built for that purpose, and the other was formerly a commercial building that was renovated in minor ways to meet our needs

Only modification to the existing space was the installation of compact shelving.

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	4
Mean	2.90
Variance	1.60
Standard Deviation	1.27
Total Responses	128

6a. Comments:

Text Response	
We have had documents in off site storage in the past but discontinued the practice a few years ago. Space was the primary consideration.	
When the state contracted out the liquor business in the 1980s they turned the old liquor warehouse into storage for cultural agencies. We share the building with State Library, Archives, and Museum, although we have our own discrete space.	
One of the storage facilities is part of the University's Veterinary Medical complex.	
We do not use our off-site storage to house documents.	
generic warehouse space with plywood shelving and earthquake supports	
We added a new library building to an existing building, and in that construction we included a high-density, automated retrieval storage system. It can house 1.5 million volumes and presently contains about 600,000 items. We put microfilm in the automated retrieval storage system as well as several boxes of materials from Special Collections as well.	
The current offsite storage facility was a state building that was donated to the university. Plans are completed and we are waiting for legislative funding for a high density storage facility that will be built adjacent to, and incorporate, the current facility.	
It's a new-ish building, but works well for environmental concerns.	
The yet-to-be-built on-site storage facility will be new construction built for the purpose of storing library materials.	
The off-site storage building housed the Libraries collections prior to the move to the new (present) library building. A few floors were repurposed for library storage.	
Statistic	Value
Total Responses	10

7. Where do you house the following formats? Please check all that apply

#	Question	Public stacks	Closed stacks	Off-site storage facility	Total Responses
1	Print	145	65	50	260
2	Microfiche	127	33	19	179
3	Tangible electronic (CDs, DVDs, VHS, floppy disks, etc.)	112	51	13	176
4	Maps	112	37	15	164
5	Other (please specify)	4	1	1	6

Other (please specify)

Posters

Some maps are held in our Cartographic Center--we have an agreement already in place for that "off-site" location.

Tangible electronic, DVDs etc. are kept in the Office of the Documents Librarian

Anything else

Statistic	Print	Microfiche	Tangible electronic (CDs, DVDs, VHS, floppy disks, etc.)	Maps	Other (please specify)
Min Value	1	1	1	1	1
Max Value	3	3	3	3	3
Total Responses	160	158	153	135	5

7a. Comments:

Text Response

Ours is a small selective all our materials are housed in the government documents department. I have selected closed stacks because some of our materials are in locked file cabinets. This is because the department is open and unstaffed for many hours of the day.

Certain maps, USGS for example, are housed in another building (Geology department) but are accessible to the public when the building is open.

Microfiche and electronic media are housed in our collection which is separate from the general collection. Most print publications are housed with us also, but a significant part of the collection is housed with the general collection. Any maps are generally housed with the map collection of our Language, Literature and History section for all maps except for the [state] related maps.

The [state] related maps are located in our [state] Section.

I had not thought of the CDs and DVDs. They're at service desk on the 5th floor.

Do not have the other formats

The bound version of the Congressional Record, older editions of the United States Statutes at Large, and older editions of the House Documents and Reports and Senate Documents and Reports make up the majority of the government documents collection that are located in storage.

Some of our rare or fragile maps are housed in locked cabinets and retrievable by library staff to ensure the safety and preservation of such items.

Most maps are in a separate departmental library, the Maps Library.

We used to house our [state] topographic maps in public stacks, but too many of them were stolen.

The maps are in closed stacks because they are in the cold room in Special Collections. They are probably the only collection that will remain in closed stacks after the remodeling is finished. That is more for the flat storage than the actual need for cold storage

We do not select maps.

Due to the size of the cds and dvds these items are shelved with the rest of our media, our media is in closed stacks.

microfiche can be retrieved by staff whenever needed, from locked microfilm cabinets

All of our FDLP microfiche is in public areas, but we moved some commercially purchased sets of microfiche offsite when the content became available through Proquest Congressional and/or Readex's U.S. Congressional Serial Set.

Selected maps remain on campus in the map and imagery library that is part of special collections.

Most of our maps are in map cases.

Our maps collection is in a branch library (earth sciences) which have the skills and staff to house and give access to those materials.

Tangible electronics are in locked cabinets near our public stacks.

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Off site items have not moved yet but will in the next month or so or early 2015.

Pamphlets








The maps collection is managed separately by another unit and is not described in these responses.

We keep our kits in our off-site storage facility to facilitate shelving and for safe-keeping.

I don't have any maps.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	24

8. Are you weeding or planning to weed your depository collection? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Yes - documents housed in public stacks		97	60%
2	Yes - documents housed in on-site closed stacks		34	21%
3	Yes - documents housed at an off-site storage facility that your library administers		14	9%
4	Yes - documents housed at an off-site storage facility shared by several libraries, including depository and non-depository libraries		4	2%
5	Yes - other (please specify)		8	5%
6	No		36	22%
7	Unsure		12	7%

Yes - other (please specify)

our collection development and maintenance policies ensure that we weed as necessary (ongoing) for things such as superseded items, and when space constraints become an issue Gov docs microfiche (stored in public area)

We directly weed our collection, mostly print materials. We don't directly weed documents in the general collection.

Goal is to maintain one print copy in off-site storage facility. Law is also a selective FDL.

we have been weeding multiple copies

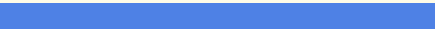

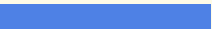

We do not plan to weed per se, but we keep open the option of working out shared housing agreements with other libraries that share a union catalog with us. If we can get an agreement that they will keep materials in perpetuity, we may weed duplicates from our public stacks.

As regional, our weeding efforts are limited to duplicate and superseded items, but this is a continual process; Duplicates are offered to via the ASERL disposition database.

While there is nothing finalized, we are discussing a potential wedding project. Decisions will be made in the next year.

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	7
Total Responses	163

9. How is your federal depository government documents collection housed? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Open browseable stacks (documents are shelved in Sudoc or another classification scheme order in public stacks)		148	91%
2	Automated retrieval (a computer-controlled mechanical system designed to move items efficiently into compact storage and out again automatically, without human intervention)		4	2%
3	Medium density housing (documents are shelved in Sudoc or another classification scheme order in on-site closed stacks or at an off-site storage facility)		72	44%
4	High density housing (documents are sorted by size and stored in boxes or bins in on-site closed stacks)		32	20%

	or at an off-site storage facility; often referred to as the Harvard Model)			
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Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	4
Total Responses	162

10. Who is responsible for collection maintenance activities? Please check all that apply

#	Question	Depository staff	Non-depository staff	Total Responses
1	Shelving/shelf reading - public stacks	116	63	179
2	Shelving/shelf reading - closed stacks	65	31	96
3	Shelving/shelf reading - off-site storage facility	28	43	71
4	Preservation	90	60	150

Statistic	Shelving/shelf reading - public stacks	Shelving/shelf reading - closed stacks	Shelving/shelf reading - off-site storage facility	Preservation
Min Value	1	1	1	1
Max Value	2	2	2	2
Total Responses	154	87	63	120

11. If you do not allow users access to closed stacks or the off-site storage facility, how do they request documents housed in these facilities? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Request through the online catalog	68	43%
2	Request using a separate online form	20	13%
3	Request using a paper form	19	12%
4	Request from a library staff member	79	50%
5	Unaffiliated users use a different system from primary library users	16	10%
6	Other (please specify):	5	3%
7	My library does not house documents in closed stacks and/or at an off-site storage facility	46	29%

Other (please specify):

interlibrary loan

Direct phone call and email

Can visit storage facility in person as well.

email, mail and telephone requests are accepted without using a particular form.

Email requests

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	7
Total Responses	159

11a. Comments:

Text Response

Very few items are closed to open browsing. Items closed to open browsing can be used in the library.

If someone wanted something from "storage" then someone would go to Cataloging and fetch it. If that person is unaffiliated, then the fetcher is me. If a student then the fetcher is Circ staff.

If a public patron were to request a gov doc from the storage facility, they would have to ask a librarian for assistance. There is no way for them to request items without a university ID

This is the same system we use for all of our materials in automated storage. They can be requested by affiliated users or by members of the public.

We allow users access to our closed stacks when a full-time Gov Docs staff member is working (generally Monday-Friday, 8 am to 5 p.m.). If a patron asks for help with a research question, I will point out any items in the closed stacks that might be helpful. Normal usage would occur when a patron finds an item in our catalog and wants to look at it. Gov Docs does not require a request be made via a paper form. We would allow anyone access to resources in our closed stacks.

Most of our primary patrons -- law students and faculty -- have several alternate sources for the primary sources we primarily select. Secondary patrons are fewer as the years pass. This may be due in part to the proximity of the regional depository library and the other FDLP libraries within our small state.

People can go to the off-site facility but they do have to have some kind of ID and they do have to sign in and out. However, most of our patrons will request it through our online catalog.

All of the documents in the OPAC indicate that they are to be requested at the documents reference desk. Those not yet in the OPAC (I am currently weeding and cataloguing the entire SuDoc collection) are only listed in an old paper catalogue which only the staff can usually figure, or which we can show the patron.

Items in our archives are accessed through that department which has its own service desk. Typically a patron will go to that desk and request the materials which are brought out for them. In the case of maps they can browse through the maps but are within sight of the archives staff. Our "lock-down," or secure area is a segment of our compact shelving that we unlock on request for patrons to use volumes shelved there. We're available from 8:00am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday to assist patrons in using these materials. This has caused friction with only one patron, who requires tangible government documents and who sometimes wishes to use these items on the weekend. We communicate with him and have arranged to retrieve specific volumes that he wants to use, and we leave them for him to photocopy or peruse when our office is closed.

Public patrons cannot log into ILS. They contact docs librarian or circulation staff to request materials.

both university members and the public may request materials from off-site storage facility.

Most of our docs in storage duplicate e-docs so are unlikely to be requested.

Offsite is pretty new to us so our retrieval request processes are in development. Right now everything is handled in an informal way.

In the yet-to-be-built on-site closed stacks, users will request documents through the online catalog.

Because the construction project rendered the majority of the collection unavailable, we have a form which allows unaffiliated users to request government documents that are cataloged in our collection through InterLibrary Loan, a service that is normally unavailable to these users.

All materials shelved in closed storage are fully cataloged so access via our online catalog, sometimes with the assistance of depository staff, works well.

Items such as pamphlets and posters are kept back in the library tech services department.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	18

12. If you house documents in on-site closed stacks, how do you provide access? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer	Response	%
1	Retrieve on demand by library staff members	84	55%
2	Allow users access to closed stacks to retrieve documents	4	3%
3	Other (please specify):	4	3%
4	My library does not house documents in on-site closed stacks	69	45%

Other (please specify):

Automated retrieval, materials are then placed on the self-service holds shelf.

Generally, we would not leave users to pull items off the shelves themselves--since most of our items are fragile. But we would allow them to browse while we accompany them.

Right now some of them are not available to anyone even by request.

Patrons may apply for a stacks pass

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	4
Total Responses	154

13. How long does it typically take to retrieve documents from closed stacks?

#	Answer	Response	%
1	< 15 minutes	67	68%
2	16-30 minutes	4	4%
3	31-60 minutes	1	1%
4	1-2 hours	0	0%
5	3-4 hours	1	1%
6	5-8 hours	1	1%
7	1 day (24 hours)	10	10%
8	More than 24 hours	0	0%
9	Other (please specify)	14	14%
	Total	98	100%

Other (please specify)

Depends on the day, normally less than 1 hour.

no closed stacks

Clicked in error

It depends on day of the week, for example. From 1 hour to 1 day.

sorry, it won't let me unclick!

N/A

In our case, this would be materials housed in Rare Books/Special Collections (things like WWI and WWII posters). It depends on when the patron places the request.

It depends. Right now on-site closed stacks materials are unavailable to anyone.

no closed stacks

retrieval is immediate

If I can find the requested documents, I retrieve them in 10-20 minutes.

we don't have closed stack

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	9
Mean	2.91
Variance	9.77
Standard Deviation	3.13
Total Responses	98

13a. Comments:

Text Response

Much depends on time of day, weekend, etc. Since I am the only one able to retrieve it depends.

We state on our website that it may take 24 hours, but in practice it is generally 5-10 minutes.

Sometimes it may be longer if staff receiving request is not aware of location of closed stacks.

The closed stacks are part of our staff workroom, so it is a 30-second walk for us to walk to the closed stack shelves.

Depending on which of the 4 storage areas the document is in, it can usually be done in under 15 minutes. If it is in the underground facility, it can take as long as 20-25, as it is six floors down and a city block away. Also, the documents had to be removed from the shelves to fix a flooding problem and did not always get back up in the correct order.

We advertise approximately 2 day turnaround from storage (both gov docs and non-gov docs.) I believe this is met routinely. Items are delivered directly to a faculty members office.

However, a user may go to the storage building between 8AM to 5PM and request an item and it will be made available to them

Less than 5 min is closer. An archives staff member is called to retrieve the item and it's pretty fast.

The wait time for gov docs in Rare Books is no different than the wait time for other materials housed in that section of our library.

A Prius is used to make regular runs to the facility that is 10 miles away from campus.

This retrieval comment applies to the Off-Site Stacks

Requests on the spot can take 15 minutes. Microform photocopy requests are fulfilled by staff members within 1 day.

I do make an effort to find documents for patrons (some are still in the catalog). If they're circulating documents on my 40 shelves, I can find them in less than 15 minutes by SuDoc number. If they're in the boxes, I open them to look; I may or may not find them. I usually find them in 15-20 minutes, if I can find them. If I cannot find them in the boxes, I try to find a digitized copy online for the patron.

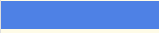





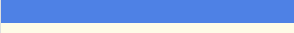
In the yet-to-be-built on-site closed stacks, we anticipate retrieval taking less than 15 minutes.

Our only on-site closed stacks collection is our local documents collection.

Microforms and a couple of cases of CD/DVDs are stored on the same public floor, only isolated by a walled off area to restrict access to the other portions of the microform collection (periodicals backfile, patent film cartridges, etc.) Since this area is non-browsable by the public it is technically "closed" but access is essentially a non-issue at our library. All print materials are on open stacks and any item in the "closed" area can be retrieved immediately on request.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	15

14. If you house documents in an off-site storage facility, how do you provide access? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Retrieve on demand by library staff members		50	33%
2	Allow users access to the off-site storage facility to retrieve documents		8	5%
3	Scan publications and provide the scanned images to library users		27	18%
4	Refer users to other libraries		3	2%
5	Refer users to ILL		6	4%
6	Other (please specify)		11	7%
7	My library does not house documents at an off-site storage facility		93	62%

Other (please specify)
retrieve as able
Most of our patrons will have them paged through our online catalog.
Documents in off-site storage also available in regular collection.
The facility has two research rooms that can be used onsite
Materials can be requested through the library catalog (this is the most typical route for affiliates.) Non affiliates can use ILL or they can ask us to have the document available at the main library on the date they plan to visit.
Provide access to copies that re already digital/digitized and available through our own digital collections, GPO and other federal agency sites, Internet Archive, HathiTrust and other trusted public domain repositories.
Locate electronic versions of documents on the Internet for patron use on dedicated computer in Department
Patron will request via online catalog.
Users may visit the off-site storage facility on their own and the documents are then paged for them.
Request through the online catalog.

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	7
Total Responses	150

14a. Comments:

Text Response
As mentioned earlier, the off-site facility is in a condemned building. Staff is only allowed in for 5 minute periods.
Patrons request online for materials to be delivered to any library on campus. It takes only 24 hours. Technically the staff at the storage facility are part of the library system, so I checked the first box. I hope that was correct.
N / A
We retrieve on demand from the on-site, high density, automated storage facility.
We also have access to a number of commercial products/services that include digital federal government documents that can be used for public access.
A room exists at the storage facility in the rare case that people want to view docs there.
Affiliated patrons can request via online form in the catalog. Non-affiliated patrons need to request materials via ILL.
Our off-site scanning service is just rolling out this quarter, so the details are still being worked out. Originally, only book chapters and journal articles were to be scanned on demand, but I am in a strong position to advocate for scanning of public domain materials.
Those with a university ID may request an appointment to view materials at the offsite storage facility, but there are no computer workstations so most people have materials delivered to campus. There is an electronic form for the public to fill out to request off-site storage materials, but reference librarians have to process those requests and then send them.
Requests from people with a university ID go straight to offsite storage facility without mediation by reference librarians.
Due to the construction project, requests that would be met with materials from the open stacks are currently met with InterLibrary Loan.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	10

15. How long does it typically take to retrieve documents from the off-site storage facility?

#	Answer	Response	%
1	< 1 hour	3	5%
2	1-4 hours	4	7%
3	1 day (24 hours)	29	51%
4	More than 24 hours	1	2%
5	2-3 days	4	7%
6	3-5 days	2	4%
7	Weekdays only	3	5%
8	Other (please specify)	11	19%
9	5-8 hours	0	0%
	Total	57	100%

Other (please specify)

do not house documents off site

no off-site storage facility

It usually takes less than a day but I can't say specifically since it depends when the request is put in.

If orders are placed before 9am on weekdays, they will be available by the afternoon. Orders placed after 9am on weekdays arrive the afternoon of the next business day. Orders placed after 9am on Fridays are available Monday afternoon unless the library is closed, in which case it would be Tuesday.

immediate if a digital copy is already available; otherwise usually within 24 hours (weekends excepted)

5 minutes if requested in person; 24 hours if requested for delivery to another library building

Depends on customer need. We can retrieve on demand (approx 20-30 min) if necessary.

depends on facility

We don't know yet; we're in the midst of moving from one off-site storage facility (on campus) to one off-campus

M-F only. Same day if the request is made prior to 10am. After 10am, request is fulfilled the next afternoon.

3-24 hours

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	8
Mean	4.26
Variance	5.05
Standard Deviation	2.25
Total Responses	57

15a. Comments:

Text Response

N/A

1 day is the goal. Also, depends on day of week request has been made to a degree.

4 hours. Longer on weekends.

Depends on when requests are received. Requests submitted before mid-morning are retrieved on same day basis

The library has a morning and an afternoon delivery of materials from our offsite facility on Monday-Friday. Materials requested by 9 am are delivered around 10:30 am. Materials requested by 2 pm are delivered around 3:30 pm. There are no weekend deliveries.

Our facility is 1.5 miles away so we can usually grab something very quickly. It depends on when the asking is done. For example, if the request is made in the morning and nothing else is scheduled, I can usually run over and bring it back by noon.

Materials in off-site storage that are not in pallets (mostly microfiche) are retrieved within 24 hours on weekdays. Materials in the shared high-density storage facility are retrieved in 3-5 days. Materials in pallets are, obviously, not available for retrieval.

one business day; so if a request is made during the weekend it takes longer to fill

We do not retrieve materials from offsite storage on weekends.

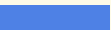






N/A

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	10

16. How much of your tangible collection has records in your library's online catalog?

#	Answer	Min Value	Max Value	Average Value	Standard Deviation	Responses
1	Percentage of your tangible collection with records in your library's online catalog	3.00	100.00	70.77	25.69	150

17. If some or all of your tangible collection does not have records in your online catalog, how or where do you record your holdings information? Please check all that apply.

#	Answer		Response	%
1	Paper shelflist located in a publicly accessible area of your library		30	23%
2	Paper shelflist located in a staff-only area of your library		51	40%
3	Paper shelflist located at the off-site storage facility		3	2%
4	Spreadsheet (e.g. Excel)		8	6%
5	Local database		17	13%
6	Other (please specify)		22	17%
7	My library does not maintain records for such items		26	20%

Other (please specify)
Currently working on adding records to our catalog. printout of sudoc numbers selected, the to the MoCat or FDsys
We are in the ongoing process of cataloging the tangible collection not already cataloged. That little USGS book with the grid system where you mark what you have.
We are working toward comprehensive access to our tangible collection in our OPAC. Item selection list from FDLP..
MARCIVE WebDocs database finding aids available to all
Publicly-available web pages All tangible items are cataloged and are in the online catalog.
Marcive The only uncataloged items in the collection are in-house. All items sent to storage are cataloged.
Kardex During the 1950s, our library sometimes shelved documents without creating cards of any kind (catalog or shelflist). We have been working through our SuDoc collection getting everything cataloged, and have only the C, D, F, G and H call numbers remaining to get entered. We are working on getting these older documents cataloged. I use our catalog to find the Sudoc number, then I check the shelf.
Indexes, MoCat, subscription databases serials holdings list
We use Marcive to look documents up and then check the stacks and the shelflist to see if we have it. PDF posted on library website. microfiche catalog for some pre-1975 materials

Statistic	Value
Min Value	1
Max Value	7
Total Responses	129

17a. Comments:

Text Response

Still creating holdings records for items acquired to replace documents destroyed in a recent natural disaster.

We have some documents which were added to the collection between 2000-2008 which were added to an electronic shelf list which is linked on our website. We are currently retroactively cataloging those materials and will delete the shelflist when all items have been added to the online catalog.

We are in the process of cataloging all older materials.

We just finished cataloging our entire tangible collection this month.

We are currently moving from SuDocs to LC, as that project proceeds all items will be either weeded or cataloged and reclassified.

Best guess. Publication in the general catalog are not identified with our collection.

We're working to clean up the gov docs that aren't in the catalog.

All tangible products have records

Our shelflist consists of a card catalog system. We began in the 1920s as a federal depository.

We closed the card catalog shelflist in 1995. Since 1995, all items received are in the online catalog.

We have very few documents that are not represented in our online catalog, and this is a temporary situation.

This is only a guess. We don't know how much of the tangible collection has records in the online catalog. We're in the process of cataloging it now.

A few MF collections are housed in other departmental libraries, such as ERIC, and these are arranged by accession number. Uncataloged. Goal is to obtain Marcive records for the ERIC MF and add to online catalog. (Other libraries in [state] have cataloged their ERIC collections.)

Prior to 1976, all documents were checked in on a paper shelflist (Kardex). However, honestly, no one has been able to tell me where that Kardex is. I do have part of the Kardex but only for serials. The 1976 to date, of course, are in our online catalog and all the documents that were returned to our campus library were gone through title by title and, ones without catalog records, were cataloged.

As mentioned earlier, we are in the middle of a multi-year project, going on since Oct. 2008, to get the rest of the Sudocs into the OPAC. The percentages are hard to calculate since until I look at and evaluate each piece, I don't know whether I am going to catalogue or discard.

We are in the process of cataloging ALL of our federal documents onto our online catalog. We are about 90% finished with this project. We are using MARCIVE records, OCLC records (when not on MARCIVE) and also the Cataloging Record Distribution project.

All current items are in the catalog. Some older documents are not cataloged.

Cataloging of collection underway with goal of 100% cataloged.

Most pre-1976 documents are not cataloged or shelflisted. Access is through indexes such as the Monthly Catalog. We are slowly working on cataloging these items. Some of our map series are shelflisted in a database rather than in the catalog.

microforms not at item level

We are also actively engaged in retro cataloging.

Older microfiche isn't catalogued. Records are added if microfiche circulates.

We rely on WorldCat and the Catalog of Government Publications to find SuDoc call numbers and indications of paper or microform titles.

Some of our catalog records for serial collections are brief, for example there might be one record in our catalog for the "Bulletin" of a certain agency, even though each issue in the series had a unique title.

We rely on the Monthly Catalog, the Catalog of Government Publications, WorldCat and other

sources for inventories of government publications that can assist us with identification and location of materials in our own collection.

We have been a depository for over 100 years. We started getting records for all depository items in 1994. I can find the sudoc through other depository library catalogs or OCLC. Then I check the shelves to see if we have pre 1994 items.

Those not cataloged are pre-2000, with most pre-1976, and we are currently working to get the remainder cataloged.

When an uncataloged item is found it is added to our online catalog.

There may have once been a shelf system, but a lot of things are now missing or gone.

We are actively cataloging materials like series where we traditionally only had the series title cataloged but now going through to do analytics. Some materials will never be cataloged -- e.g. serial set documents, microfiche collections etc.

We do not have bib records in our catalog for our gradually declining pamphlet collection and map collection. We maintain a piece-level inventory of them in our standalone Autodocs system, which is maintained by depository staff.

Our post-1997 tangible collection is in our library's online catalog. We are a 100+ year old depository. The older documents are not in the catalog.

All July 1976 documents are in the online catalog

We have started a project to catalog the other 50%, in anticipation of the library renovation.

There was no shelf-list. All of the ASERL Centers of Excellence documents are cataloged, as well as Dept. of Energy. DoD and DOT are almost complete, and all of Census materials will be cataloged by the end of spring 2015.

Reference desk staff accompany users to the shelf list as needed

To the best of my knowledge, the only collocated information about the uncataloged holdings comes from a document listing the serials holdings. I am currently unaware of any item-level records for documents classified as "Misc", i.e., monographs. However, I am still new to this library and have a lot to learn about past cataloging practices so this could be inaccurate.

The oldest, non serial or dead serials are not in the catalog yet. Current serials and newer documents have been cataloged. Retrospective cataloging is an ongoing project.

However, there is on-going retrospective cataloging of items without records

N/A

Most documents are cataloged. A paper shelflist is maintained for pamphlets, maps, LC cataloging materials in the Cataloger's office, and for old microfiche.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	39

19. Do you have any other comments about depository collection development, staffing, or other issues related to off-site storage?

Text Response

It is critically important to catalog materials before they are placed in off-site storage. We formerly had off-site storage and materials were forgotten about and moved around so that we could not easily retrieve items.

Staffing? I am the staffing? Collection development? I do the collection development and have already started discarding paper for electronic sources.

All of our fiche is there so it never gets used, which is a shame.

No.

We are in the earliest stages of weeding almost all of our FDLP print collection. The administration wants a learning commons but will not give us more room. So the Dean of the Libraries purchased ProQuest Core Congressional Materials to compensate for what we will be losing. The Dean is committed to the FDLP program, but tangible government documents just don't get used like they did in the 1990s. Gov Docs is housed on the main floor of the Library and that's prime real estate. With the work the GPO had done to authenticate and make available digitally electronic government publications, I can't disagree with his decision.

Offsite presents another barrier to access

no

Our off-site storage is a very well-organized, well-run facility. It's owned by our state consortium, along with four other depositories throughout the state, so we can easily request government documents housed in any of those facilities and receive them usually in 3-5 days.

No

We used to use on-site closed stacks for about half of our FDLP material in our basement area, but environmental issues forced us to stop doing that. So about six years ago we had to weed heavily to be able to fit all of the material in our open stack area for FDLP material.

I wish there were a way to give items back to GPO when you're pretty certain that no-one is going to pick them up on needs and offers.

No

Off-site storage should emphasize preservation of tangible materials, easy access to them by staff, and timely retrieval for users.

Our library has requested more off-site storage for several years unsuccessfully with Library Adm. With a new Dean coming in, I hope this will be a major priority of the new administration. Personally, I admire the institutions that make the effort to maintain offsite storage. For selective libraries, what a benefit to researchers to still have those resources available on the local level. For regional libraries, what a challenging situation to keep everything they receive. I wonder how many regional libraries can continue that commitment-- the expense of maintaining the facility and providing the manpower.

Uh...no.

No, I do not.

Closed vs. public bookstacks. Were these defined as part of the survey? I have treated the open / public / closed bookstacks here as representing both. It seemed the most accurate way to approach this although in viewing the survey results it may appear that I have contradicted myself / the situation. Glad to try to clarify as warranted. Also, the Library no longer has a separate Government Documents Library which handled all aspects of government information. That is understandable in many respects, but acquisitions processing, review of the receipts, bibliographic control, shelving, etc. is mostly done by Content Access Management and staff in other units. Closer, regularized relationships would go a long way toward improving access and

preservation to the collections in all formats, including electronic.

As mentioned earlier, our administration is actively looking for off-site storage. When we were informed of this, we decided on a plan that would get the most vital collections into this building. We have worked on weeding and offering, removing duplicates from our collection, and also evaluating our non-documents collections to see what was redundant. We are hoping to have our vital collections into this building within the next six months. What will remain in the underground storage facility will be the wolf-bait, the titles we keep to toss when they tell us to get rid of something. They are usually titles that we do not use and that are well represented at other depositories in the area. I would request if you contact me further, that you not talk to anyone in my administration. We are fighting hard to protect our collection, and they do not understand.

No since we do not put our documents off site or in closed-to-the-public areas.

No

No

I think that off-site storage defeats the purpose of public access.

Wish it wasn't necessary, but we're almost out of room and are moving more books (not just documents) into off site space. Decisions on what to move to storage are based on usage and/or the amount of room the use in the mail library

I continue to resist off-site storage.

The storage facility has been a great benefit to our collection and services. It is one key part in us maintaining our Regional status. We have an excellent working relationship with the Annex staff and I serve on the Annex team.

No

Our off-site storage facility is not adequate.

A substantial amount of government information is already available digitally from trusted repositories, and the corpus continues to grow. There is also a substantial amount of government information in off-site storage, held by libraries that have made or are willing to make commitments to retention. GPO should rapidly identify titles for which it is willing to allow digital substitution for regionals and survey depositories with collections in off-site storage for confirmation of their commitment to retain those specific titles so there could be rapid implementation of digital substitution for regionals. We would willingly prioritize those titles for updated holding records in OCLC confirming our retention commitment if that would result in rapid implementation of digital substitution, and I am sure others would as well, especially if the number of copies to be retained was moderate/reasonable.

We try to place links to online content whenever possible from HathiTrust, UNT, etc.

Off-site storage is no longer guaranteed and materials are unable to go there. For that reason, I am under a lot of pressure to weed the collection.

No comment.

no comments

No

The responses in this survey reflect current conditions on November 1, 2014: They may change during the next 6-12 months.

Our biggest impact is that in order to be retrievable from the automated retrieval storage system, each physical item has to have an item-level record in our online catalog. The positive result from that need for item-level records is that we've received some additional support from our library administration for our retrospective cataloging efforts.

Comments: Most material in our public stacks will be retained. With the Library Renewal (renovation of 1 or both of the 2 buildings), all material except for Ready Reference and Reserves will have to be moved temporarily off-site. The off-site storage is a new jointly managed facility. We expect that the facility will be ready by fall 2015, and that ingest will occur until late spring 2016. It is a Harvard-style, high-density facility. It is anticipated that only a few

core materials will be brought back to the Library after renovation. Two questions: It would be useful to know the number of deliveries per day from off-site storage that libraries have determined to be reasonable – is it once a day? On weekends? For those facilities with reading rooms, are non-affiliated users allowed (i.e., the general public)?

State

We need a substantial amount of climate controlled off-site storage space.

The library system has a long-term commitment to its shared high-density storage facilities, particularly for federal government documents.

No

It is ridiculous to require that a library have a Selective Housing Agreement with its own campus off-site storage facility.

Statistic	Value
Total Responses	43