

BETHALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT

Collection Development Policy

The purpose of the Bethalto Public Library District's collection is to meet the informational, educational, and recreational needs of the community. The Collection Development Policy outlines the Library's approach to acquiring and maintaining the collection, across all formats, to serve our patrons.

The Library is a shared resource for the whole community. The Library has the responsibility to provide library materials representing a wide range of ideas and opinions, including controversial, unpopular, and unorthodox viewpoints. Inclusion of an item in the collection does not constitute endorsement of its content by the Library. Reasonable effort will be made to build a balanced collection.

The Library supports intellectual freedom and has adopted the American Library Association's Bill of Rights (Appendix A), the American Library Association's Freedom to Read statement (Appendix B), and the American Library Association's Freedom to View statement (Appendix C).

The choice of library materials by patrons is an individual matter. While individuals are free to reject materials of which they do not approve for themselves and their own children, they cannot exercise censorship to restrict the freedom of others to choose which library materials to read, hear, or view.

Selection for the adult collection will not be inhibited by the possibility that materials may inadvertently fall into the hands of children. An open shelf policy will be followed at all times. Responsibility for library materials accessed by children rests with their parents or legal guardians, not with the Library's staff members.

Responsibilities

The Library Director is responsible for all materials in the collection and operates within the framework of policies determined by the Board of Trustees. Library staff members select and withdraw materials based on their professional judgement.

Materials Selection Criteria

In materials selection, consideration will be given to the work as a whole. No work shall be excluded because of specific passages or pieces taken out of context. It is not possible to read, view, or listen to and analyze every item before it is added to the collection.

Community requests and recommendations are welcomed and are subject to the same selection criteria as any other material.

The factors which influence the selection of materials include, in no particular order:

1. Interest, a broad appeal to or high demand from the community

2. Significance of the subject
3. Accuracy of information
4. Local interest or focus
5. Relationship to the existing collection
6. Space considerations
7. Budget considerations
8. Availability from a reputable vendor
9. Attention from critics, reviewers, and media outlets
10. Suitability of physical format for circulation by a public library
11. Availability from other libraries via the SHARE or OCLC consortiums using interlibrary loan
12. Collection usage statistics

Items specifically not collected include rare items requiring special conservation services, textbooks, and materials supporting scholarly or professional research.

Interlibrary Loan

Interlibrary Loan is a process which allows libraries to request materials from or supply materials to other libraries, working cooperatively to provide access to a wider selection of materials for their patrons than their library's collection alone can provide. Interlibrary loan services work alongside the collection to help meet the informational, educational, and recreational needs of the Library's patrons.

The Library belongs to two interlibrary loan consortiums. The SHARE consortium includes public, school, and special libraries from the Illinois Heartland Library System. OCLC is a nationwide consortium of libraries. OCLC interlibrary loan services are available only to residents of the Bethalto Public Library District.

Collection Maintenance

All library materials are periodically evaluated by staff to ensure that they are still useful to the public, are in good condition, with relevant and up to date information. Part of the collection maintenance process is performing regular, ongoing weeding, in which materials are withdrawn from the collection. Library materials may be withdrawn for any of the following reasons:

1. Low usage statistics
2. Space considerations
3. Superseded editions or superseded formats
4. Outdated or inaccurate information
5. Poor physical condition, including being worn, soiled, aged, or otherwise in disrepair
6. Availability elsewhere within the SHARE consortium

Withdrawn library materials may be sold in the Library's used book sales, donated to another library or suitable organization, recycled, or discarded.

Gifts

The Library accepts donations of materials, with the understanding that the decision whether to add gifts to the collection will be based on the same selection criteria that govern purchased materials. Once donated, the Library reserves the right to dispose of materials not added to the collection as it sees fit. Materials will not be returned to the donor.

Receipts for donated materials are available upon request. The Library will not appraise the value of the donation; it will simply provide a general description of the type of materials donated.

Reconsideration of Materials

Any resident of the Bethalto Public Library District may request that the Library reconsider materials that are part of the collection. Such a request does create complex legal and ethical questions for the library and the community and therefore, involves a formal, written process. The Library will be governed by its Mission Statement, Collection Development Policy, and principles of intellectual freedom in making reconsideration decisions.

To initiate a reconsideration of materials, fill out the “Bethalto Public Library District Request for Reconsideration of Materials Form” completely. This form is available at the Library’s circulation desks or online via the Library’s website. This form should be given to the Library Director.

Upon receipt of a form, a committee consisting of the Library Director, a Library staff member, and two Library Trustees will be formed to evaluate the patron’s reconsideration request. This committee will make a recommendation concerning the complaint to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees will make the final decision as to the retention, elimination, or relocation of the material and notify the individual making the reconsideration request in writing of this decision.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Bethalto Public Library on the 14th day of December 2023.

Adopted – December 14, 2023

Reviewed – June 26, 2025

Revised or Amended –

Appendix A

American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights

The American Library Association affirms that all libraries are forums for information and ideas, and that the following basic policies should guide their services.

I. Books and other library resources should be provided for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves. Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation.

II. Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view on current and historical issues. Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

III. Libraries should challenge censorship in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment.

IV. Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas.

V. A person's right to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of origin, age, background, or views.

VI. Libraries which make exhibit spaces and meeting rooms available to the public they serve should make such facilities available on an equitable basis, regardless of the beliefs or affiliations of individuals or groups requesting their use.

VII. All people, regardless of origin, age, background, or views, possess a right to privacy and confidentiality in their library use. Libraries should advocate for, educate about, and protect people's privacy, safeguarding all library use data, including personally identifiable information.

Adopted June 19, 1939, by the ALA Council; amended October 14, 1944; June 18, 1948; February 2, 1961; June 27, 1967; January 23, 1980; January 29, 2019.

Inclusion of "age" reaffirmed January 23, 1996.

Appendix B

American Library Association's Freedom to Read Statement

The freedom to read is essential to our democracy. It is continuously under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove or limit access to reading materials, to censor content in schools, to label "controversial" views, to distribute lists of

"objectionable" books or authors, and to purge libraries. These actions apparently rise from a view that our national tradition of free expression is no longer valid; that censorship and suppression are needed to counter threats to safety or national security, as well as to avoid the subversion of politics and the corruption of morals. We, as individuals devoted to reading and as librarians and publishers responsible for disseminating ideas, wish to assert the public interest in the preservation of the freedom to read.

Most attempts at suppression rest on a denial of the fundamental premise of democracy: that the ordinary individual, by exercising critical judgment, will select the good and reject the bad. We trust Americans to recognize propaganda and misinformation, and to make their own decisions about what they read and believe. We do not believe they are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be "protected" against what others think may be bad for them. We believe they still favor free enterprise in ideas and expression.

These efforts at suppression are related to a larger pattern of pressures being brought against education, the press, art and images, films, broadcast media, and the Internet. The problem is not only one of actual censorship. The shadow of fear cast by these pressures leads, we suspect, to an even larger voluntary curtailment of expression by those who seek to avoid controversy or unwelcome scrutiny by government officials.

Such pressure toward conformity is perhaps natural to a time of accelerated change. And yet suppression is never more dangerous than in such a time of social tension. Freedom has given the United States the elasticity to endure strain. Freedom keeps open the path of novel and creative solutions, and enables change to come by choice. Every silencing of a heresy, every enforcement of an orthodoxy, diminishes the toughness and resilience of our society and leaves it the less able to deal with controversy and difference.

Now as always in our history, reading is among our greatest freedoms. The freedom to read and write is almost the only means for making generally available ideas or manners of expression that can initially command only a small audience. The written word is the natural medium for the new idea and the untried voice from which come the original contributions to social growth. It is essential to the extended discussion that serious thought requires, and to the accumulation of knowledge and ideas into organized collections.

We believe that free communication is essential to the preservation of a free society and a creative culture. We believe that these pressures toward conformity present the danger of limiting the range and variety of inquiry and expression on which our democracy and our culture depend. We believe that every American community must jealously guard the freedom to publish and to circulate, in order to preserve its own freedom to read. We believe that publishers and librarians have a profound responsibility to give validity to that freedom to read by making it possible for the readers to choose freely from a variety of offerings.

The freedom to read is guaranteed by the Constitution. Those with faith in free people will stand firm on these constitutional guarantees of essential rights and will exercise the responsibilities that accompany these rights.

We therefore affirm these propositions:

1. *It is in the public interest for publishers and librarians to make available the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those that are unorthodox, unpopular, or considered dangerous by the majority.*

Creative thought is by definition new, and what is new is different. The bearer of every new thought is a rebel until that idea is refined and tested. Totalitarian systems attempt to maintain themselves in power by the ruthless suppression of any concept that challenges the established orthodoxy. The power of a democratic system to adapt to change is vastly strengthened by the freedom of its citizens to choose widely from among conflicting opinions offered freely to them. To stifle every nonconformist idea at birth would mark the end of the democratic process. Furthermore, only through the constant activity of weighing and selecting can the democratic mind attain the strength demanded by times like these. We need to know not only what we believe but why we believe it.

2. *Publishers, librarians, and booksellers do not need to endorse every idea or presentation they make available. It would conflict with the public interest for them to establish their own political, moral, or aesthetic views as a standard for determining what should be published or circulated.*

Publishers and librarians serve the educational process by helping to make available knowledge and ideas required for the growth of the mind and the increase of learning. They do not foster education by imposing as mentors the patterns of their own thought. The people should have the freedom to read and consider a broader range of ideas than those that may be held by any single librarian or publisher or government or church. It is wrong that what one can read should be confined to what another thinks proper.

3. *It is contrary to the public interest for publishers or librarians to bar access to writings on the basis of the personal history or political affiliations of the author.*

No art or literature can flourish if it is to be measured by the political views or private lives of its creators. No society of free people can flourish that draws up lists of writers to whom it will not listen, whatever they may have to say.

4. *There is no place in our society for efforts to coerce the taste of others, to confine adults to the reading matter deemed suitable for adolescents, or to inhibit the efforts of writers to achieve artistic expression.*

To some, much of modern expression is shocking. But is not much of life itself shocking? We cut off literature at the source if we prevent writers from dealing with the stuff of life. Parents and teachers have a responsibility to prepare the young to meet the diversity of experiences in life to which they will be exposed, as they have a responsibility to help them learn to think critically for themselves. These are affirmative responsibilities, not to be discharged simply by preventing them from reading works for which they are not yet prepared. In these matters values differ, and values cannot be legislated; nor can machinery be devised that will suit the demands of one group without limiting the freedom of others.

5. *It is not in the public interest to force a reader to accept the prejudgment of a label characterizing any expression or its author as subversive or dangerous.*

The ideal of labeling presupposes the existence of individuals or groups with wisdom to determine by authority what is good or bad for others. It presupposes that individuals must be directed in making up their minds about the ideas they examine. But Americans do not need others to do their thinking for them.

6. *It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians, as guardians of the people's freedom to read, to contest encroachments upon that freedom by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large; and by the government whenever it seeks to reduce or deny public access to public information.*

It is inevitable in the give and take of the democratic process that the political, the moral, or the aesthetic concepts of an individual or group will occasionally collide with those of another individual or group. In a free society individuals are free to determine for themselves what they wish to read, and each group is free to determine what it will recommend to its freely associated members. But no group has the right to take the law into its own hands, and to impose its own concept of politics or morality upon other members of a democratic society. Freedom is no freedom if it is accorded only to the accepted and the inoffensive. Further, democratic societies are more safe, free, and creative when the free flow of public information is not restricted by governmental prerogative or self-censorship.

7. *It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality and diversity of thought and expression. By the exercise of this affirmative responsibility, they can demonstrate that the answer to a "bad" book is a good one, the answer to a "bad" idea is a good one.*

The freedom to read is of little consequence when the reader cannot obtain matter fit for that reader's purpose. What is needed is not only the absence of restraint, but the positive provision of opportunity for the people to read the best that has been thought and said. Books are the major channel by which the intellectual inheritance is handed down, and the principal means of its testing and growth. The defense of the freedom to read requires of all publishers and librarians the utmost of their faculties, and deserves of all Americans the fullest of their support.

We state these propositions neither lightly nor as easy generalizations. We here stake out a lofty claim for the value of the written word. We do so because we believe that it is possessed of enormous variety and usefulness, worthy of cherishing and keeping free. We realize that the application of these propositions may mean the dissemination of ideas and manners of expression that are repugnant to many persons. We do not state these propositions in the comfortable belief that what people read is unimportant. We believe rather that what people read is deeply important; that ideas can be dangerous; but that the suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours.

This statement was originally issued in May of 1953 by the Westchester Conference of the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council, which in 1970 consolidated with the American Educational Publishers Institute to become the Association of American Publishers.

Adopted June 25, 1953, by the ALA Council and the AAP Freedom to Read Committee; amended January 28, 1972; January 16, 1991; July 12, 2000; June 30, 2004.

Appendix C

American Library Association's Freedom to View Statement

The **FREEDOM TO VIEW**, along with the freedom to speak, to hear, and to read, is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In a free society, there is no place for censorship of any medium of expression. Therefore these principles are affirmed:

1. To provide the broadest access to film, video, and other audiovisual materials because they are a means for the communication of ideas. Liberty of circulation is essential to insure the constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression.
2. To protect the confidentiality of all individuals and institutions using film, video, and other audiovisual materials.
3. To provide film, video, and other audiovisual materials which represent a diversity of views and expression. Selection of a work does not constitute or imply agreement with or approval of the content.
4. To provide a diversity of viewpoints without the constraint of labeling or prejudging film, video, or other audiovisual materials on the basis of the moral, religious, or political beliefs of the producer or filmmaker or on the basis of controversial content.
5. To contest vigorously, by all lawful means, every encroachment upon the public's freedom to view.

This statement was originally drafted by the Freedom to View Committee of the American Film and Video Association (formerly the Educational Film Library Association) and was adopted by the AFVA Board of Directors in February 1979. This statement was updated and approved by the AFVA Board of Directors in 1989.

BETHALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT

Request for Reconsideration of Materials Form

Requests for reconsideration of library materials may be filled out by Bethalto Public Library District residents. Additional comments may be written on the back of this form.

Your Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Type of Material: ☐ Book ☐ Magazine ☐ Audiobook ☐ Movie ☐ Other: _____

Title: _____

Author/Producer: _____

What concerns you about this material? Please cite examples with page numbers.

What action are you requesting the committee to consider?

Have you read, listened to, or viewed the entire work? If not, what sections did you review?

What brought this title to your attention?

Please list any reviews of this item you have read or heard.

If you officially represent a group, please provide the group name. _____