

200: 1.1 LIBRARY GOAL FOR COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

The Nevada Public Library strives to provide a well-balanced and broad collection of materials in a variety of formats for all age groups based on the needs of the community in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The primary goal is to select, organize and make available print, audiovisual and electronic materials within the limitations of space and budget that meet the diverse educational, informational, cultural, and recreational needs of its community.

The Nevada Public Library provides materials and services on an equal basis to all residents of its service area in order to achieve the goals of the Library as stated in its Mission Statement.

200: 1.2 SUPPORT FOR INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

The library provides an impartial environment in which individuals and their interests are brought together with the universe of ideas and information spanning the spectrum of knowledge and opinions. The library board affirms the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights, Freedom to View, and Freedom to Read policy statements in support of acquiring and managing collections.

200: 1.3 SELECTION POLICY OBJECTIVES

The library's materials collection is developed and managed to meet the majority of the cultural, informational, educational, and recreational needs of the library's service area. The Collection Development Department builds and maintains a patron-oriented collection by anticipating and responding to needs and expectations.

Collection decisions are made in conjunction with the strategic initiatives, especially the following:

- Positioning the library as the preferred partner for lifelong learning
- Embracing diversity
- Developing library services that incorporate both physical and virtual collections
- Committing to excellence in service to improve effectiveness and remove barriers

200: 1.4 RESPONSIBILITY FOR SELECTION

Staff contributes to the development of patron-oriented collections by:

- Engaging in open, continuous two-way communication with library patrons and recognizing that individuals have different ways of expressing their needs based on age, language, economic status, culture, or other characteristics
- Interacting with patrons with understanding, respect, and responsiveness
- Handling all requests equitably
- Working in partnership with one another to understand and respond to community needs
- Understanding and responding to rapidly changing demographics, as well as societal and technological changes
- Recognizing that materials of varying complexities and formats are necessary to satisfy diverse needs of library users
- Balancing individual needs and broader community needs in determining the best allocation of collection budget for acquiring or providing access to materials and information
- Seeking continuous improvement through ongoing measurement
- Reviewing the collection on a regular basis to identify areas of community interest that may need to be strengthened

200: 1.5 SELECTION CRITERIA

Public libraries are diverse and represent a broad demographic. With a patron base that can include infants to the elderly, selection criteria should take into account the various interests and needs of the patrons the library serves. Criteria for the selection of materials should also depend on the goals and mission of that particular library/system. In general, public libraries provide collections containing a wide variety of material formats, including print, audio-visual, electronic materials, and non-traditional materials for special collections.

In selecting materials and developing collections for adults, as well as for children and teens, the library staff includes materials that represent the broad range of human experience, reflecting the ethnic, religious, racial, and socio-economic diversity not only of the region it serves but also the larger global perspective. Library collections will provide a broad range of opinions on current issues.

Collections contain popular works, classic works that have withstood the test of time, and other materials of general interest. Works are not excluded or included in the collection based solely on the subject matter or on political, religious, or ideological grounds. In building collections, library staff is guided by the principle of selection, rather than censorship. Furthermore, the selection of a given item for a library's collections should not be interpreted as an endorsement of a particular viewpoint.

To build a collection of merit, materials are evaluated according to one or more of the following standards. An item need not meet all of these criteria in order to be acceptable.

General Criteria:

- Present and potential relevance to community needs
- Suitability of physical form for library use
- Suitability of subject and style for intended audience
- Cost
- Importance as a document of the times
- Relation to the existing collection and to other materials on the subject
- Attention by critics and reviewers
- Potential user appeal
- Requests by library patrons

Content Criteria:

- Authority
- Comprehensiveness and depth of treatment
- Skill, competence, and purpose of the author
- Reputation and significance of the author
- Objectivity
- Consideration of the work as a whole
- Clarity

- Currency
- Technical quality
- Representation of diverse points of view
- Representation of important movements, genres, or trends
- Vitality and originality
- Artistic presentation and/or experimentation
- Sustained interest
- Relevance and use of the information
- Effective characterization
- Authenticity of history or social setting

Special Considerations for Electronic Information Sources:

- Ease of use of the product
- Availability of the information to multiple simultaneous users
- Equipment needed to provide access to the information
- Technical support and training
- Availability of the physical space needed to house and store the information or equipment
- Available in full text

Top Five Recommended Public Library Reviewing Sources:

- Booklist
- Goodreads
- New York Times Book Review
- Publishers Weekly
- Shelf Awareness

200: 1.6 GIFT MATERIALS

The Nevada Public Library Board of Trustees accepts donations of all library materials unconditionally with the understanding that the Library staff will use their discretion in handling the material and its final disposition.

200: 1.7 COLLECTION MAINTENANCE AND WEEDING

The library must continually withdraw items from the collection, basing its decisions on a number of factors, including publishing date, frequency of circulation, community interest, condition of the item, and availability of newer or more valid materials.

Items dealing with local history are an exception, as are certain classics and award-winning children's books. Fiction that was once popular but no longer in demand and non-fiction books that are no longer useful are withdrawn from the collection,

Withdrawn books are donated to the Friends of the Library book sale. The proceeds from such sales are used for the benefit of the library. Books that are not sold will be disposed of at the discretion of the Library.

200: 1.8 RECONSIDERATION OF MATERIALS

The library fully endorses the principles documented in the Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement of the American Library Association. Materials available in the library present a diversity of viewpoints, enabling citizens to make the informed choices necessary in a democracy. The library also selects a wide variety of library materials that satisfy the diverse interests of our community. The library upholds the right of the individual to secure these resources, even though the content may be controversial, unorthodox, or unacceptable to some. The library's varied collection is available to all; however, it is not expected that all of the collection will appeal to everyone.

Patrons who wish to request the withdrawal or reclassification of materials currently owned by the library are encouraged to discuss their concerns with a library supervisor or its Director. If the patron is not satisfied with the response to their request, the staff will provide the patron with information and a form to request formal reconsideration of the library resource.

*Library staff will follow NPL's **Collection Development Procedure Manual**.

200: 1.9 POLICY REVISION

Internal or external changes may impact the Collection Development Policy and result in the need for policy revision. This policy should be reviewed for necessary revisions on a regular schedule.

Policy revision may be necessary when professional association policy statements are removed or revised to reference the most up-to-date association policy statements.

No revision should be undertaken while a formal challenge to a library resource is occurring.

Evaluating new material formats to meet patron demands may also require collection policies to be revised.

Appendix:

- A) ALA Freedom to Read statement

- B) Library Bill of Rights

- C) Access to Digital Information Services and Network: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights (ALA)

- D) Privacy Policy (Nevada Public Library)

- E) Acceptable Use of Electronic Resources: Public Background and Philosophy (Nevada Public Library)

- F) Code of Ethics of the American Library Association

Appendix A:

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:

The Freedom to Read Statement

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.*
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.*
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.*
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.*
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.*
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.*
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.*

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:

Access to Digital Resources and Services: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights

The fundamental mission of libraries is to provide access to information, regardless of content or format, to everyone. Digital resources and services, or resources and services made primarily available online or on digital devices, are integral to libraries' mission in the twenty-first century. Libraries are important points of access to many digital resources and services, including, but not limited to, computers, the Internet, and digital resources and tools. In order to provide access to digital resources and services while upholding the *Library Bill of Rights*, libraries must consider intellectual freedom principles and issues of equity to ensure that access to information is enhanced, not restricted, by digital technology.

Libraries should regularly review issues arising from digital creation, distribution, retrieval, and archiving of information. Any review of these issues should consider users' First Amendment rights, rights to privacy, and the core values of librarianship as expressed in the *Library Bill of Rights* and the *Code of Ethics of the American Library Association*. Many people lack access or the capability to use or create digital resources effectively. There is a need for places where people can access, use, or create information without impediment. It is the responsibility of libraries to provide access to digital resources and services and to mitigate all barriers, whether they are economic, educational, or political. The provision of access does not imply sponsorship or endorsement by the library. Libraries should resist all attempts by individuals, governments, and private entities to censor or limit access to digital resources or services.

In making decisions about how to offer access to digital resources, services, tools, physical equipment, and networks, each library should consider intellectual freedom principles and issues of equity in the context of its mission, goals, objectives, cooperative agreements, and the needs of the entire community it serves.

The Rights of Users

All library policies, procedures, or regulations relating to digital resources and services should be scrutinized for potential violations of user rights. User policies should be developed according to the policies and guidelines established by the American Library Association.¹

Users' access to digital resources and services should not be restricted or denied for expressing, receiving, creating, or participating in constitutionally protected speech. If access is restricted or denied for behavioral or other reasons, users should be provided due process, including, but not limited to, formal notice and a means of appeal.

Information retrieved, utilized, or created digitally is constitutionally protected unless determined otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction. These rights extend to minors as well as adults.² Libraries should use technology to enhance, not deny, digital access. Users have the right to be free of unreasonable limitations or conditions set by libraries, librarians, system administrators, vendors, network service providers, or others. Contracts, agreements, and licenses entered into by libraries on behalf of their users should not violate this right. Libraries should provide library users the training and assistance necessary to find, evaluate, use, and create information effectively.

All people, regardless of origin, age, background, or views, possess a right to privacy and confidentiality in their library use.³ The library should uphold these rights by policy, procedure, and practice in accordance with Article VII of the *Library Bill of Rights*. The library should regularly maintain its systems and networks in order to protect users' rights to privacy and confidentiality. As libraries increasingly provide access to digital resources through third-party vendors, libraries have a responsibility to hold vendors accountable for protecting patrons' privacy.

Equity of Access

The digital environment provides expanding opportunities for everyone to participate in the information society, but individuals may face serious barriers to access. These barriers, often referred to as the digital divide, may include a lack of infrastructure for Internet connectivity, lack of tools (hardware or software), and lack of skills, knowledge, or means necessary to access digital resources.⁴ Libraries should be cognizant of the digital divide and work to minimize it as they provide access to digital resources for their communities.

Digital resources, services, training, and networks provided directly or indirectly by the library should be readily and equitably accessible to all library users. American Library Association policies oppose the charging of user fees for the provision of information services by libraries that receive support from public funds.⁵ Libraries should develop policies concerning access to digital resources. These policies should be consistent with ALA's policies and guidelines. When new digital resources are provided to library users, libraries have an obligation to provide equitable training opportunities to library users and workers in using those new resources. Training should also address privacy and security issues that accompany the use of digital resources and services.

Information Resources and Access

Libraries, acting within their mission and objectives, should support access to information on all subjects that serve the needs or interests of each user, regardless of the user's age or the content of the material. In order to preserve the cultural record and to prevent the loss of information, libraries may need to expand their selection or collection development policies to ensure preservation, in appropriate formats, of information obtained digitally. Libraries have an obligation to provide access to government information available in digital format.

Providing connections to global information, services, and networks is not the same as selecting and purchasing materials for a library collection. Some information accessed digitally may not meet a library's selection or collection development policy. It is, therefore, left to each user to determine what is appropriate. Libraries and library workers should not deny or limit access to digital resources because of their allegedly controversial content or because of a library worker's personal beliefs or fear of confrontation. Furthermore, libraries and library workers should not deny access to digital resources solely on the grounds that they are perceived to lack value. Parents and legal guardians who are concerned about their children's use of digital resources should provide guidance to their own children.

Publicly funded libraries have a legal obligation to provide access to constitutionally protected information. Federal, state, county, municipal, local, or library governing bodies sometimes require the use of Internet filters or other technological measures that block access to constitutionally protected information, contrary to the *Library Bill of Rights*.⁶ If a library

uses a technological measure that blocks access to information, it should be set at the least restrictive level in order to minimize the blocking of constitutionally protected speech.

Adults retain the right to access all constitutionally protected information and to ask for the technological measure to be disabled in a timely and confidential manner. Minors also retain the right to access constitutionally protected information and, at a minimum, have the right to ask the library or librarian to provide access to erroneously blocked information in a timely and confidential manner. In order to ensure user privacy and confidentiality, records of these requests should not contain personally identifiable information. Libraries and librarians have an obligation to inform users of these rights and to provide the means to exercise these rights.⁷

Digital resources and services allow libraries to significantly expand the scope of information available to users. Like all resources and services provided by the library, provision of access to digital resources and services should follow the principles outlined in the *Library Bill of Rights* to ensure equitable access regardless of content or platform.

1 "[Guidelines for Library Policies](#)," approved June 28, 1994 by the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee; revised January 19, 2005; March 29, 2014 *under previous name* "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Policies, Regulations and Procedures Affecting Access to Library Materials, Services and Facilities"; June 24, 2019.

2 *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District*, 393 U.S. 503 (1969); *Board of Education, Island Trees Union Free School District No. 26 v. Pico*, 457 U.S. 853, (1982); *American Amusement Machine Association v. Teri Kendrick*, 244 F.3d 954 (7th Cir. 2001); *cert.denied*, 534 U.S. 994 (2001).

3 "[Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights](#)," adopted June 19, 2002, by the ALA Council; amended on July 1, 2014; June 24, 2019.

4 Martin Hilbert, "The End Justifies the Definition: The Manifold Outlooks on the Digital Divide and Their Practical Usefulness for Policy-Making," *Telecommunications Policy* 35, no. 8 (2011): 715-736. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.telpol.2011.06.012>

5 "[Economic Barriers to Information Access: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights](#)," adopted June 30, 1993, by the ALA Council and amended June 25, 2019.

6 "[Internet Filtering: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights](#)," adopted June 30, 2015, by the ALA Council.

7 "If some libraries do not have the capacity to unblock specific Web sites or to disable the filter or if it is shown that an adult user's election to view constitutionally protected Internet material is burdened in some other substantial way, that would be the subject for an as-applied challenge, not the facial challenge made in this case." *United States, et al. v. American Library Association*, 539 U.S. 194 (2003) (Justice Kennedy, concurring).

Adopted January 24, 1996 by the ALA Council; amended January 19, 2005; July 15, 2009 *under previous name* "Access to Digital Information, Services, and Networks"; and June 25, 2019.

References to cited policies have been updated on November 6, 2018.

Appendix D:

Privacy Policy (Nevada Public Library)

Purpose

Nevada Public Library is committed to protecting the privacy of our patrons and staff. By using the Library's services, including its website, and by communicating with the Library, you agree to be bound by the terms of this Privacy Policy.

General Information Gathered

Individual visits to electronic services are logged automatically by servers, and software programs are used to summarize data from those visits; the data summaries do not identify individual visitors by name.

Server logs and statistical summaries are reviewed to learn how individual electronic services and webpages are used in order to improve website content, better manage network traffic, and troubleshoot server problems.

Examples of statistics gathered include:

Website:

- Referring site or sites last visited
- Time and date of user sessions or visits
- Browser types and versions in use
- Operating systems in use
- Internet Protocol (IP) addresses assigned to internet service providers

Library Catalog System:

- Patron log-in totals
- Number of hold requests placed
- Number of renewals

Personal Information

Individuals may choose to submit their names, email addresses, postal addresses, or telephone numbers in order to receive Library services, such as registering for a Library card, ordering materials, receiving personal responses to questions, or being added to specific mailing lists. The Library does not sell, rent, or otherwise distribute information to outside companies or organizations unless legally required to do so.

For example, Library records may be subject to disclosure to law enforcement officials under provisions of the [USA PATRIOT Act](#), and librarians may (under some circumstances) be forbidden from disclosing that certain records have been requested or obtained.

Members of the public may be mentioned by name on the website; for example, in public meeting agendas and minutes, Library event descriptions or photos, as bidders on public projects, or as contributors to webpage content. If identified at all, children are mentioned by first name or name of school/group only.

Cookies

Cookies are small text files placed on user computers by a website to enable customization of individual visits. Some Library electronic services, such as the Library Catalog and remote databases, place temporary cookies for current sessions. These cookies do not capture personal information or compromise visitor privacy and are deleted

when sessions are ended. Visitors can refuse the cookie by using instructions provided in browsers, which may result in an inability to access some library services from computers outside the Library.

Children's Privacy

The Library is committed to the protection of children's privacy. We ask all children using services on our website or on websites affiliated with the Library to limit the amount of personal information they provide. We do not ask for more personal information from children than is necessary to participate in the activity in question.

We encourage all parents and guardians to learn about their children's online activities and to join in their children's exploration of the internet. We also encourage parents and caregivers to tell their children about the importance of: (i) not revealing personal information online and (ii) asking for permission before giving their last name or personal information to any website.

We want to help parents and guardians make sure that their children have a safe and fun online experience. For this reason, we ask parents or guardians to give their online or written consent before we collect personal information from any child who is under 13 years old. We will also remove your child's personal information from our site at your request. Contact us by phone at 417.448.2770 or email to request that we remove your child's information.

Third-Party Partners

The Library has teamed up with reputable third-party partners to provide certain online services to its patrons, such as the Calendar, Homework Help, and Summer Reading. The information you submit to the Library may be provided to those third parties on a confidential basis so they can assist us in providing these services. In cases where patrons leave the Library's website to visit one of its partners' websites, they are encouraged to learn about the privacy policies of the websites they visit.

Outside Websites

The Library's website includes selected links to outside sites. Those websites may have different privacy statements, and the Library's notice does not apply. The Library is not responsible for protecting personal information gathered by outside websites. See the Acceptable Use Policy listed above.

Security

Nevada Public Library has taken reasonable steps to safeguard the integrity of its data and prevent unauthorized access to information it maintains, including but not limited to authentication, monitoring, and auditing. Security measures have been integrated into the design, implementation, and day-to-day practices of the entire operating environment as part of its continuing commitment to risk management. These measures are intended to prevent corruption of data, block unknown or unauthorized access to our systems and information, and provide reasonable protection of private information in our possession.

Appendix E:

Acceptable use of Electronic Resources (Nevada Public Library Policy)

Mission

Nevada Public Library is dedicated to providing informational, recreational, and educational resources to the people of Nevada and the surrounding area. In an attempt to create an equal opportunity for information and to create collection diversity, the Library provides access to the internet to the public.

Accountability

Library users should use care when using the internet or using automated resources. Nevada Public Library places responsibility for how automated resources are used and viewed on the Library user. Generally, the internet is an unregulated medium. However, certain laws and regulations do apply to the way information may be used that is found on the internet. Nevada Public Library requires that Library users follow all international, federal, state, and local laws when using the Library's internet and automated resources.

Resources

Not all sources on the internet provide information that is current, accurate, or complete. Nevada Public Library is unable to control or monitor the content of materials on the internet, which can change quickly and without warning. Library users should evaluate internet resources just as they do print publications, questioning the validity of the information. Endorsement of any commercial site or its products or services is neither expressed nor implied. The views and opinions expressed in any referenced internet document do not necessarily reflect those of the Nevada Public Library.

Appropriate Material

Nevada Public Library adheres to the standards required by Federal and State laws with regard to restricting access to materials deemed harmful to minors or obscene through the use of content filtering software.

Nevada Public Library believes that the primary purpose of the internet is to supplement the traditional collection of the Library, acting as an informational resource.

Philosophy

Nevada Public Library supports the following American Library Association statements on access to information:

- [The Library Bill of Rights](#)
- [The Freedom to Read Statement](#)
- [Access to Electronic Information Services and Resources Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights](#)

Acceptable Use of Electronic Resources: Public

Nevada Public Library requests the following from those who wish to use the internet:

- Ownership and presentation of a valid Nevada Public Library card, or an authorized NPL Guest Pass, are required to sign up for internet use.
- Library users are required to sign in before each use of the internet.
- Time limits will be set at each location depending upon demands for limited resources.
- All users must agree to the Acceptable Use Policy every time access is granted, whether by signature or electronic agreement.
- If Library users share computers, all users must agree to the Library's policies.
- No more than two persons may use a workstation at once unless by special arrangement.
- The Library strongly encourages that children using the internet should be supervised by a parent, guardian, or legal caregiver.
- Adults using the computer-based resources are responsible for the behavior of any accompanying children.

The following is considered inappropriate internet use and will not be tolerated by Nevada Public Library:

- Violation of any applicable international, federal, state, or local laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations.
- Harassment of other persons or parties.
- Viewing and/or printing inappropriate images or text that may be reasonably construed as obscene in an open and public setting is not appropriate.
- Deliberately bypassing the content filtering software without appropriate Library staff authorization.
- Destruction of, or damage to, equipment, software, or data belonging to the Library or other users.
- Gaining or attempting to gain unauthorized access to any computing, information, or communications devices or resources.
- Unauthorized copying of copyrighted or other protected materials and the use of any peer-to-peer (P2P) services/applications to obtain the aforementioned material illegally.
- Violation of any computer system security.
- Use of computer facilities in ways that purposefully and unnecessarily impede the computing activities of others.
- Engaging in any activity that is deliberately and maliciously offensive, libelous, or slanderous.
- Installing or attempting to install any software on Nevada Public Library computers.

Violation of these guidelines may result in appropriate action including revocation of Library privileges.

Appendix F:

Code of Ethics of the American Library Association

As members of the American Library Association, we recognize the importance of codifying and making known to the profession and to the general public the ethical principles that guide the work of librarians, other professionals providing information services, library trustees and library staffs.

Ethical dilemmas occur when values are in conflict. The American Library Association Code of Ethics states the values to which we are committed and embodies the ethical responsibilities of the profession in this changing information environment.

We significantly influence or control the selection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information. In a political system grounded in an informed citizenry, we are members of a profession explicitly committed to intellectual freedom and the freedom of access to information. We have a special obligation to ensure the free flow of information and ideas to present and future generations.

The principles of this Code are expressed in broad statements to guide ethical decision-making. These statements provide a framework; they cannot and do not dictate conduct to cover particular situations.

1. We provide the highest level of service to all library users through appropriate and usefully organized resources; equitable service policies; equitable access; and accurate, unbiased, and courteous responses to all requests.
2. We uphold the principles of intellectual freedom and resist all efforts to censor library resources.
3. We protect each library user's right to privacy and confidentiality with respect to information sought or received and resources consulted, borrowed, acquired or transmitted.
4. We respect intellectual property rights and advocate balance between the interests of information users and rights holders.
5. We treat co-workers and other colleagues with respect, fairness, and good faith, and advocate conditions of employment that safeguard the rights and welfare of all employees of our institutions.
6. We do not advance private interests at the expense of library users, colleagues, or our employing institutions.
7. We distinguish between our personal convictions and professional duties and do not allow our personal beliefs to interfere with fair representation of the aims of our institutions or the provision of access to their information resources.
8. We strive for excellence in the profession by maintaining and enhancing our own knowledge and skills, by encouraging the professional development of co-workers, and by fostering the aspirations of potential members of the profession.
9. We affirm the inherent dignity and rights of every person. We work to recognize and dismantle systemic and individual biases; to confront inequity and oppression; to enhance diversity and inclusion; and to advance racial and social justice in our libraries, communities, profession, and associations through awareness, advocacy, education, collaboration, services, and allocation of resources and spaces.

Adopted at the 1939 Midwinter Meeting by the ALA Council; amended June 30, 1981; June 28, 1995; January 22, 2008; and June 29, 2021.