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I. INTRODUCTION

This selection policy sets forth general principles for the development of the collections of the University of Rhode Island Libraries. Its primary purpose is to guide those responsible for collection development. It can also be used by the faculty and administration of the University for information on the goals and responsibilities of the University Libraries.

An academic library is responsible for acquiring and making available current as well as historical information sufficient to meet the needs of the University community. As library resources are a vital component of teaching, research and service of a university, they must be considered in any plans for development or expansion of these functions. This requires constant reassessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the collection in relation to the University’s goals and objectives.

Responsibility for selection of materials is shared by the Library faculty and the teaching and research faculty of the University. By working together, those actively involved in specific subject areas can give in-depth guidance to librarians who are ultimately responsible for the quality of the collection.

This policy is intended to be dynamic, changing in response to evolving needs of the University and its role in the State, region and nation. The Library itself is involved with state, regional and national libraries and information networks, allowing for the utilization of materials from other locations. In return, these cooperative efforts mandate the Library’s responsibility for certain subject areas or types of materials.

Decisions on the selection of material become increasingly important during times of severe budgetary constraints. Not only are guidelines absolutely necessary for these decisions, but they must also indicate priorities for meeting current needs as well as supporting new programs or research.

The purpose of this policy is, therefore, to guide the development of the collections of the University Libraries in the best interests of the academic community, the State and its citizens.

General Statement of URI Selection Policies

The University of Rhode Island Libraries recognizes that the Libraries are not just a place where books are kept and read. The Libraries house all types of media — audiocassettes, videocassettes, slides, microforms, periodicals, newspapers, documents, computer software, compact discs, pamphlets, books etc. The selection of materials is a continuous process affected by the changing curriculum content and needs. The general policy for selection applies equally to all types of materials being considered for acquisition.

Standards, Ethical and Legal Principles

1. Standards

The University of Rhode Island Libraries supports the standards on collection development contained within the “Standards for Libraries in Higher Education” adopted by the American Library Association’s Association of College and Research Libraries.
2. **Intellectual Freedom and Censorship**

The University of Rhode Island Libraries recognizes that the free access to ideas and full freedom of expression is fundamental to the educational process. The Libraries will attempt to purchase materials which represent a wide variety of viewpoints on religious, political, sexual, social, economic, scientific, and moral issues. To this end, the Libraries subscribe to and comply with the American Library Association’s Bill of Rights and its accompanying statements of interpretation including, but not limited to, statements on Intellectual Freedom, the Freedom to Read; Freedom to View; Access to Electronic Information, Services and Networks; Challenged Materials; and Labels and Rating Systems. The Libraries do not add or withdraw, at the request of any individual or group, material which has been chosen or excluded based on stated selection criteria.

3. **Confidentiality**

The American Library Association’s Code of Ethics states that “Librarians must protect each user’s right to privacy with respect to information sought, received, and materials consulted, borrowed, or acquired.” (ALA Policy Manual 54.16, Code of Ethics, point 3). In addition, the University of Rhode Island Libraries adhere to the American Library Association’s “Policy on Confidentiality of Library Records” (ALA Policy Manual 52.4).

4. **Copyright**

The University of Rhode Island Libraries comply fully with all of the provisions of the U.S. Copyright Law (17 U.S.C.) and its amendments. The Libraries strongly support the Fair Use section of the Copyright Law (17 U.S.C. 107) which permits and protects citizens’ rights to reproduce and make other uses of copyrighted works for the purposes of teaching, scholarships and research.

5. **Criteria for Selection of All Materials**

   A. Relevancy to the curriculum and appropriateness to the clientele.
   B. Timeliness of material; lasting value.
   C. Reputation of the author, issuing body, and/or publisher.
   D. Presentation (style of writing and readability).
   E. Aesthetic considerations. Material should have literacy, artistic and social value and appeal to imagination, senses, and intellect of students.
   F. Special features (e.g., details; logical, accurate index; bibliography; footnotes; pictorial representations — diagrams, maps, drawings).
   G. Physical and technical quality.
      1) Paper, typography and design
      2) Physical size
      3) Binding
      4) Durability
   H. Appropriateness of medium; suitability of form to content.
   I. Strength of present holdings in the same or similar subject.
   J. Demand; frequency of ILL requests for material on the same or similar subjects.
   K. Price/relative cost of material in relation to the budget and other available material.
II. HISTORY

The Morrill Act of 1862, which utilized the income from the sale of public lands, funded colleges to teach agriculture and mechanic arts in each state. In 1888, the University was chartered as the state agricultural school. The school became the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts by act of the State Legislature in 1892.

The name was changed to Rhode Island State College in 1909 when the original program of study was revised and expanded. In 1951, the College became the University of Rhode Island and the various schools became colleges within the University.

In 1890, the Library occupied one large room on the first floor of a dormitory. Seven years later, the library of 7,000 volumes was moved to new quarters on the second floor of a new building after fire destroyed its original home. After several moves into increasingly larger quarters, the Library was housed in Green Hall, named for Governor Theodore Francis Green. For thirty years, this attractive granite building housed the library collection in closed stacks.

In 1964, a four story, 75,000 square foot, open stack building was completed. Its design, which won an architectural award, featured a floating illusion created by a cantilevered building surrounded by a moat with a concrete bridge spanning it at the front entrance. In 1976, a second phase added an 80,000 square foot wrap-around structure on the first two floors.

The library collection contains book and non-book materials. Since 1907, the Library has been a depository of selected U.S. government documents. In addition, Special Collections include the University Archives, Rhode Island Collection and personal papers of prominent Rhode Islanders.

Associated with the University Library in Kingston are the library at the Alan Shawn Feinstein College of Continuing Education in Providence and the Claiborne Pell Marine Science Library on the Narragansett Bay Campus. The National Sea Grant Depository was established at the Pell Library in 1971.

III. OBJECTIVES

University

The University of Rhode Island has three main responsibilities: to provide the opportunity for education at the undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate levels; to conduct research and engage in other scholarly and creative activities; and to serve the people of the State by making knowledge and expertise available to individuals, other educational organizations, business, industry and government.

The University has an obligation to reach a large number of students from a variety of socioeconomic backgrounds with a primary focus on those who show a capacity to benefit from an intellectually oriented education. Students can develop their potential to think critically and to communicate effectively by formal learning and association with others in a scholarly atmosphere. The university provides this opportunity for undergraduate and advanced study in two ways. The first is the on-campus experience at Kingston which allows involvement in the traditional activities of a university and the second is through the College of Continuing Education for those students, often older and already employed, who engage in their academic studies on a part-time basis.
The second responsibility of the University lies in research and other scholarly and creative activities. Here the aim is to develop excellence in selected areas based on existing strengths and/or special attributes as well as State, regional and national needs.

The final area of responsibility of the University is public service. The University shares the results of its research, its scholarship, and the expertise of its faculty to improve the quality of life, to enrich the cultural activities of the community and to enhance the effectiveness of schools, businesses, industries and governments.

**Library**

The libraries of the University of Rhode Island select, acquire, organize, describe, and provide access to recorded knowledge. This knowledge is made available to the University’s students, faculty and administrators as well as citizens, other educational institutions, businesses, industries and governmental bodies of the State and region.

Access to recorded knowledge is provided through the acquisition, cataloging and reference services of the Library personnel. In addition, the Library faculty provides expertise in subject areas, instruction in the use of the Libraries, information services and access to computerized data bases. The University Libraries also participate in bibliographic and information cooperatives and networks within the State, within New England and nationwide.

**IV. PRIORITIES**

In order to implement the Library’s objectives, the following priorities will be used to guide the development of the collection within budgetary constraints: to support the instructional programs of the University; to support the research programs of the University faculty, students and staff; to provide a basic collection in areas not covered by the instructional and research programs; and to support the archival needs of the University.

Other considerations of importance will be supported as allowed by budgetary conditions.

**V. COLLECTION COMPOSITION**

**General Policy**

The Library will provide materials and services in various forms as long as bibliographic control, retrieval and housing can be maintained. Some possible forms of Library support are books, serials and/or audiovisual materials.

The following sections delineate specific policies for collection composition:

**Duplicates**

Duplicate copies of library materials will be acquired in accordance with the following guidelines:
• Additional copies for the reserve collection may be acquired on the ratio of one additional copy for every 25-30 students in a course.

• Two bound copies of each University of Rhode Island master’s thesis will be acquired.

• Two bound copies and one microfilm copy of each University of Rhode Island doctoral dissertation will be acquired.

• An additional copy in a different format may be acquired when needed.

• Materials needed at the same time in both the main Library and subsidiary libraries may be acquired in duplicate.

• Heavily utilized materials may be acquired in duplicate.

• Circulating copies of selected Reference and Special Collections materials may be acquired.

**Editions**

New editions will be purchased when they contain new material or are intended to replace worn out editions.

**Gifts**

Gifts of materials and money will be solicited and accepted provided there are no restrictions attached to their disposition or location. The Library must be free to dispose of any unneeded publications regardless of how they were acquired.

**Language**

Foreign language materials will be acquired principally in support of programs where significant facility in those languages exists or is an objective.

**Out-of-print**

Out-of-print items will be acquired when available in reprint form unless the original edition has essential characteristics deemed vital to the collection.

**Preprints and offprints**

Preprints and offprints will not be collected unless the item is not readily obtainable.

**Replacements**

Replacement of materials declared missing or worn out will follow the procedures for selection and acquisition of new materials.
Policy by Type of Material

Maps and charts

The Library is a depository for the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency, Topographic Center. Maps provided by this agency include topographic maps, aeronautical charts and hydrographic charts. Other items acquired are historic and contemporary maps, charts and aerial photographs of Rhode Island. In addition, a limited number of other maps and charts are acquired when requested to support the instructional and research needs of the University.

Media

All media materials will not be limited in the type of format collected. However, the collection management officer in consultation with the media specialist will reserve the right to limit the purchase of newly developed media or older formats when he/she deems necessary.

Microforms

Microform will be considered only when the Collection Development officer determines that online access to the material is not available or appropriate. More specifically, when online access does not exist, microforms will be considered for acquisition whenever one of the following conditions applies:

- Hard copy is unavailable
- Theses and dissertations are acquired from other institutions.
- University of Rhode Island dissertations are duplicated.
- Mutilation and/or loss of hard copy is high.
- Back runs of serials are purchased.
- Duplicates of heavily used serials are needed.

Music scores

Music scores will be acquired whenever appropriate under the selection policy guidelines.

Pamphlets

Pamphlets of substantive value chosen by the subject selector will be incorporated into the collection.

Paperbacks

The Library will acquire titles in hard binding whenever possible. Titles available only as paperbacks will be acquired.
**Serials**

Whenever and wherever possible, price permitting, the library will collect serials in electronic format through vendors, aggregators and individual publishers. Library policy on electronic materials can be found in the “General Guidelines for URI Acquisition of Electronic Information Resources.”

**Textbooks And Theses and Dissertations**

Textbooks required for courses of instruction will not be acquired unless they are valuable as reference or research works.

Theses and dissertations presented for academic credit at the University of Rhode Island will be acquired as follows:

- Two bound copies of each master’s thesis.
- Two bound copies and one microform copy of each doctoral dissertation.

Copies of theses and dissertations from other institutions needed to support the instructional and research programs of the University of Rhode Island will be acquired, whenever possible, in microform.

**E-Books**

Although URI Libraries have and do collect electronic books (E-Books), it will only be in conjunction with the HELIN Consortium and only when necessary.

**Databases**

The University of Rhode Island Libraries subscribe to electronic databases through individual vendors, aggregators, HELIN and other sources. The following factors are weighed in deciding whether to subscribe to a particular database:

- Perceived need or the likelihood of use
- Cost
- Ease of use
- The library’s holdings of periodicals indexed in that database

Each subscription year, the Head of Reference (after consultation with the Head of Public Services) submits an electronic database request list to the Collection Management Officer for approval. Reference staff is responsible for the selection of electronic database proposals in conjunction with HELIN committees (as they apply).
**Policy for Specific Collections**

**Branch Libraries**

Selection of materials for branch libraries will be the responsibility of the branch libraries with the assistance of the subject selectors and will follow this Selection Policy.

In addition:

- Except for the support of unique programs, materials will be borrowed from the main library whenever possible rather than purchased.

- Duplicate copies many be acquired if the same item is required in more than one library at the same time.

Materials acquired which are out-of-scope or are no longer needed will be sent to the main library.

**Browsing Collection**

The Browsing Collection exists primarily to acquaint Library patrons with selected new acquisitions of broad general interest. These include new fiction, poetry, biographies, works of topical interest and those which feature illustrations. Materials are held in this collection for a limited time only.

**Government Publications Collection**

The University of Rhode Island is a selective depository for United States Government publications distributed by the Government Printing Office. These publications as well as non-depository material are selected under the same criteria as all other library materials when applicable.

Rhode Island State Documents from all political subdivisions are collected exhaustively.

**Juvenile Collection**

The Juvenile Collection is maintained for the Graduate Library School and the Child Development and Family Relations Department. Materials for this laboratory collection, while the responsibility of the respective subject specialists, will be selected primarily by the teaching faculty directly involved.

**Reference Collection**

The Reference Collection is a non-circulating selective collection of materials chosen to provide factual information and bibliographic resources for the research needs of the University community. The necessary tools to meet these needs include such resources as bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, indexes, etc. many of which are now acquired for online use.
**Reserve Collection**

The Reserve Collection consists of materials required for class assignments but does not normally include required textbooks. Materials are generally transferred to this collection for a limited period of time.

**Special Collections**

Special Collections consist primarily of:

- **Rare Books**
  
  These include both antiquarian and contemporary items according to guidelines established by the University Archivist.

- **Rhode Island Collection**
  
  The primary focus of this collection is the history of Rhode Island and includes Rhode Island imprints and some publications of Rhode Island authors.

- **Special Book Collections**
  
  These are bibliographer’s collections of all editions of an author’s works plus writings about them. Currently included are:
  
  - The following authors: Walt Whitman, Ezra Pound, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Edna St. Vincent Millay and Leonard Bacon.
  
  - Selected authors published by the Pym-Randall Press.

- **University Archives**
  
  These include records generated by the University, University publications, faculty reprints but not faculty books, and original copies of theses and dissertations written at the University of Rhode Island to satisfy degree requirements.

- **Collections of personal papers and those of organizations**
  
  This is a selective collection based on guidelines established by the University Archivist.

Inclusion of specific items in Special Collections follows the Special Collections Policy.

**VI. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS POLICIES**

**Policy Statement – Monographs**

**Herbals, Historic Botany, and Pharmacology**
In the area of **herbals**, all of the important classical volumes, such as those that are described in Agnes Arber’s *Herbals: Their Origin and Evolution*, 2nd ed., (1938): Appendix I, “A Chronological List of the Principal Herbals and Related Botanical Works Published Between 1470 and 1670” should be acquired in their original, subsequent, or reprint editions. Later books, published after 1670, should be acquired only on the basis of their relative importance, which will be determined through the use of basic bibliographies, including Pritzel, Nissen, Jackson, Blunt, Swift, etc. In all cases, however, in considering purchases, the Science Reference Librarian should be consulted; when it is considered necessary, faculty advice should be requested. Modern books, including expensive or “press book” editions, should be acquired only if they are considered textually useful, for example the Wasson volumes on exotic mushrooms should be in the collections but not expensive modern press herbals that serve only as examples of the typographic art. Bibliographical reference books will be acquired as deemed useful.

In **botany**, only historically important botanical works will be acquired, such as Gray, Nuttall. The Library will not collect color plate botanical or plant books for their own aesthetic sake, but only if the books have some value textually or historically. Textbooks, and books on gardens and gardening, unless they are historically important for their botanical content, will not be acquired for the Rare Book Room. Emphasis of the collection, outside of historically important works, will be in the acquisition of early botanical bibliography of a universal nature. Unusual ethnobotany will be considered, especially for interdisciplinary interest in anthropology, social sciences, etc.

In **pharmacology**, only pharmacopoeias of special interest will be acquired, using as a basic selection tool the third edition of Garrison and Morton. American series will not be acquired for the Rare Book Room later than 1900; European series not later than 1850. No dispensatories later than 1850 will be collected for the Rare Book Room. Unusual ethnopharmacology will be considered under the same criteria as cited for ethnobotany.

**Rhode Island Collection**

**Rhode Island Authors**

Include material by a Rhode Island author if the information reflects a Rhode Island subject.

Include material by a Rhode Island author if incidental information in the publication refers to Rhode Island.

Excluded are materials by residents of Rhode Island, past or present, that do not treat a Rhode Island subject. These materials will be considered for inclusion in the Rare Book Collection.

**Faculty Publications**

All faculty publications are excluded from the Collection unless the treatment is a Rhode Island subject.

Faculty publications will be considered for inclusion in the University Archives.

**New England History (Rhode Island near history)**
Early general works will be included if the content of the material is of sufficient quantity to be considered Rhode Island “near history.”

Books not deemed adequate for the Rhode Island Collection will be considered for the Rare Books Collection.

e.g. — excluded — an 1874 book on North American Indians in which the Narragansetts are only briefly mentioned would be put in the Rare Books Collection not in the Rhode Island Collection.

**Rhode Island Imprints**

All Rhode Island Imprints to and including 1900 will be placed in the Special Collections. A decision must be made whether they are located in the Rhode Island Collection or Rare Books Collection. Imprints after 1900 will be considered on an individual basis.

Excluded are official state documents, except on inclusion on an individual basis because of historic importance.

**Special Collections Archival Policy**

The University of Rhode Island and its Library collect, maintain and service unique material dealing with the historical development of its state, commerce and people. Typical material commonly collected and used to support the documentation of this historical development is official governmental, state and interstate records; semi- or unofficial governmental records; business records; personal papers; oral history; graphic, pictorial and illustrative records.

To fulfill this obligation to the state and its citizens, the state University, founded in 1887, has systematically accumulated relevant documentation. The basic premise of providing adequate resource material has not been restricted by considerations of a special type of material or specific subject matter. Collection development has been guided by sound acquisition policy, research interest, availability of unique sources, and the personal interest of donors.

Over the years, certain tendencies and vogues in research and research methodology have effected policy. The availability or economics of new technology has also had a significant impact on collection development. And, by and large, the personal expertise and input of the persons responsible for special collections has charted the direction followed by the institution. These natural processes have been countered by numerous checks and balances — temporal, material and philosophical. However, the Library’s rational long range planning has not been subjected to the pressure of short term phenomena.

Within the University of Rhode Island, as in other institutions, there is a continual evolution, review and evaluation of policy, procedure and scope of holdings. Based upon these periodic evaluations, decisions are reached and policy is established. The areas under consideration will not be divided, as is common to library methodology, into fields of knowledge. Special collections are more susceptible to division by type, form or function of record. Factors determining growth and strength, mentioned previously, will remain as constant influences on collection development. These will be strengthened and augmented by specifically designated areas in which additional emphasis will be placed, or in which new acquisitions are essential.
Currently, and in the foreseeable future, the Library will continue to collect materials in the following categories:

Personal papers

- Rhode Island South County archives, consisting of typical archive records.*
- Marine, water and environmental archives, consisting of typical archive records.*
- Agricultural and natural resource records, consisting of typical archive records.*
- Political papers; federal and state, public and personal.
- Literary papers of Rhode Island authors and some national literary figures.
- Records having a specific relationship to University educational and research programs.

* Typical Archives Records: personal papers, business records, graphics, diaries, journals, ledgers, manuscripts, oral histories, and related printed material.

VII. COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

General Policy

The selection of library materials will be organized by subject areas. These will be evaluated jointly by the Library Faculty and faculty working in that area in order to determine the level of library support. The types of library material which best support the instructional and research programs will be acquired. Ultimate responsibility for the collection lies with the Library Faculty.

Subject Selectors

A current list of Subject Selectors and their responsibilities may be found at this URL: http://www.uri.edu/library/selectors.html.

General Guidelines

The subject selectors, in conjunction with the teaching and research faculty, are responsible for the continual review of the collection. Standard sources and bibliographies should be used as guides in evaluation.

Weeding

Weeding will be done on a continuing basis by the subject selectors in conjunction with the teaching and research faculty.
Weeding criteria based on the 1977 Weeding Policy (yet to be updated) are as follows:

- Superfluous or duplicate volumes.
- Unneeded duplicate titles.
- Duplicates except for date or place or reprint.
- Inexpensive reprints.
- Older editions and/or highly specialized books when Library holds more extensive or more up-to-date volumes on the same subject (consider this carefully esp. for historical value).
- Subjects of little interest to the community.
- Weeding based upon poor content, but without consideration of the quality of writing.
- When information is dated and not likely of historical interest.
- When information is incorrect; exceptions may be made in the case of examples of propaganda that is retained as examples of opposing argument.
- When improved or superseding editions exist.
- Weeding based upon language.
- When the language is not called for in the community. Be careful to acquire and preserve all language editions in fields collected in depth.
- Editions in languages other than English and the original language of publications except for standards in the field or material to support the curriculum.
- Specific classes of books that particularly lend themselves to weeding.
- Books that would not have been bought or should not have been accepted as gifts in the first place.
- Grammars that are old (consider historical value).
- Ordinary school dictionaries.
- Crank literature (consider historical value).
- Correspondence school material.
- Non-specialized accession list of libraries.
- Press releases, except in subject collected in depth.
• Publications of colleges and universities; newspapers, newsletters, press releases, humor magazines, literature magazines edited by students; files of programs; non-current books of views; alumni publications (always consider historical value on all these categories).

• Programs of meetings (historical value).

• Speeches of officers of corporations published for purposes of advertising.

• Speeches of government officials.

• Subjects of little interest to the University because of the curriculum.

• All ordinary textbooks after no more than ten years, including laboratory manuals, etc. (Consider historical value.)

• Travel handbooks after ten years (historical value).

• College catalogs when superseded.

Methodology of Selection

Subject selectors will choose materials on the basis of their knowledge of the collection and the needs of the University. In addition, this will be supplemented by the following:

• Consultation with teaching and research faculty regarding student and resource needs.

• Evaluation of requests from the University community.

• Personal knowledge of the field.

• Perusal of announcements, advertisements, catalogs and other review media including major journals in the subject area.

• Review of bibliographies.

Levels of Support

The following definitions were adopted from “Guidelines for the Formulation of Collection Development Policies,” published in the Winter 1977 issue of Library Resources and Technical Services, (21/1:42).

Definitions

Levels of collection density and collecting intensity codes. The codes defined below are designed for use in identifying both the extent of existing collections in given subject fields (collection density) and the extent of current collecting activity in the field (collection intensity).
Comprehensive level

A collection in which a library endeavors, so far as is reasonable possible, to include all significant works of recorded knowledge (publications, manuscripts, other forms), in all applicable languages, for a necessarily defined and limited field. This level of collecting intensity is that which maintains a “special collection;” the aim, if not the achievement, is exhaustiveness.

Research level

A collection which includes the major source materials required for dissertations and independent research, including materials containing research reporting new findings, scientific experimental results, and other information useful to researchers. It also includes all important reference works and a wide selection of specialized monographs, as well as a very extensive collection of journals and major indexing and abstracting services in the field.

Study level

A collection which is adequate to support undergraduate or graduate course work, or sustained independent study; that is, which is adequate to maintain knowledge of a subject required for limited or generalized purposes, of less than research intensity. It includes a wide range of basic monographs, complete collections of the works of more important writers, selections from the works of secondary writers, a selection of representative journals, and the reference tools and fundamental bibliographical apparatus pertaining to the subject.

Basic level

A highly selective collection which serves to introduce and define the subject and to indicate the varieties of information available elsewhere. It includes major dictionaries and encyclopedias, selected editions of important works, historical surveys, important bibliographies, and a few major periodicals in the field.

Minimal level

A subject area which is out of scope for the library’s collections, and in which few selections are made beyond very basic reference tools.

Allocation of Funds

The Library Faculty will make recommendations for the allocation of funds to the Dean, University Libraries. The final decision is the responsibility of the Dean and his designee, the Collection Management Officer. Both the Dean and the Collection Management Officer should also consult with other library managers and library faculty when constructing allocations. The Monographic and Serials Librarians are also vital to this process.

Acquisition Plans

Approval Plans
Approval plans may be established under parameters which support the instructional or research interests of the University.

**Standing Orders**

Standing orders may be placed for all volumes of a monographic series or set which supports the instructional or research programs of the University. The Library may join organizations which require membership in order to receive their publications.

**VIII. COOPERATIVE EFFORTS**

The University of Rhode Island Libraries is a member of many consortia, but none as important to collection development as the Higher Education Library Information Network (HELIN).

The HELIN Agreements are very important: The URI libraries along with the majority of Rhode Island academic libraries have created and actively participate in the Higher Education Library Information Network of RI. We are active participants in all that HELIN does, including cooperative collection development.

**IX. APPROVAL AND ANNUAL REVIEW OF SELECTION POLICY**

This policy and any revisions must have the final approval of the Dean, University Libraries and the faculty of University Libraries at one of its regularly scheduled meetings.

**X. LIST OF CURRENT SUBJECT SELECTORS**

For a list of subject selectors by departmental responsibility, see [http://www.uri.edu/library/selectors.html](http://www.uri.edu/library/selectors.html).

Subject selectors are expected to submit a report on their activities annually to the Collection Management Officer.