

**January 18, 2001**

**TO: University Library Committee**

**FROM: Deborah Carver**

**SUBJECT: Summary of Library's Collection/Access Budget, FY 2000/2001**

**Background:**

Prior to the new funding model, the library received separate and permanent legislative increases to the collection/access budget. During the past decade, the collections/access budget increased an average of 3.62 percent annually. Under the new funding model, the OUS system provides institutions with lump sum state appropriations. These funds are pooled with tuition revenue and allocated to schools, colleges, and the library by the UO's central administration. The library now receives one general fund budget to cover personnel, supplies and services, and acquisitions. The new model does not dedicate an increase to cover the costs of inflation in books and journals.

Last year (the first year under the new funding model), the library allocated a 2% increase to the collections/access budget to cover inflation in books, journals, and electronic resources. There was no special augment dedicated for this purpose. However, we had significant savings resulting from temporary staff vacancies, and we decided to put some of that non-recurring money toward the purchase of materials. Unfortunately, this commitment proved unsustainable even within the 1999-2000 fiscal year, and we ended the year with an overall budget deficit.

**2000/2001 Collections/Access Budget Summary:**

Based on the preliminary budget summary for FY2001, all centrally-funded increases are associated with salary/benefit commitments. There is no additional funding which could be used to increase the collection/access budget.

Fortunately, the library received some savings last year through lower than expected inflation, a renegotiated contract with our system vendor (Innovative Interfaces, Inc.), and switching to lower-cost or free versions of online products, e.g. Britannica. The savings from last year have been applied to the 2000/2001 collections/access budget through vendor prepayments. As a consequence, the Library can allocate some additional funds toward new electronic resources and monograph purchases, and carry forward (through future vendor prepayments) \$336,884 to help delay another serials cancellation project in the near term.

<b>Budget Category:</b>	<b>2000/2001</b>	<b>Last Year</b>
Materials Processing: includes OCLC cataloging costs, binding, etc.	\$ 295,436	\$ 295,436
Access: includes major online databases	\$ 286,000	
Credits/ICC	\$ 60,706	
Total:	\$ 346,706	\$ 315,400
Renewals: journals, e-resources, etc. Budget change reflects est. 8% inflation on fewer serial titles.	\$3,024,210	\$3,089,455
New Serials: Budget change reflects carry-forward, and cancellation offset	\$ 95,581	\$ 58,196
Approval Plans: Budget change reflects transfer to firm orders (Business), savings through new approval plan vendor	\$ 450,000	\$ 477,000
Monograph Allocations	\$ 643,994	\$ 619,141
Serials Reserve:	\$ 336,584	\$ 150,701
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>\$5,192,511</b>	<b>\$5,005,329</b>

**Notes:**

- Serials Reserve increase reflects temporary savings from cancellations.
- The bottom-line increase is due primarily to savings passed forward from last year to this year *via prepayments*.
- Augments of 4 to 5% are needed each year to provide some stability to the collections/access budget. Even under this scenario, another cancellation project of approximately \$400,000 will be necessary in 2003/2004. These estimates are based on an annual inflation rate (on subscriptions) of 8.5%.
- Projections are based on maintaining a steady ratio of serials to monographs (approx. 75/25).