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Alumni Medical Library

Policies and Procedures

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The collection development manual of the Boston University Medical Center Alumni Medical Library

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The Collection Development Manual of the Boston University Medical Center Alumni Medical Library

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Boston University Libraries

The Collection Development Manual of the BUMC Alumni Medical Library

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Preface

The Collection Development Manual is the result of several years of preparation. Other CD Manuals and Policies were consulted during the writing of this Manual. Specifically the National Library of Medicine (NLM), New York Academy of Medicine, Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI), other Boston University Libraries. The manual was written as a result of Boston University ALMA ExLibris planning meetings, the need to ensure that the collection legacy continues with current and future library trends. Additionally information has been taken from library education and reference meetings. The manual contains policies reflecting recent trends on acquisitions, transferring from print to electronic, One Boston University planning, the ExLibris ALMA, Boston University Sourcing and Procurement, and the greater need to manage user and librarian expectations.

Introduction

A primary reason for a collection development policy is to prevent the library from being driven by events or by individual wishes and from purchasing a random set of resources. Such resources may not support the mission of the library. The Library's mission is to support the curriculum and research needs of the BUMC. Additionally, electronic resources are becoming increasingly important to libraries of all types at Boston University, and consume a greater share of library budget. Selection decisions concerning electronic information resources should also be made within a collection development policy. The first elements of a collection development policy will be a mission statement of the library, the purpose of this policy and the audience to whom it is addressed. It should also include brief statements about the community or user group(s); description of the types of programs the library collection serves; the size (including number of periodicals, monographic volumes, electronic resources, languages represented) of the collection; a detailed budgetary overview of the money the library will spend on the different types of information resources; and any formal or informal cooperative agreements that affect the collection policy or practices.

The research environment in medicine, health care and the life sciences has significantly changed in recent years. Emerging scientific disciplines and new technologies, increasing emphasis on basic life sciences and physical sciences research, the growth of global health initiatives, new strategies for addressing health

disparities, the trend toward interdisciplinary studies, and the rise of electronic publishing -- these represent vibrant change and development in contemporary health research and practice.

This publication represents the first Collection Development Manual (CDM) for the Alumni Medical Library At the Alumni Medical Library, the Manual is used as a working reference for librarians; but the Library also uses this policy document to evaluate the effectiveness of its collection activities, and for the development of cooperative programs and services within Boston University, Boston Library Consortium, Massachusetts Health Sciences Network (MaHSLIN), NorthEast Regional Libraries (NERL). Librarians use the CDM as a model for their own collection development policymaking and planning. In collaboration with Alumni Medical Library, the Charles River Campus Libraries (Mugar, Law, Theology) review the policies in this document to determine collection boundaries.

The Manual will be available electronically to BU librarians. We hope that in this more widely accessible format, it will inform new audiences about the collection development policies and initiatives of the Alumni Medical Library.

About the Collection Development Manual

Collection Development Manual Compiled by Joseph Harzbecker, Head of Reference and Electronic Resources.

Purpose of the Collection

The purpose of the collection is to serve the needs of our users, the BU community. This community includes BU faculty; undergraduate and graduate students, including distance education students; and post-docs. The needs of these groups drive the libraries' collection development decisions. The BU community includes BU staff, additional university programs, visiting scholars, alumni, and walk-in visitors to the library. While these groups are less of a consideration in deciding what resources to collect, they are an important factor when making decisions regarding access, everyone in the BU community should have access to all library resources. We are most likely to fall short in this regard with respect to online resources and alumni, as licensing restrictions often make it impossible or prohibitively expensive to make a given online resource available to alumni.

Academics

Our users need the information resources provided by the libraries for a variety of academic pursuits. These pursuits can be categorized in four broad areas:

Learning

The University is a place for learning, and the library plays an important role in supporting learning. Students draw on its resources for classroom assignments and to supplement their classroom learning, and the library can be crucial to student academic success. Faculty and post-docs also use the library for ongoing learning, keeping up with new developments in their fields and exploring new ones.

Teaching

The library collection also supports teaching, by contributing to the curricula.

Research

BU is a major research university, and most faculty and many students are engaged in research. The library collection supports these activities by providing researchers with access to work in their fields, and in some cases with the raw materials for research. The library also provides support for research by providing information about scholarly publishing and grants.

Outreach

Many members of the BU community engage in outreach, providing service outside the BU community. The libraries provides information resources needed for such outreach.

Purpose of Collection Development

The Library's main task is to select, maintain, and provide access to relevant and representative information resources. Due to technological developments, libraries are, in the main, moving from holdings ('just in case') to access ('just in time') strategies. This implies that collecting policies are significantly changing and that libraries need to disseminate widely information on their collecting policies. A policy statement is a framework and set of parameters within which staff and users work. It serves many functions beyond being merely a tool for selection of materials. In addition to describing current collections, it forces the staff involved to (re)consider the aims and objectives of the organization, both long and short term, and the priorities to be attached to different activities. It assists with budgeting, serves as communication channel within a library and between the library and outside constituents, supports cooperative collection development, prevents censorship, and assists in overall collection management activities, including the handling of gifts, deselection of materials and serial cancellations.

These are main reasons for a collection development policy:

Selection

The primary function of a written collection development policy is to provide guidance to staff when selecting and deselecting (printed and electronic) resources for the local collection. The document serves as a guideline for each stage of materials handling. It might cover the selection, acquisition, processing, housing, weeding, retention, preservation (archiving in case of electronic resources), relegation and discard of all types of library material in the relevant subjects, with reference to specified levels of collection depth and breadth. This reduces personal bias by setting individual selection decisions in the context of the aims of collection building practice, and identifies gaps in collection development responsibilities. It ensures continuity and consistency in selection and revision. It also clarifies the purpose and scope of the collection, and allows selection decisions to be evaluated by, for example, identifying what proportion of in-scope published material has been acquired. Such a reference guide reduces the need of selectors to raise recurrent questions, and assists in the training of new staff. The policy provides useful information to other library staff whose work is collection based.

Selection Guidelines by Format and Literature Type

The Library's goal is to assemble a collection that contains significant professional and research literature of biomedical practice, research and scholarship.

The Alumni Medical Library recognizes that it is impractical to achieve the same level of comprehensiveness in all categories of resources. Nor is it desirable to assemble comprehensive collections of some categories of materials, such as textbooks or examination review guides. Consequently, the Library collects certain categories selectively, according to curriculum needs, as well as clinical and research support.

In most cases, the Library's selective collecting strategy emphasizes the intentional selection of a wide range of influential, representative and distinctive resources to support the curriculum, clinical and research needs of its users.

The Library collects selectively in order to avoid redundancy, and duplication with the Libraries of the Charles River Campus. The introduction and implementation of the ExLibris ALMA collection management system enables librarians to 1) avoid duplication 2) reduce costs 3) preserve resources 4) retain licenses and invoices in addition to supporting a 'cloud' search environment for all Boston university students, faculty and staff.

The following section offers guidance for the selection of many categories of publications. It is not an exhaustive list but includes types of publications most commonly encountered in the scientific, technical, medical and public health bibliography.

Planning

The policy provides a basis for future planning, thereby assisting in determining priorities, especially when financial resources are limited. It provides a foundation for the allocation of resources, and seeks to protect library funds by explaining the rationale behind acquisitions. A formal publication to refer to ensures continuity and avoids confusion. Compilation of a formal document is beneficial in itself, in that it involves acquiring knowledge of existing collection strengths, and obliges staff to reflect on the library's goals. The stated aims help other collection-related activities such as cataloguing, preservation and storage to form a coherent strategy, and support reader services, for example by identifying areas that are ripe for deselection, or more suitable for inter-library loan, document delivery or Internet access than for acquisition.

Collection Development Policy Elements

General Statements

Here will be listed characteristics that determine the direction of the development of the collection such as: current focus only or also retrospective acquisitions; the resource types (monographs, periodicals, theses, gray literature, maps, etc.); languages; formats (printed, nonprint or electronic); special sources of funding (a grant or gift from a donor); the policy regarding gifts and any special policies regarding maintenance (weeding, discarding, preservation) of the collection; and size of the collections. Other statements can be about how complaints are handled; if there is an equivalent to the "Library Bill of Rights"; about other relevant policies; what limitations exist - what subjects or areas are intentionally not collected etc.

Narrative Statements

Each institution, including its community and other constituents, is unique. Therefore, its policy statements will be unique. The policy statements should reflect this particular library and the community it serves. Statements should be made of special subject or format collections that represent unique materials and for which special guidelines apply, and which formats are excluded. The scope of coverage should be described (languages collected or excluded; geographical areas covered and/or specific areas excluded; chronological periods covered by the collection in terms of intellectual content and in terms of publication dates and specific periods excluded). Subjects are described in terms of the library's classification scheme and subject descriptors, MeSH. Other categories of useful local information, such as interdisciplinary relationships; consortial relationships; policies for acquiring access to information.

Subject Profiles

This section of the policy is based upon collection assessment (also referred to as collection evaluation) and needs periodic updating to reflect progress towards goals or goal revision due to changing circumstances. The preferred presentation is a set of conspectus reports, which include all appropriate collection information. Conspectus means an overview or summary of collection strength and collecting intensities – arranged by subject, classification scheme, or combination of either, and containing standardized codes for collection or collecting levels and languages of materials collected. Such a conspectus is a synopsis of a library's collection or of a consortium's or network's coordinated collection development overview or policy.

One Boston University

Past as Prologue

For over a century Boston University has been a leading and truly distinctive institution of higher learning in the United States. Chartered by three Methodist abolitionists in 1869, it embraced two principles that define American higher education today. First, higher education should be accessible to all. Second, the pursuit of learning is enhanced by direct engagement with surrounding communities and the larger world. Since the day of its opening, the University has admitted students of both sexes and every race, offering them the opportunity to receive college, graduate, and professional degrees. Boston University was the first university in the United States to admit women to its medical school, to graduate an African-American psychiatrist, to grant a doctorate in medicine to a Native American, to award a Ph.D. to a woman, and to graduate a woman admitted to the Massachusetts bar. When Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. received his doctorate from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1955, he was taking his place in a long line of alumni whose inclusive and engaged educational experience prepared them to serve, shape, and improve the world.

We are a research university with many individual faculty members whose research and scholarship are acknowledged as preeminent by the academic community, as well as many graduate degree programs with recognized quality and impact. In the last quarter of a century, Boston University rose dramatically to prominence as a research university, as did the national stature of our largest and most visible professional schools—medicine, health professions, law, and management. We must continue our drive toward excellence in research, scholarship, and graduate and professional education

A Change in Culture and Philosophy: One BU

We should adopt a new, inclusive, integrated, and interconnected view of Boston University and its academic mission: a culture and philosophy of **One BU**. The aim is to cultivate

- constructive debate and creative intellectual engagement at all levels;
- cooperative work across departments, Colleges and Schools, and administrative boundaries in order to eliminate disconnected pockets of activity and bureaucratic barriers to broad interdisciplinary study and research by students and faculty;
- transparent decision making that is predicated on access to information, open consultation, communication, and objective measures of performance; and
- accountability, implemented through open discussion, solicited feedback, external assessments, systematic evaluations of performance, and deliberative processes, administrative structures, and information systems that lend themselves to self-correction and improvement.

Boston University has made great progress in recent decades, but much work remains to be done. The greatest challenge is one of mobilizing all members of the University – students, faculty, staff, and alumni – to achieve One BU. Mobilizing for One BU will require connecting the disconnected parts of our University to leverage our individual expertise across our faculties, to share increasing levels of knowledge about the University, and to share in transparent decision making so as to become nimble, interactive, and receptive to new ideas. We must extend this connectivity outside of BU to our interactions with the community and the world.

Through this cultural change we may articulate a shared confidence in our potential, foster creative synergies between our best elements, and learn from objective external reviews of our performance. Through credible, systematic, realistic, and intelligent goal-setting and communication, we may create an institutional and intellectual culture that is connected, committed, and capable of achieving new levels of accomplishment. BU should become an intellectually integrated university where people work enthusiastically and effectively, supported by administrative processes and a well-designed information infrastructure that work in concert to propel the institution forward.

Boston University. Report of the Strategic Planning Task Force. Report to the President. Cited: http://www.bu.edu/strategicreport/report/philosophy/ Accessed: September 23, 2015

Create a "One BU" Libraries experience for all users that

Communicates information about collections so that users may search, browse, and discover in ways that are most useful and convenient for them,

Provides physical space designed to facilitate learning, research, and sustained intellectual engagement,

Extends the information intensive resources, services and programs of the library virtually to the University community regardless of location,

Improves coordination of collections, services and policies among all the BU libraries, to develop a consistent user experience,

Facilitates collaboration among librarians that enables sharing expertise and best practices to improve user service, expand access to library resources, and increase the Libraries' efficiency,

Develops and implements open library technologies capable of communicating and interacting with administrative and business processes in the University's information technology landscape. Promote Inter campus cooperation and selection.

Access

In this context, **access** refers to providing resources which can be quickly and easily **found** and **used** by users. One important principal in access is One BU: as far as possible, the libraries should make their collections accessible by all BU users, regardless of their school or campus affiliation. When possible, free resources are available t alumni 9B Acquire resources for all BU users.

Support education mission/curricula

Boston University Medical Campus (BUMC), located in the historic South End of Boston, comprises the Boston University School of Medicine, the School of Public Health, the Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine, and the Division of Graduate Medical Sciences of the School of Medicine. Boston Medical Center is the primary teaching affiliate of the School of Medicine. Renowned for the quality of teaching and research, and for service to the community, these schools provide education and training in the most current thinking and techniques in their fields, with a particular focus on serving disadvantaged, underserved, and indigent populations.

The Boston University Medical Campus comprises the Boston University School of Medicine and its Division of Graduate Medical Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health and the Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine. More than 1,427 full time faculty and more than 1,000 voluntary faculty provide 3,339 students education and training with a focus on underserved and indigent populations.

The Alumni Medical Library serves the School of Medicine and its Division of Graduate Medical Sciences, School of Public Health and the Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine, alumni, Boston Medical Center, and members of the Boston Library Consortium.

Enhance faculty teaching, research and scholarship by

Introduce new faculty with information, services and a primary librarian contact to enable them to quickly and effectively enter the University's research and teaching environment,

Broaden the Libraries' faculty liaison program to effectively discover and meet faculty needs,

Increase the profile of the BU faculty by capturing, promoting and disseminating their intellectual output,

Provide access to strong collections of digital and print content,

Provide consultation, instructional and reference services designed to enhance the use of scholarly resources.

Provide discovery tools that facilitate efficient information discovery and retrieval as well as text and data analysis.

Develop, describe and preserve a wide range of high-quality networked information resources for Boston University scholars, students, alumni, and the broader global community by

Increasing awareness and support for open access in the University faculties, particularly attending to the promotion and tenure process for junior faculty,

Providing a broad range of open access venues for publishing and dissemination of scholarly communication to Boston University students, faculty, and staff,

Establish an effective preservation program for digital content curated by Boston University,

Develop and provide access to text corpora and other data sets for analysis with tools for topic modeling, text encoding, text analytics and data mining,

Developing an effective data library system that provides open access to data collected and used by BU faculty and students,

Improve precision and recall in the searching and information seeking of the Boston University faculties, students, and staff,

Collect the intellectual output of the Boston University faculty, students, and alumni.

Maximize the Libraries' ability to meet the research and learning needs of the University by adapting to the increasingly global, digital and distributed information landscape by

Actively participating with leading organizations in defining the future of scholarly communication and research,

Utilizing new and existing networks and relationships of research libraries to maximize the network effect of these relationships,

Supporting the collaborative work of research libraries to maximize access to and preservation of scholarly resources,

Ensuring the sustainability of scholarly collections in the context of the global research community by employing a digital strategy that distinguishes between access and ownership based upon university priorities.university

Digital Environment and Hybrid Model of Access and Ownership

This model recognizes changes in learning and instruction, as well as planning and implementing emerging technologies. University librarians are working to avoid duplication in resources, save the time of the user. Issues of access and ownership vary depending on the resource and the student, faculty, or staff user needs. Librarians should be acquiring resources for perpetual access. Importantly, the University is a member of the LOCKSS and PORTICO archives. Open access is a significant aspect of collection

development, in addition to author's rights. The University's Open Access resources may be found at: http://www.bu.edu/library/openaccess/

Accessed: October 10, 2015

Let us save what remains not by vaults and locks which fence them from the public eye and use in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies, as shall place them beyond the reach of accident.

Thomas Jefferson to Ebenezer Hazard, February 18, 1791

Save the time of the reader

SR Ranganathan

Definition

The Hybrid model is defined as an approach to acquire and preserve resources, print and/or electronic, that satisfy immediate and future user needs. These include supporting the school missions, and One BU strategy. The model also recognizes that Boston University libraries represent a unique blend of collections, usage patterns, and that one single approach will not fit all. Diversity is a strength, and will be managed for the benefit of the University community.

Offsite Storage - Online Archives

Off-site storage may be necessary for deselection; library space renovation activities; consortial agreements that require the retention of indexes (Chemical Abstracts; Index Medicus, etc.). However, the location of library resources offsite present obstacles to efficient use of those resources. The Alumni Medical Library aims to replace its print journals with permanent online archives, perpetual access. Preference is given to PORTICO, LOCKSS registered resources. Permanent online archives either through purchase (with perpetual rights). Electronic archives should encompass University theses, dissertations, grey literature produced by the University. Electronic archives expand user access. Online save the time of the user, and reduce staff costs and mediation. Electronic archives should be encouraged when considering the long term future of physical print archival resources.

Transition to Digital

Traditionally, libraries provided access by purchasing physical items for their collections. There has been a irrevocable shift to the electronic content. Boston University is an international, global institution, therefore Online resources will play a key role in University Library collections.

The shift to online digital access requires new models with implications for acquisitions, access, and preservation. There are several factors favoring the acquisition of electronic resources: space planning/renovations; ease of use and 24/7 global access; economy; technology; subscription resources easily updated. Libraries will secure their importance within the educational mission by embracing this electronic access model.

Realities and Promises

Although electronic resources present numerous advantages, challenges are both widespread and formidable. In many cases online resources present a variety of access and ownership models, often depending upon publisher/aggregator. There are numerous difficulties such as:

- Some online resources are available only through a subscription, and access is lost if the subscription lapses.
- o Various subscription models allow only for rolling archives, or limited Interlibrary loan activity.
- Changes in agreements between publishers and aggregators may mean the loss of access to content previously paid.
- Some online resources are purchased and a promise perpetual access (sometimes with an ongoing fee).
- It is recognized that with many resources the Library will have no choice of model -- we either take the publisher/aggregator terms or do not subscribe/purchase the resource.

Future Considerations

Additional considerations include, but are not limited to: patron driven acquisitions; DRM restrictions (printing, downloading); just in time use; technological updates; space renovation considerations; distance learning; open access resources – ideally, even freely available – should be preserved in LOCKSS, or registered with PORTICO. The hybrid model will allow the University Libraries to work through the challenges of expanding the online collection. Much work needs to be done requiring interlibrary, intercampus communication and cooperation ALMA working groups address many of these issues. Additional working groups may meet on a regular basis regarding purchases.

- 1. The Thomas Jefferson Papers Series 1. General Correspondence. 1651-1827. [Internet]. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress; cited 2012 March 6]. Available from: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mtj.mtjbib005225
- 2. Rubin, Richard E. Foundations of Library and Information Science. 2nd ed. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers. 2004.

BUMC School Accreditations

The Library works with faculty and administrators within the BUMC on school accreditations.

The Commission on Dental Accreditation serves the oral health care needs of the public through the development and administration of standards that foster continuous quality improvement of dental and dental related educational programs.

Council on Education for Public Health (CEPH) an independent agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education to accredit schools of public health and public health programs outside schools of public health.

The Liaison Committee on Medical Education is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as the reliable authority for the accreditation of medical education programs leading to the MD degree.

Collection Policies

In an attempt to indicate what an information resource is (in the context of the library's collection development mission), this section has concentrated on the formats of the resources. A large part of the collection development activities of the libraries concern deciding which of the many resources available to actually add to the collection. Such decisions are informed by knowledge of the users and their needs, and how these decisions are reached is discussed later in this document. Much of this knowledge of the user's information needs has been codified into the libraries' collection development policies.

Mugar & Branches: http://www.bu.edu/library/collections/index.html

Law: http://www.bu.edu/lawlibrary/collections/collectionpolicy/index.html

Theology:

Medical: http://medlib.bu.edu/tba

Audience for the Alumni Medical Library Collection The primary audience for the collection of the Alumni Medical Library consist of students, faculty, clinicians, biomedical, dental, public health professionals, and alumni. Members of the Boston University and the Boston library Consortium also used the resources within the collection. This audience includes not only clinical practitioners such as physicians and nurses, but also those engaged in scientific research, scholarly inquiry, policy making, management, education, and communication in areas related to health. The Alumni Medical Library has developed its collections with the research needs of the BUMC.

History of the Alumni Medical Library Collection

The original collection of the New England Female Medical College was the Library of Dr. Israel T. Talbot, First Dean of the School. The Library also received volumes from the original Boston Medical Library. BUSM Historical Timeline see https://medlib.bu.edu/generic/timeline.phpAccessed Accessed: July 12, 2015

Present Profile

Boston University is one of the world's prominent large, urban research universities—a rapidly evolving, remarkably diverse, exceptionally engaged, and broad institution that encompasses the liberal arts, sciences and engineering, the fine arts, and the professions. We have a long history of developing outstanding academic, civic, cultural, scientific, and technological programs and enterprises. At present, however, our stature is not commensurate with what it should be, and what it can be within a decade if we harness our resources more cooperatively and efficiently, improve the delivery of education to our students, raise our intellectual standards, and share our strengths with the outside world.

We are an inclusive institution with a high percentage of international students and exceptional global reach. We enroll a significant part (10.7 percent) of the international student population in New England, thanks to imaginative and prescient recruitment strategies initiated in the 1980s. In the 2005–2006 academic year, 39 percent of undergraduates at BU participated in our study abroad programs. We need, however, to increasingly prepare our faculty and students for global shifts in economics, politics, and research, as well as for changes in global and national demography. Moreover, as we move to educate an ever more socioeconomically and culturally diverse student body, we must focus on creating the diverse academic community needed to ensure the success of these students.

We are a residential urban university for our approximately 30,000 undergraduate and graduate students. We have invested heavily in expanding and updating residential housing and recreation centers and will soon have the highest percentage of undergraduates living on campus in our history (85 percent). Our challenge is to build on this foundation to strengthen the student experience at Boston University.

BU is exceptionally engaged with local communities and the wider world. We are affiliated with Boston's largest safety-net hospital and top-ranked trauma unit, administer the Chelsea Public Schools, and sponsor the Huntington Theatre, the Tanglewood Institute, numerous exhibitions and performances, WBUR, the Framingham Heart Study, and Boston University Academy, a premier private high school. We support AIDS research in Africa, archaeological excavations in Belize, campuses in Brussels and London, an extensive array of overseas programs and internships throughout the world, and a center for remote sensing and monitoring of the Earth's surface.

Boston University. One BU: A Connected University

Framework of a Strategic Plan: 2006–2016

Accessed May 20 2015 http://www.bu.edu/strategicreport/report/pdf/bu-strategic-report.pdf

Mission and Audience of the Alumni Medical Library Collection

In the digital environment we recognize Boston University as an international school, with numerous distance education students, remote users.

In a traditional (pre-internet) library, collection development was primarily concerned with the acquisition of the books, journals, and other physical items that made up the library's collection, as well as other activities centered around the physical collection (collection policies, weeding, replacement of lost and worn out material, etc.).

The point of these activities was not acquisition for its own sake, but to provide users with the information they needed in a timely matter; purchasing a physical copy of a resource and housing it at the library was often the only practical way of meeting users' information needs.

With the emergence of electronic resources (books, journals, databases, etc.), it has become possible for the library to provide access to resources without owning them; indeed, for some resources, particularly databases, ownership is not even possible. These new possibilities have muddied the definition of a collection, and require an expanded definition of the role of collection development:

The mission of collection development by the BU libraries is to support the strategic goals of the University by assuring that our users have access to the information resources they need for their academic pursuits.

Boston University Libraries. Library Assessment. The Assessment Committee. Cited: http://www.bu.edu/library/about/library-assessment/ Accessed: September 23, 2015

Boston Medical Center

About BMC: Mission Statement

Our Mission

We will provide consistently excellent and accessible health services to all in need of care regardless of status and ability to pay.

Our Vision

Our vision is to meet the health needs of the people of Boston and its surrounding communities by providing high quality comprehensive care to all, particularly mindful of the needs of the vulnerable populations, through our integrated delivery system, in an ethically and financially responsible manner.

Our Values

Respect We will serve our patients and their families,

physicians, staff and community with dignity.

Commitment We will integrate our public health, preventative,

emergency and rehabilitative programs with a full range

of primary to tertiary medical service.

Diversity We will serve the ever-changing needs of our urban

and suburban populations, while honoring their ethnic,

religious and cultural differences.

Competence We will apply a high degree of medical, nursing and

technical management in a professional and

accountable manner.

Education We will collaborate with Boston University, its schools

and other institutions to support a premier learning environment for all members of our community.

Research We will conduct research that will lead to major

improvements in health care and health status for all people, and further scientific advances in medicine.

Cost We will develop and participate in community-based

Effectiveness and managed-care programs that promote affordable,

responsible and high-quality health care.

Accessed May 23 2015 http://internal.bmc.org/about/mission.html

Boston University Medical Campus (BUMC)

Boston University Medical Campus (BUMC), located in the historic South End of Boston, comprises the Boston University School of Medicine, the School of Public Health, the Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine, and the Division of Graduate Medical Sciences of the School of Medicine. Boston Medical Center

is the primary teaching affiliate of the School of Medicine. Renowned for the quality of teaching and research, and for service to the community, these schools provide education and training in the most current thinking and techniques in their fields, with a particular focus on serving disadvantaged, underserved, and indigent populations. Accessed April 16, 2015 http://www.bumc.bu.edu/

The Boston University Alumni Medical Library serves the School of Medicine, Division of Graduate Medical Sciences, School of Dental Medicine, School of Public Health, and residents and staff of the Boston Medical Center, as well as the BUMC research community. The scope of biomedical periodicals collections support the education, clinical and research needs of students, faculty, staff and residents of the Boston University Medical Campus. The Alumni Medical Library reports to the Provost and Dean of the Medical Campus. The library supports a total of 3,404 students: School of Medicine 724; School of Public Health 959; Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine 798; Division of Graduate Medical Sciences 923. Additionally, a combined faculty total of 1,341: School of Medicine/Division of Graduate Medical Sciences 1,037; School of Public Health 131; Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine 173. The library also supports over 5,000 Boston Medical Center employees. Research based Institutes and Centers; distance education students; alumni and guest users (physically present).

Accessed April 16, 2015 http://www.bumc.bu.edu/files/2012/07/BUMC-Fast-Facts-June-2012.pdf

BU Centers for Excellence

The Center for Excellence & Innovation in Teaching was established in 2001 to promote and support exemplary teaching, to facilitate the continued professional development of faculty as teachers, and to introduce new faculty to the culture of excellence in teaching at Boston University. The Center provides a forum for discussing the knowledge, tools, and spirit of inquiry that are central to the teaching and learning processes, and cultivates teachers who can transmit their own passion for inquiry and curiosity about what remains to be discovered. The Center encourages teachers to motivate students to participate actively in their own education and to become lifelong learners.

The Center promotes excellence in teaching by:

- assisting and supporting both new and established faculty members in their teaching roles;
- facilitating the appropriate use of new technologies in classrooms and laboratories;
- refining methods, instruments, and procedures for evaluating teaching;
- working with the administration to improve the teaching infrastructure in classrooms and laboratories;
- improving the training and career preparation of Teaching Fellows;
- providing feedback on classroom performance through videotaping, observing, and mentoring.

Boston University. The Center for Excellence & Innovation in Teaching

Cited: http://www.bu.edu/ceit/about-us/mission/

Policy Statement

Definitions

Biomedical pertaining to health care, to the practice of the science and art of medicine broadly conceived, and to those branches of the life sciences which are fundamental to that science and art.

Collect to acquire for inclusion in the literature holdings of the Alumni Medical Library.

Coverage the extent of the Library's collecting effort within the biomedical subjects.

Health Professions includes persons engaged in health policy and health services research, the administration of health activities, the provision of health services, or in research, education, or information dissemination concerned with the advancement or history of medicine or with other health related sciences.

Literature organized information in the form of written, printed, or non-print works, including audiovisual materials, computer files, and other electronic formats.

Scholarly resulting from professional study or research.

Scope the range of subjects which Alumni Medical Library collects.

Why a Collection Development Policy?

This serves as a guide for librarians and library staff in the selection, acquisitions, retention and deselection of all formats within the collection.

Collections Overview

The collection supports the academic needs and research interests of students, faculty and staff of the Boston University Medical Center (Boston Medical Center), Boston University.

Scope of the Collection and Coverage of the Medical Literature

The full range of subjects the Library collects is based on the National Library of Medicine's Medical subject Headings (MeSH) classification system. See Appendix J and the Current List of Medical Subjects, p.28

Language

The language is English, unless there are specific circumstances that require purchase, or subscription of a non-English language resource, in support of the school curriculum. Non-English resources may include patient care guidelines, handouts. MedlinePlus is a common example of an electronic resource with non-English resources.

Geography

Coverage is specific to our schools and research disciplines, as well as Boston and New England resources as they pertain to the needs of the Library's users.

Overview of coverage in the biomedical literature

As a medium sized, NNLM, ARL member library, the Alumni Medical Library does not comprehensively collect and retain complete coverages of numerous formats in all MeSH subjects. The collection seeks to support the needs of the users within the BUMC and Boston university.

Formats and types of materials:

Physical Resources

Previously, the heart of a library was its physical resources, including but not limited to print books and journals, newspapers, and sound and video recordings. The Library has transformed into an electronic collection; however, physical items remain a vital part of the collection. Many previously purchased physical resources cannot be replaced by electronic resources, now or in the future, either because of expensive, or because of copyright restrictions. Some journals and many books are available only in physical form, or the electronic forms in which they are available are not suitable. While the acquisition of physical items is expected to continue to decrease, it will be many years, if ever, before it completely ceases.

Archives

Included in the archival collection are rare, valuable or fragile historical texts, as well as memorabilia such as photographs, graduation records, school catalogs, department newsletters, annual reports, medical instrumentation, and other materials representative of the Boston University Medical Center's activities and achievements.

Print Books and Journals

Print items will continue to be relevant so long as such content is not available electronically, or there is a need for a physical print format. Some publishers only provide print, or there may be circumstances favoring the purchase of print resources.

Physical Media

Tangible objects, such as disks, which store computer data is collected and managed by the Library's Computing department staff.

3D Models 3D models are available for in-library use only, located at the Reserve desk.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

The Alumni Medical Library maintains subject-relevant dictionaries and glossaries of terms, names, subjects, phrases, abbreviations, acronyms and symbols. The Alumni Medical Library maintains encyclopedias that support biomedical and health research and scholarship. The collection emphasizes English language works. Links are provided through the website to PRIMO and University resources in this area of the collection.

Directories

This category includes lists of persons, places, organizations, government agencies, health facilities, laboratories and research institutes, corporations, products, services, and educational programs. Directories are useful as current reference tools and may also be of historical interest, especially those that provide information regarding an organization's history and influence on biomedicine and public health,

include biographical information and photographs, contain details about the structure and governance of significant institutions, or capture trends in health services, education, marketing, or manufacturing.

The Alumni Medical Library makes directory information available online. Links are provided through the website to PRIMO and University resources in this area of the collection.

Monographs

The Alumni Medical Library collects monographic works that contain original thought or research and that potentially are of international interest to the user audience. Links are provided through the website to PRIMO and University resources in this area of the collection.

Textbooks

Textbooks primarily are intended for the instruction of students, but they also may document the history of education for the health professions or chronicle societal viewpoints toward health. Advanced, widely recognized textbooks summarize the state of knowledge in a single field and serve as generally accepted reference tools in many disciplines. The Library does have a collection of the principal textbooks to support the school curricula.

Books on Reserve are located behind the Circulation desk in the Reserve area. Reserve books are designated as "Medical Reserve" in the Library Catalog and do not normally circulate outside the library. The reserve collections include the most popular, current editions of clinical biomedical textbooks.

Journals

The American Library Association's *Glossary of Library and Information Science* (1983) defined a journal as "a periodical, especially one containing scholarly articles and /or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject field." The Library's first priority is collecting scientific or scholarly journals containing signed papers that report original research.

Citation: The ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science

Young, Heartsill; Terry Belanger

Chicago: American Library Association, 1983

Theses from the schools of Dentistry and Graduate Medical Sciences are within the Library collection. See also http://medlib.bu.edu/webcollections/Dental_ThesisDiss_Guidelines.pdf and http://www.bu.edu/library/guide/theses/

Print Collections

Print titles are purchased, as well as several journals that currently have no electronic institutional subscription. In general an electronic version is preferrd for all resources; however print remains part of the library's collections

Atlases, Dictionaries, Directories, Encyclopedias

Atlases are works consisting of collections of images, usually with explanatory text or captions. In medicine, atlases usually contain drawings, radiological images, diagrams, or photographs of the body, various health

conditions, surgical procedures, etc. They are used for the education of health professionals, and as practical references for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

The library links to subject-relevant dictionaries and glossaries of terms, names, subjects, phrases, abbreviations, acronyms and symbols in all languages. Bilingual and polyglot reference tools are collected more selectively, with emphasis on those containing English terminology or otherwise of value to U.S. researchers (for example, a dictionary that contains medical terminology from a less widely read language to a more commonly read language). The collection emphasizes English language works, but other languages are selected if they are of scholarly importance. The library links to medical dictionaries and encyclopedias written for U.S. consumers to document the dissemination of public health information. Collecting emphasis is on works edited by leading experts or endorsed by major professional organizations.

Directories include lists of persons, places, organizations, government agencies, health facilities, laboratories and research institutes, corporations, products, services, and educational programs. Directories are useful as current reference tools and may also be of historical interest, especially those that provide information regarding an organization's history and influence on biomedicine and public health, include biographical information and photographs, contain details about the structure and governance of significant institutions, or capture trends in health services, education, marketing, or manufacturing. The library links to relevant directories, and older editions are shelved within the collection

Handbooks

Handbooks and manuals that summarize and document procedures and standard practices are important not only for current clinical practice, but also for historical documentation of the practice of medicine and delivery of health care of an era. The Library collects handbooks and manuals likely to be of interest to U.S. health professionals. Much of the literature is targeted to practitioners and is purely of local interest. Links are provided through the website to PRIMO and University resources in this area of the collection.

Laboratory Manuals

Laboratory manuals contain descriptions of standard laboratory procedures, current techniques and safety measures, as well as formulae and other technical information. ALUMNI MEDICAL LIBRARY selectively collects laboratory manuals, with emphasis on those which are widely disseminated in the United States, i.e., those issued by major U.S. and international scientific publishers and agencies. Links are provided through the website to PRIMO and University resources in this area of the collection.

Newsletters and Newspapers

Newsletters and newspapers represent a unique historical chronicle of health related issues. Often contain the most current information on health topics, research and policy. Newsletters may focus on emerging areas of research or health care before such fields are adequately represented in the primary journal literature. The Library provides access to a number of electronic newspapers, but are not considered subscriptions. Links are provided through the website to PRIMO and University resources in this area of the collection.

Textbooks

In addition to a wide variety of print textbooks, the Library offers electronic textbooks, or ebooks, across a wide range of subjects, including dental medicine, public health, basic anatomy, pharmacology, etc. Etextbooks can be searched via an alphabetical list, subject list, title word, and individual titles on the Etextbook page.

Print Indexes

The library retains a number of print indexes including *Index Medicus* and others. Indexes are located on the 13th floor of the library.

Prints and Photographs

Prints and photographs document visually the history and development of medicine from early times to recent decades. The Alumni Medical Library collection includes fine prints, historical and contemporary photographic processes, posters, and ephemera within its archive collection.

Reprints and Facsimiles

A reprint may refer to a new printing of an item made from the original type image, commonly by photographic methods, or to a new edition with substantially unchanged text. A facsimile reproduction simulates the physical appearance of the original in addition to reproducing its content exactly. Reprints and facsimiles are collected when they provide useful information such as a commentary or bibliography which did not appear in previous printings, when the Alumni Medical Library lacks the original, when the original copy in the collection is in poor condition or was issued on alkaline paper, or when they represent important scholarly initiatives or are historically significant in some way.

Faculty Publications

The Alumni Medical Library recognizes the importance of BUMC faculty publications to its collections. It will acquire all monograph publications to reflect faculty achievements, and strengthen library collections. The Alumni Medical Library will acquire faculty publications through gifts, solicited donations, and purchases. Faculty gifts are subject to the Alumni Medical Library's Gifts Policy.

Gifts

The Alumni Medical Library of the Boston University Medical Center accepts donations of materials for the Library's collection, subject to the gift policy as outlined below.

Gift materials are evaluated for addition to the collection by the same criteria used for evaluation of materials considered for purchase, including relevance to the scope of the library's collection, physical condition, and anticipated use. Historical items are evaluated by Library staff for their relevance to Boston University Medical Center or the history of medicine. Potential donors are requested to provide in advance a list of materials being offered to the library so that their value to the collection may be assessed. All arrangements for transport of gift materials to the library are made by the donor.

Materials donated to the Alumni Medical Library become property of the library and are subject to disposition as determined by Library administration. Restrictive conditions as to care, access, etc. of gift

materials are not usually accepted. Generally, equipment or items of realia are accepted only if they have monetary value.

If not needed by the library, gift materials may be: used for exchanges with other institutions; sold to students, faculty, other institutions, or dealers; or in some other way applied to the library's benefit. In some instances, the materials may be discarded.

The library provides the donor with a letter acknowledging receipt of gift materials. Donors are encouraged to consult a tax specialist regarding possible income tax or estate tax benefits. The Internal revenue Service may disallow an appraisal made or paid for by the recipient; therefore, appraisal costs are borne by the donor and it is the responsibility of the donor to make all arrangements for such appraisal. The library may assist by making referrals to knowledgeable dealers or by identifying tools such as dealer's catalogs which the donor may use in determining the value of the gift.

All exceptions to this policy must be agreed upon prior to receipt of the gift.

Electronic Information Resources

Introduction

The Alumni Medical Library collects and preserves scholarly and professional literature about health, medicine, and the biomedical sciences, preferably in electronic format. The Library is committed to investigating and implementing new ways of making electronic content accessible to users; to preserving significant electronic scholarship; and to collaborating internationally, with publishers and with other archival institutions, to promote and enhance the development of standards in electronic publishing.

Information resources is a purposely broad term reflecting a variety of sources used by the BU community. The "collection" in "collection development" consists of the information resources provided by the library, and selecting these information resources remains the core of collection development.

Electronic Resources

Increasingly, the information needs of our users are best met by electronic resources, and the library has shifted its collection development emphasis to meet those needs. There are several reasons for this shift, including quicker access, the much greater ease of searching an online database instead of a print index, and the lack of need for storage space.

Although a few electronic resources in the collection are delivered through physical items such as CD-ROMS, almost all of them are made available online, delivered in most cases from servers outside of the library. Some are digital analogues of print formats, such as ebooks and ejournals, while other electronic resources, such as databases and data sets, either have no print analogue or are substantially different from their print forerunners.

While providing access to physical resources requires the library to purchase physical copies, online resources open up new ways to add items to the collection. Online resources can still be purchased outright,

though without a complete copy controlled by the library, the meaning of such ownership remains fluid. Online resources can be made available through a subscription, which provides current access but leaves future access uncertain. Other resources are freely available online, and can be "added" to the collection by including them in the library's guides and discovery tools. It is recognized that issues raised by these new forms of collecting present challenges in regard to licensing, costs and budgeting, and preservation.

Resources are linked and accessed via the Internet on the Library's Web pages and/or the online public access catalog, PRIMO.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to this policy statement on electronic resources.

Access. The ability to locate, to gain entry, and to use an electronic resource.

Acquired. Refers to electronic resources, online or physical, which the Library receives through formal acquisitions processes, or to which the Library provides access through contractual, licensed, or other official agreements. These electronic resources may or may not be owned by or housed at the Library.

Collected. Refers to electronic resources owned by, created by, or archived by the Library and selected for the permanent collection. This category also includes works which are stored elsewhere, but to which the Library has permanent ownership rights.

Electronic resources. Works which are encoded and made accessible through a computer, online or in a physical format. This category includes an ever-growing array of electronic journals, monographs, reports, articles, databases, digital collections, still and moving images, sound, and interactive resources.

Online-only resources. Works which are "born digital" and for which there is no counterpart in print or on physical media.

Bibliographic and Knowledge Databases

Datasets

This includes structured collections of related digital files. Links to datasets as GenBank, the Visible Human, the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS), and many other resources created or maintained by the National Library of Medicine, National Center for Biotechnology Information, Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, the Specialized Information Services (SIS) Division, and the National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology.

The Library also links to Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications datasets from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES II and III, produced by the National Center for Health Statistics), and developed research tools that offer access to NHANES data.

Since many datasets of potential use to biomedical researchers and health professionals are archived by institutional repositories, such as government agencies and major research institutions, the Alumni Medical

Library may provide access to this data via Internet links from the Library's Web pages or online public access catalog, PRIMO.

DVD, Videos, YouTube

The Library purchases DVDs, videos to support school curricula. Librarians also create YouTube Tutorials for the reference department and in support of school curricula.

Ebooks

An electronic book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, readable on computers or other electronic devices. The Library subscribes, and makes one time purchases of ebook texts in support of the school curricula.

Gardiner, Eileen and Ronald G. Musto. "The Electronic Book." In Suarez, Michael Felix, and H. R. Woudhuysen. The Oxford Companion to the Book. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, p. 164.

Ejournals

The Library's first priority is collecting scientific or scholarly journals containing signed papers that report original research. The intent is to assemble a comprehensive collection of the world's most significant research journals in all subjects collected at the Alumni Medical Library. Journals support the curriculum and research needs of the BUMC user audience.

Ejournals are scholarly journals accessed via electronic transmission, usually published on the Web. They are a specialized form of electronic document: they have the purpose of providing material for academic research and study, and are formatted approximately like journal articles in traditional printed journals. Many electronic journals are listed in directories such as the Directory of Open Access Journals, and the articles indexed in bibliographic databases and search engines for the academic discipline concerned.

Carol Tenopir and Donald King, Towards Electronic Journals. Special Libraries Association, 2000. ISBN 0-87111-507-7

Newspapers The Library provides access to a number of electronic newspapers, accessed through the Library's webpage or the PRIMO search.

Software Packages These are purchased by the Library's Information Technology staff

Tests The Alumni Medical Library generally does not collect individual tests which measure, diagnose, or evaluate psychological or physical processes or status. The collection includes an access to the *DSM*, *Mental Measurements Yearbook With Tests In Print*, and other resources.

Tutorials Library staff develop and maintain specific tutorials to support the educational needs of the BUMC user audience. A complete list is located at: http://medlib.bu.edu/tutorials/

Selection Guidelines by Subject: see also the Current List of Medical Subject Headings and Reference Subject Terms

This section contains guidance for the selection of contemporary materials by subject. Subject descriptions are based on a current understanding of the trends in biomedical research, health care practice, and associated issues. They are organized alphabetically according to subject category, are based on the National library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), and reflect the academic and research needs of the BUMC.

The Library collects works on aspects of biomedicine and health care, and many areas of the life sciences. This section of the Manual is not intended to be an exhaustive description of every subject collected, nor has there been any attempt to establish mutually exclusive subject categories. Since it would be impossible to discuss all topics that fall within the Library's collecting scope, this section focuses on subjects that:

- •represent emerging disciplines,
- present complex selection challenges,
- •require additional elaboration as to the Library's collecting interest, or
- constitute an especially large body of literature.

Subject categories are subdivided as follows:

Definition: Most terms are consistent with the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), the Library's controlled vocabulary. In some instances, non-MeSH terms, derived from authoritative sources, are used.

Discussion: For subjects that present selection difficulties. This section provides additional context to the Library's described collecting interest. It may include representative subtopics which provide additional guidance to the selector.

Scope and emphasis: The Alumni Medical Library collection serves the students, faculty, staff of the Boston University Medical Center, Boston Medical Center, and Boston University. This collection supports The information needs of research, clinicians and curricula.

Selection Guidelines By Subject

Current List of Medical Subject Headings and Reference Subject Terms

These serve as the base for indexing e-resources on the Alumni Medical Library's webpages. For specific scope notes and definitions refer to the *Collection Development Manual of the National Library of Medicine*.

Medical Subject Headings

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome:(See HIV)
African Studies and Health
Allergy and Immunology
Alternative Medicine:(See Complementary Therapies)
Alzheimer Disease and Dementia
Anatomy
Anesthesiology

Animal Welfare and Veterinary Medicine

Anthropology, Medical

Arthritis:(See Rheumatology)

Arts and Humanities

Asthma:(See Pulmonary Disease)

Autistic Disorder

Biochemistry

Bioethics

Bioinformatics:(See Genomics and Proteomics)

Biology

Biomedical Engineering and Biotechnology

Biomedical Research: (See Research, Biomedical)

Biophysics

Biostatistics: (See Epidemiology and Biostatistics)

Bioterrorism and Disaster Medicine

Blank

Board Preparation: (See Credentialing)

Business and Economics

Cancer:(See Neoplasms)

Cardiology and Vascular Diseases

Cell Biology

Cerebral Palsy

Chemistry

Child Abuse

Clinical Practice Guidelines

Clinical Trials

Communicable Diseases

Complementary Therapies

Computer Science

Consumer Health

Credentialing

Critical Care

Cultural Competency

Cystic Fibrosis: (See Pulmonary Disease)

Dental Medicine

Dermatology

Diabetes:(See Endocrinology)

Diagnostic Imaging

Diagnostic Tests:(See Laboratory Techniques and Procedures)

Disaster Medicine: (See Bioterrorism and Disaster Medicine)

Drugs:(See Pharmacology)

Education

Education, Medical

Embryology and Developmental Biology

Emergency Medicine

Endocrinology

Environmental Health

Epidemiology and Biostatistics

Ethics:(See Bioethics)

Evidence-Based Dentistry (EBD)

Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM)

Exam Review: (See Credentialing)

Family Medicine: (See Internal Medicine)

Family Planning: (See Reproductive Medicine and Family Planning)

Forensic Medicine and Jurisprudence

Gastroenterology

Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Health

Genetics, Medical

Genomics and Proteomics

Geriatrics

Grants and Funding

Guidelines: (See Clinical Practice Guidelines)

Gynecology: (See Obstetrics and Gynecology)

Health Care System

Health Communication

Health Law: (See Forensic Medicine and Jurispridence)

Health Statistics: (See Vital and Health Statistics)

Health Technology Assessment

Healthcare Disparities

Hematology

Hepatitis:(See Liver Diseases)

Histology

History of Medicine

HIV

Immunization and Vaccines

Immunology: (See Allergy and Immunology)

Infectious Diseases:(See Communicable Diseases)

Informatics, Medical

Internal Medicine

International Health and Travel

Laboratory Techniques and Procedures

Law, Health: (See Forensic Medicine and Jurisprudence)

Library Science and Information Science

Liver Diseases

Lupus Erythematosus

Lyme Disease

Mathematics

Medical Education: (See Education, Medical)

Medical Humanities

Medical Images

Medicine

Microbiology

Midwifery

Minority Health

Mobile Devices

Molecular Biology

Neoplasms

Nephrology:(See Urology and Nephrology)

Neurology and Neuroscience

Neuropediatrics:(See Pediatric Neurology)

Nursing

Nutrition

Obesity

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Occupational Medicine

Oncology:(See Neoplasms)

Ophthalmology

Orthopedics and Sports Medicine

Otolaryngology

Pain Medicine: (See Palliative Care and Pain Medicine)

Palliative Care and Pain Medicine

Pathology

Pediatric Neurology

Pediatrics

Pharmacology

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Physician Assistants

Physics

Physiology

Podiatry

Population

Preventive Medicine

Proteomics: (See Genomics and Proteomics)

Psychiatry and Psychology

Public Health

Pulmonary Disease

Radiology:(See Diagnostic Imaging)
Rare Diseases:(See Consumer Health)

Rehabilitation: (See Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation)

Reproductive Medicine and Family Planning

Research, Biomedical

Rheumatology

Rural Health

Science and Technology

Science, Medical

Search Engines and Web Portals

Sickle Cell Anemia

Sleep and Sleep Disorders

Smartphones and PDAs:(See Mobile Devices)

Smoking:(See Tobacco Use and Smoking)

Social Science

Speech Disorders: (See Speech, Language, Hearing Disorders and Deafness)

Speech, Language, Hearing Disorders and Deafness

Spinal Cord Injury

Sports Medicine: (See Orthopedics and Sports Medicine)

Statistics:(See Vital and Health Statistics)

Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine

Substance Abuse

Surgery

Telemedicine

Test Preparation:(See Credentialing)

Tobacco Use and Smoking

Toxicology

Transplantation

Tropical Medicine: (See International Health and Travel)

Urology and Nephrology

Vascular Medicine: (See Cardiology and Vascular Diseases)

Veterinary Medicine: (See Animal Welfare and Veterinary Medicine)

Virology

Vital and Health Statistics

Women's Health

Zoology: (See Animal Welfare and Veterinary Medicine)

Reference Subject Terms

Apps and Mobile Websites

Associations

Atlases, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Thesauri

BU, BUMC & BMC Resources

Career Information

Census Data

Computing & Internet Support

Consortia & Catalogs

Continuing Medical Education

Copyright, Intellectual Property & Patents

Federal Government

Hospitals & Physicians

Information for Researchers & Writers

Laws, Policies & Regulations

Licensing

Measurement & Conversion

Medical Equipment Directories

Medical Images

Medical Libraries

Newspapers and Other News Sources

Preprints

Regional Government (Massachusetts)
Residency
Resume Writing
Telephone & Address:
Theses and Dissertations:
Video:
World Bodies:

Bibliographic Works

This category includes abstracts, indexes, and national, subject, and personal bibliographies, both recurring and monographic. The Alumni Medical Library attempts to acquire bibliographic works sufficient to provide access to biomedical and public health literature to meet the information needs of its users. The Library bases its selection decisions on criteria such as comprehensiveness, uniqueness, and usefulness for research and scholarship.

Continuing Education Publications

Continuing education materials provide evidence of the content, instructional techniques and educational philosophies found in formal education for the health professions. These materials typically contain information collected from other sources and reorganized into forms suitable for instructional purposes. The Alumni Medical Library collects this category very selectively, primarily for historical purposes. Continuing education materials that describe new concepts, demonstrate new techniques, or document contemporary concerns of the U.S. health professional are of particular collecting interest.

Digital Images

The Library maintains collections of digital images, linked on its website, medlib.bu.edu. Some include, but not limited to:

The Visible Human Project has produced high resolution cryosectional color images (cross-sections or slices) of human anatomy. The Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications has created a database for this image dataset as well as for 3D rendered images of anatomic objects created from cryosectional images.

Images from the History of Medicine (IHM), the National Library of Medicine's database of almost 60,000 historical images, documents social and historical aspects of medicine from the Middle Ages to the present.

When considering electronic resources for selection, the Library's intent is to apply the same criteria for scope, depth of coverage, and authoritativeness as for publications in other formats.

The Library's collecting guidelines for electronic resources reflect the ideal situation. In practice, the Library is still developing strategies for ensuring permanent access to important biomedical documents published in electronic format, given the current licensing and publishing environment, and the evolution of digital preservation techniques. In the meantime, the Alumni Medical Library takes a multifaceted approach to the collection of electronic resources, including the following:

The Alumni Medical Library makes accessible of electronic works, such as:

- •journal literature deposited in PubMedCentral.
- •books published through the NCBI Bookshelf.

•digital collections of important research materials which originally were issued in print or issued as born digital and reside in the Alumni Medical Library's archive or electronic collection.

The Alumni Medical Library may provide access to such resources via its online public access catalog (PRIMO), WorldCat.

The Alumni Medical Library provides access to a wide variety of miscellaneous online resources, and intends selectively to preserve some of this content.

The Alumni Medical Library selects and provides links from its Web sites and databases to a variety of other electronic resources, including selected patient and consumer health information.

Selection criteria for electronic resources on physical media

The Alumni Medical Library selectively collects electronic works issued on physical media. Collection emphasis is on works which are valuable for research and which contain unique information, or information which is significantly enhanced by electronic presentation.

The Alumni Medical Library collects instructional works on physical media highly selectively, emphasizing those that illustrate contemporary instructional techniques, such as simulations, decision making models, or computer graphics.

Examination Review Guides, Credentialing

This includes publications that assist students preparing for entrance, board certification, recertification, or licensing examinations. Examination review guides provide information concerning generally recognized standards, requirements and prerequisites for formal education and licensure in the health professions, and hence may be valuable for historical research as well as current use The Alumni Medical Library selectively collects examples of guides to U.S. examinations, with emphasis on widely disseminated titles that have substantive content and that are produced by major U.S. medical publishers or recognized professional organizations. The Library also collects guides for disciplines for which the majority of publishing is in this format (e.g., allied health professions). The Alumni Medical Library does not collect foreign examination review guides or guides that assist students to prepare for examinations based upon specific textbooks.

Government Publications

Government agencies are a significant source of information about public health policy, health economics, epidemiology, statistics, standards, guidelines, and other topics important to the Library's collecting mission. These are collected as they support curriculum needs.

Handbooks and Manuals

Handbooks and manuals that summarize and document procedures and standard practices are important not only for current clinical practice, but also for historical documentation of the practice of medicine and delivery of health care of an era. The Library collects handbooks and manuals likely to be of interest to U.S. health professionals.

Journals

The American Library Association Glossary of Library and Information Science (1983) defines journal as "a periodical, especially one containing scholarly articles and /or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject field."

The Alumni Medical Library collects clinical and other practice journals. Emphasis is on journals that support the curricula, clinical and research interests of the BUMC and BMC..

A journal should demonstrate quality of editorial work, including features that contribute to the objectivity, credibility, and quality of its content. These features may include information about the methods of selecting articles, especially on the explicit process of external peer review, statements indicating adherence to ethical guidelines and evidence that authors have disclosed financial conflicts of interest. Commercial sponsorship should not raise questions about the objectivity of the published material.

Additional factors that are considered include the publisher and/or sponsoring organization's history and corporate structure, longevity, and record of performance regarding such issues as: quality of publications; experience in scholarly publishing; involvement with the scientific community; disclosure of and adherence to print and online publication standards; and promotion of editorial integrity and independence. Ideally, the journal should be indexed by the National Library of Medicine, IE PubMed, other NLM/NCBI databases, as well as major indexes such as CINAHL; ISI Web of Science, etc.

Young, Heartsill; Belanger, Terry. <u>The American Library Association Glossary of Library and Information Science</u>. Chicago: American Library Association

Monographs

Within the subject parameters of this manual, the Alumni Medical Library collects published monographic works that support the curriculum of the schools, as well as clinicians and researchers researchers.

Newsletters and Newspapers

Newsletters and newspapers represent a unique historical chronicle of health related issues. These often contain current information on health topics, research, and policy. Newsletters may focus on emerging areas of research or health care before such fields are adequately represented in the primary journal literature. The Alumni Medical Library accesses newsletters with an emphasis on those issued by major U.S. and international professional health organizations. Of particular collecting interest are those that focus on contemporary health issues, local regional and international resources. In collecting newsletters and newspapers, the Alumni Medical Library takes into account the availability of comparable information in the journal literature.

Pharmacopoeias and Formularies

Pharmacopoeias are authoritative treatises on drugs and preparations, their description, formulation, analytic composition, physical constants, main chemical properties used in identification, standards for strength, purity, and dosage, chemical tests for determining identity and purity, etc. They are usually published under governmental jurisdiction. They differ from formularies in that they are far more complete; formularies simply list drugs or collections of formulas for the compounding of medicinal preparations. However, sometimes the terms "pharmacopoeia" and "formulary" are used interchangeably. In addition to serving as current reference sources, pharmacopoeias and formularies provide an historical record of pharmacy practice, drug use, and drug availability.

Practice Management Tools

This category includes practical aids and systems intended to assist health care providers with financial management, file management, marketing, and human resource management. These materials are supplementary to the general professional practice management journal and monograph literature. Typically they are only useful when integrated into a hospital or office setting.

Standards and Guidelines

Institutions, associations, and government agencies issue health related standards and guidelines which are widely used and recognized in the U.S. Standards are authoritative statements that articulate minimal, acceptable or excellent levels of performance or that describe expected outcomes in health care delivery, biomedical research and development, health care technology, or professional health care. Guidelines are statements of principles or procedures that assist professionals in ensuring quality in such areas as clinical practice, biomedical research, and health services. Practice guidelines assist the health care practitioner with patient care decisions about appropriate diagnostic, therapeutic, or other clinical procedures for specific clinical circumstances. The Alumni Medical Library may collect the following types of standards and quidelines:

- Practice guidelines
- •Official U.S. national standards in health care technology, biomedical research and development, and health care
- •Standards of conduct and professional competence for U.S. health care professionals
- •Standards and guidelines issued by the World Health Organization

Other influential or widely recognized standards and guidelines may be collected.

Statistical Works

This category includes works that tabulate and summarize data. The Alumni Medical Library selectively collects statistical works in areas of health and biomedicine. Of interest are works that report vital statistics, disease incidence, health status indicators, health outcomes, and factors that have a direct impact on health and medical research. Emphasis is on cumulated works that are national or international in scope, U.S. state health and vital statistics, statistical works that describe populations of special epidemiological interest, and statistical works from any jurisdiction that include substantial scholarly interpretation and analysis.

Budgeting and Allocation Methods

Criteria

Allocations

In order to gauge and estimate allocation of collection funds, an allocation method was developed in the early 2000s and has provided numerous benefits regarding fiscal decisions. A full example is listed in appendix A. Excel budget spreadsheet and budget topsheet examples are found in appendix J and K.

Selection and Deselection Criteria

ILL borrowing reports.

See Interlibrary Loan Code for the United States (May 2008) and Interlibrary Loan Code for the United States Explanatory Supplement

Cited: http://www.ala.org/rusa/resources/guidelines/interlibraryloancode Accessed October 5, 2015

ISI, Eigenfactor: These numbers may be considered in collection decisions.

Indexing: Where is the journal indexed?

Cost

Publisher

Does publisher belong to PORTICO, LOCKSS?

Is Open Access part of the publisher's model?

Analytics/COUNTER reports/CPU

Student and Faculty surveys These are conducted by University librarians and are reviewed to consider and plan for the acquisition of resources.

Requests are made through the Library's website *Book and Journal Purchases Request Form* http://medlib.bu.edu/forms/bookjournalrequest.php

Students, faculty and staff of the Boston Medical Center and the Boston University Schools of Dental Medicine, Medicine and Public Health are eligible to submit book and journal purchase requests.

Book and journal subscription purchase decisions are based on several criteria, including: an evaluation of the requested material's subject scope, indexing, and cost; library collection development policies; Interlibrary Loan data; analysis of the overall collection; and the availability of funds.

Book requests are reviewed on a weekly basis and may be submitted at any time. Journal requests are reviewed annually and should be submitted prior to August 1 to be considered for the next calendar year subscription.

Statistics (ARL, AAHSL, ExLibris UStat)

Statistics from publishers and aggregators, IE COUNTER reports, are compiled for the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and Association of Academic Health Sciences Libraries (AAHSL) annual reports. Database, Ebook, and ejournal usage, is reviewed and considered in acquisition, and deselection decisions. The ExLibris UStat program is also astrong tool in managing electronic resource usage.

Negotiation Librarians must work with publisher, aggreagtors, etc. to develop the best resource cost purchase strategy and agreement. This should enable both the University and the resource provider better terms in disseminating information. Importantly, Librarians follow the University's Code of Ethical Conduct; the University Perpetual Access Addendum; NERL Negotiating Principles, BLC, MAHSLIN licensing and group purchase policies, whenever possible. It is recognized that these documents, see appendices, are guides.

Price quotes Librarians seek to obtain the best prices, including multi-year or one time purchases, within budget allocations.

ALMA The ExLibris ALMA system enable librarians to manage BU Works budgets; PO#s; invoices, license and related materials, such as publisher contacts. Examples are found in the Appendix G

Purchasing

Consortial Collection Development Activities, Resources, Purchases.

The Alumni Medical Library and Coordinated Collection Development

The Alumni Medical Library and Other Biomedical Libraries, Consortia (BLC, NERL, MaHSLIN) NNLM

The Alumni Medical Library Retention Policy

The Alumni Medical Library and Coordinated Collection Development with the Charles River Campus Libraries will strengthen Library collections for the four key professional Schools: Law, Medicine, Management, and Fine Arts by:

- 1. Providing stronger coordination and collaboration with LAW and MED with a focus on interdisciplinary learning and research,
- 2. Continuing to support and develop the "embedded" library model adopted by the School of Management,
- 3. Using the models and best practices from our experience with the LAW, MED and Management libraries to expand library services and resources for the College of Fine Arts, with special attention to non-textual media and information sources.

Boston University Library Impact Statement serves as a guide to work with administrators, faculty for the Research and academic needs of new education programs. See Appendix M.

Renewals and Deselection

As mentioned in **Statistics (ARL, AAHSL, ExLibris UStat)**, COUNTER reports remain valuable, and the ExLibris USTAT platform for compiling these reports. Usage is one consideration in renewals and deselection. Others may include courses, faculty and student needs. See Deselection and Retention.

The Alumni Medical Library and Other Libraries

Boston University Libraries belong to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL)Boston Library Consortium. The BLC currently has 17 member libraries. Interlibrary Loan is also available. BUMC AML belongs to Electronic Funds Transfer System (EFTS); WorldCat; RAPID lending.BLC, MaHSLIN, NERL.

Avoid duplication; cost sharing when necessary. Cost sharing may allow the libraries to reduce the overall university cost on specific resources, as agreed with a publisher or aggregator.

Completed licenses and amendments, are preserved in ExLibris ALMA.

Negotiating Principles
One BU
Consortia

Boston Library Consortium

Massachusetts Health Sciences Libraries Network (MAHSLIN)

NorthEast Research Libraries consortium (NERL)

Licensing

The Alumni Medical Library serves the Boston University Medical Center(BUMC), which includes the Boston Medical Center (BMC), the schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Division of Graduate Medical Sciences, and Public Health. The BMC is *within* the BUMC. The BMC is not an affiliate, although there may be some affiliates of the BMC (IE neighborhood health centers). The Alumni Medical Library licenses for One Boston University ... Boston University, Boston University Medical Center, that way the BMC is included.

Library Subscriptions, Purchases, Preservation: Negotiating Principles

As an Association of Research Libraries (ARL) member Library, Boston Universityuses its position as leverage in negotiating the best possible access terms; prices; Author's rights; Copyright; Interlibrary Loan; perpetual access in all negotiations and contract renewals. The Library must use the clout of the University system to negotiate better terms, even if this takes longer to accomplish, and may not achieve expected outcomes. This not only helps Boston University, but the academic library community as a whole.

Publisher promises of perpetual access should not be taken at face value. Therefore, we refer to the *NERL Negotiating Principles* and the ARL's *Principles for Licensing Electronic Resources* in all publisher, vendor and aggregator negotiations, and the Boston University Office of legal counsel *BU License* and *Perpetual Rights Addendum*. Request the insertion of PubMed Central, LOCKSS/Portico/other3rd party archive content in all subscriptions and purchases. Even if a publisher or aggregator cannot satisfy same, the libraries must insist on this in all negotiations. Records are to be stored on ALMA for all subscriptions, purchases, licenses, title lists, etc.

See appendix B for the BU License and Perpetual Rights Addendum

The NorthEast Research Libraries consortium (NERL), E-resource Negotiating Principles

The NorthEast Research Libraries consortium (NERL), a nonprofit program operating under the auspices of Center for Research Libraries, is comprised of 29 core member academic research libraries and approximately 90 affiliate member academic and/or research libraries. Core members are dues paying academic research libraries responsible for the governance of the consortium, direction of core activities, and strategic planning for the group. Affiliate members pay small administrative fees to join licenses for e-resources that meet their institutional needs. The goal of the consortium is to foster and support the educational and research missions of its member institutions by coordinating, consolidating, and negotiating the best possible licensing terms and prices for electronic resources. The Boston University Libraries belong to the NERL Consortium. As a general guide, the licensing principles are followed.

See Appendix C for the NERL E-resource Negotiating Principles

See Appendix D for the NERL Model License

See Appendix E for the MAHSLIN Resource Sharing Policy, Group Purchases

See Appendix F for the Boston Library Consortium E-Resource Licensing

Association of Research Libraries (ARL)

License Models and Clauses that may be used by librarians:

Accessibility

ARL's Joint Task Force on Services to Users with Print Disabilities provided language for a model license.

Author Rights

Author Rights Model License Language

Nondisclosure

ARL statement on Nondisclosure Clauses

Cornell University Library's Position on Nondisclosure Clauses in Licenses

General Models

LIBLICENSE Standard Licensing Agreement (May 2008)

NERL Model License.

Citations:

ARL License Models and Clauses. Association of Research Libraries. Washington, DC [cited 2015 Oct. 15] Available from: http://www.arl.org/focus-areas/scholarly-communication/marketplace-licensing#.Vh ao26ZPRc

The following are listed in the appendices:

Boston Library Consortium

NERL Model License. NERL: Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, IL [cited 2015 Oct. 11] Available from: https://www.blc.org/services/e-resource-licensing

MAHSLIN Resource Sharing Policy. Massachusetts Health Sciences Libraries Network (MAHSLIN). [updated: September 30, 2015 cited 2015 Oct. 15] Available from: http://nahsl.libguides.com/mahslin/documents

NERL E-resource Negotiating Principles. NERL: Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, IL [cited 2015 Oct. 15] Available from: http://nerl.org/nerl-documents/nerl-negotiating-principles-adopted-june-2011

NERL Model License. NERL: Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, IL [cited 2015 Oct. 15] Available from: http://nerl.org/nerl-documents/nerl-model-license

Collection Review

Decision Making

Boston University librarians make the library collections accessible to the University. As stewards, the librarians are responsible for ensuring that the collections support the current and future scholarly needs of the faculty and students of Boston University. Given the diverse nature of the University's constituents and programs and the Libraries' finite resources, it is important that the decision making policies affecting collection development are articulated and shared with the Boston University community. Faculty, students, and staff should know who is involved in decision making, how decisions are made, and what criteria are used to decide which resources and which collection of resources are accessible via the library's primary discovery tools.

Faculty and students are encouraged to recommend books and journals for inclusion in the collection. See the Book and Journal Purchases Request Form. Selectors in consultation with faculty decide whether or not to purchase individual titles. Selectors collaborate to decide which packages to purchase and/or make accessible. Library administrators often make selection decisions based on requests from University administrators. Selectors collaborate with colleagues across the libraries to decide what collections are accessible via the Libraries primary discovery tools.

Criteria for including resources or collections of resources in the libraries' primary discovery tool include whether or not a resource or collection of resources is curated and scholarly, or has the potential to be of scholarly worth. Once resources and collections have been earmarked for inclusion, they are assigned a work flow priority by a group of selectors and administrators.

Strategic Directions

The strategic directions of the University and the Libraries affect decision making and collection development. These strategic directions include a commitment to OneBU, a reliance on external collaborations for improving quality and efficiency, the consideration of new models of acquisition, and the gathering meaningful analytics to inform decision making.

The Libraries adopt a 'One BU' perspective whenever possible. This means that BU Libraries cooperate when selecting interdisciplinary resources, share costs as appropriate, avoid duplicating resources and subscriptions, and that whenever possible, make resources available to all BU users.

Given the increasing fiscal constraints of academic libraries and the increasing complexity of the information landscape, the scope and importance of collaborations among libraries is also increasing. The BU libraries participate in local, regional, and national consortia to enhance access, develop policies, and advocate on critical issues affecting scholarly collection development.

As published scholarly information continues to shift from print to electronic, new models of information delivery and management have emerged. For example, publishers and vendors increasingly package groups of journals and books into single units. This has the advantage of lowering costs per individual title and the disadvantage of forcing libraries to purchase titles they would not necessarily choose.

Changes in acquisitions are redefining the work of librarians. Work is now increasing collaborative, systemic and interdisciplinary. As more resources are made accessible but not necessarily purchased, selectors are becoming increasing involved in decisions regarding which resources or collections of resources are accessible to users.

New trends in scholarly publishing and information delivery make the availability of meaningful analytics essential for decision making. Libraries need to be able to accurately access data about collections including

usage, ownership or accessibility, and costs. Depending on the particular question, collection data may need to be furthered analyzed by patron type, discipline, funding source, consortial involvement, and terms of access, such as lending restrictions. These analytics are complemented by data derived from patron requests, interlibrary loan and consortial borrowing trends, and patron surveys.

The University Libraries monitor usage through several venues. Notably the Assessment Committee

Library Assessment. The Assessment Committee. Cited: http://www.bu.edu/library/about/library-assessment/ Accessed: September 23, 2015

Surveys: Boston University 2010 Faculty Library Survey Report, Boston University2012 Graduate library Survey Report, and Boston University 2013 Undergraduate Student Library Survey Report.

Additionally, the Use of the Library's Collection: Findings from the MINES Survey. Boston University Libraries Assessment Committee October 2015.

What is MINES? Measuring the Impact of Networked Electronic Services (MINES for Libraries or MINES) is an online, transaction-based survey that collects data on the purpose of use of electronic resources and on the demographics of users. It is a point-of-use survey technique that integrates usage data about electronic resources such as digital collections, open access journals, pre-print and post-print servers, and institutional repositories, to give an inclusive picture of the library's supported networked electronic resources. MINES is a valid and reliable method for assessing electronic resource usage.

MINES for Libraries aims to:

- Measure the value and impact of digital content
- •Determine how specific user populations apply digital content to their work, based on demographic and purpose-of-use analyses
- •Identify where library use originates in the networked environment and tailor services accordingly
- •Gather digital collections use data to justify increased funding for digital content and to make informed collection development decisions
- •Assign a monetary value for the amount of an academic library's networked service costs that support funded research, instruction, patient care, public service, and other activities
- •Assess the impact of networked electronic resources and services on teaching, learning, and research Cited: http://www.minesfor libraries.org Accessed: October 26, 2015

Methods and Evaluation

The techniques and processes used to gather data for collection assessment are described below. The data describes the strength and depth of existing collections and provide a basis on which to assign collection levels. Some techniques are essential and should be used consistently, while others are valuable under certain circumstances and not always necessary. It is up to the individual conducting the evaluation to select the methods, which will be used for each segment of the collection. This decision is based upon the availability of data, the amount of staff and other support available, and the goal for the final outcome (how it will be used in the library/institution). Techniques available may be divided into two groups: those that are primarily collection-centered and those that are client-centered. **Collection-centered techniques e**xamine

the content and characteristics of the information resources in order to determine the size, age, scope and depth of the collection in comparison to an external standard. **Client-centered techniques** describe how the collection is used and indicate the effectiveness of the collection relative to use. Collection assessment is likely to be most accurate and produce the most useful results when combinations of client-centered and collection-centered techniques, including both quantitative and qualitative results are employed in the data gathering and description process.

Quantitative Measures

Quantitative measures reveal size, age, use, costs and other numeric data. Examples of quantitative measures include inventory, or shelf list measures to determine actual title or volume counts, by segment or subject area. Median age or similar measures indicate the currency of the materials. Amount expended for acquisitions in a segment or subject area per year illustrates the ongoing commitment to develop that area. Percentage of titles owned by a library when compared to a standard list shows the breadth and depth of the collection. Use of statistics (including internal library use and ILL) are both collection and user oriented.

Qualitative measures are obtained through subjective evaluation and involve the professional judgment of librarians, appraisal from subject experts, or the opinion of customers. These techniques include impressions of the condition, character and appropriateness of a section of the collection. Another qualitative technique is the judgment made by comparison of one subject in the collection to a similar subject in another library, or to a subject bibliography.

Alumni Medical Library Deselection and Retention Policy

Over the past decade the Library has shifted its collection from print to primarily electronic. Additionally, space has been recalibrated for student exam center, open computing areas, etc. Given these physical changes the acquisition of electronic archives has become a focus of collection development, in relation to retention and deselection of journal volumes. Criteria for e-archive acquisition include, but are not limited to: registry within PORTICO, LOCKSS; acceptable of the BU perpetual access amendment, NLM indexing, publisher reputation. See appendices for related documents. All licenses are preserved in ExLibris ALMA. Since this is primarily an electronic library librarians review the electronic collection, including free website links indexed on the subject pages, for retention and deselection.

Deselection and Retention It is necessary to review and consider changes to existing links. Deselection is required to maintain the site, provide clarity, consistency, and currency.

- Has the site become outdated? Has it outlived its stated purpose? Has it been replaced by more comprehensive sites?
- Evaluation usage statistics on a quarterly or yearly basis. These may be from the medlib site or publisher, aggregator reports.
- Staff meetings and recommendations serve as forums for evaluating existing sites.

Weeding is the removal of surplus copies, or supplementary material acquired for temporary, onsite use. Except for rare and valuable materials, the process is less rigorous than the withdrawal process. The following categories of material are candidates for weeding: Duplicate copies: Duplicate copies are candidates for weeding when the level of use no longer justifies their retention, or when a copy or copies of a particular work are inferior to other copies of that work held at the Alumni Medical Library.

Publications that are cumulated: After cumulated volumes (e.g., of bibliographic and reference works) are received, Alumni Medical Library may weed the now-superseded individual issues. Obsolete or less desirable formats: If a work is held in multiple formats, the Alumni Medical Library may consider weeding the format that is less desirable from an access or preservation viewpoint. The Library strongly considers the purchase of permanent electronic archives to replace print indices and books.

Disposal is the physical process of properly disposing of items withdrawn or weeded from the collection. When material is no longer useable because of condition or obsolescence, it may be discarded. The Alumni Medical Library builds its collection for the long term. With few exceptions, the Library retains material it acquires, although not necessarily in its original format. As collection development policies change over time, Alumni Medical Library does not remake the collection in the image of the newer policy. In some instances, the Library may remove materials from the collection, according to the following guidelines:

Withdrawal is the removal of a title from the Alumni Medical Library collection. Withdrawal follows a prescribed and rigorous review process. Justification for and approval of withdrawal is formally recorded in the Library's catalog.

General withdrawal principles. Withdrawal may be recommended on one or more of the following grounds:

Subject: Under current and former collecting policies, the work is not within the subject scope of the Alumni Medical Library collection. It may fit more properly within the collecting responsibility of another institution. **Coverage:** The work does not meet coverage criteria for the collection.

Deterioration or damage: The print, audio or visual content has deteriorated to the extent that copying or retention is not practical, and replacement with a better copy is not feasible.

Selection Guidelines by Subject:

This section contains guidance for the selection of contemporary materials by subject. Subject descriptions are based on a current understanding of the trends in biomedical research, health care practice, and associated issues. They are organized alphabetically according to subject category and apply to selection of post-1913 materials. Selection decisions for historical materials are based more broadly on the importance of a discipline to the historical practice of medicine and public health. Selection guidance for some specific literature types is found in the section Selection Guidelines by Format and Literature Type. The Library collects works on all aspects of biomedicine and health care, and many areas of the life sciences. This section of the Manual is not intended to be an exhaustive description of every subject collected, nor has there been any attempt to establish mutually exclusive subject categories. Since it would be impossible to discuss all topics that fall within the Library's collecting scope, this section focuses on subjects that:

- •represent emerging disciplines,
- present complex selection challenges,
- •require additional elaboration as to the Library's collecting interest, or
- •constitute an especially large body of literature.

Subject categories are subdivided as follows:

Definition: Most terms are consistent with the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), the Library's controlled vocabulary. In some instances, non-MeSH terms, derived from authoritative sources, are used.

Discussion: For subjects that present selection difficulties. This section provides additional context to the Library's described collecting interest. It may include representative subtopics which provide additional guidance to the selector.

Scope and emphasis: This section defines the Library's collecting interest in a subject, and the level of intensity at which it is applied. The Alumni Medical Library collection serves and supports the students, faculty and staff of the Boston University Medical Center, Boston Medical Center and Boston University.

Special considerations: Where applicable, this section provides information about collecting policies of other national libraries, major initiatives at the Alumni Medical Library, and/or formats which are especially pertinent to a subject.

Resources are indexed using the National Library of Medicine (NLM): Collection Development Manual of the National Library of Medicine and the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH).

Citations:

Collection development manual of the National Library of Medicine, 4th ed. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004. [cited 2015 Oct. 15] Available from: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/tsd/acquisitions/cdm/

Medical Subject Headings [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine; [updated 2015 June 18; cited 2015 Oct. 15]. Available from: https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/

Reference Department Collection Development Policy

The department's resources are almost entirely electronic, save for a few print titles shelved at the service desk. Since the collection is electronic the following is the collection policy

Identification, Selection and Inclusion Guidelines for Electronic Reference Resources

The Reference Department of the AML identifies and evaluates Web sites for inclusion in the Medical Subjects based links section of its web pages. The inclusion of these sites complements the Library's monograph and serial collections.

Subject sites enable the library to increase its services to primary clientele, and provide specific resources in answering reference and other informational questions. Sites are selected and maintained to meet the educational and information needs of the BUMC community and visitors to the homepage.

The Reference Department is committed to maintaining a website with quality filtered subject links. Therefore, librarians must identify and review new sites, as well as existing web pages.

Criteria for Inclusion on the Alumni Medical Library's Web Pages

The department evaluates potential sites for accuracy, thoroughness, subject content, reliability, reputation of the issuing agency or organization, availability, and accessibility. Sites are assigned subject classifications. These classifications will follow the *Recommended Subject List for Redesigned Library Website, the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) of the National Library of Medicine* and *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

Criteria for inclusion are: reputation of the site, scope, content, and currency.

Sites are revised and deselected to ensure the most up-to-date and accurate information is included on the Library's website. Other criteria include:

- Subject relevance.
- Access and network capability. Access to electronic information resources preferably not requiring individual userid and passwords.
- Uniqueness and completeness of information.

Guidelines on Subject Annotations and Data Entry

Annotations

Annotations describing the subject website are written by staff and are included on all links. Annotations should include coverage, scope of website, unique features, and question types that could be answered by information listed on the site. Annotations do not need to be lengthy paragraphs.

Example:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Health and Human Services

Immunization Program

URL: http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dph/programs/id/immunization/

Site Highlights (Annotation):

The Immunization Program is committed to promoting the health of Massachusetts' citizens by reducing the burden of vaccine preventable diseases that affect the residents of the Commonwealth. The mission of the program is to prevent disease by ensuring that all individuals are fully immunized in a timely manner.

Published by: Mass.gov

Last reviewed: September 30, 2015

Subjects: Allergy and Immunology; Epidemiology

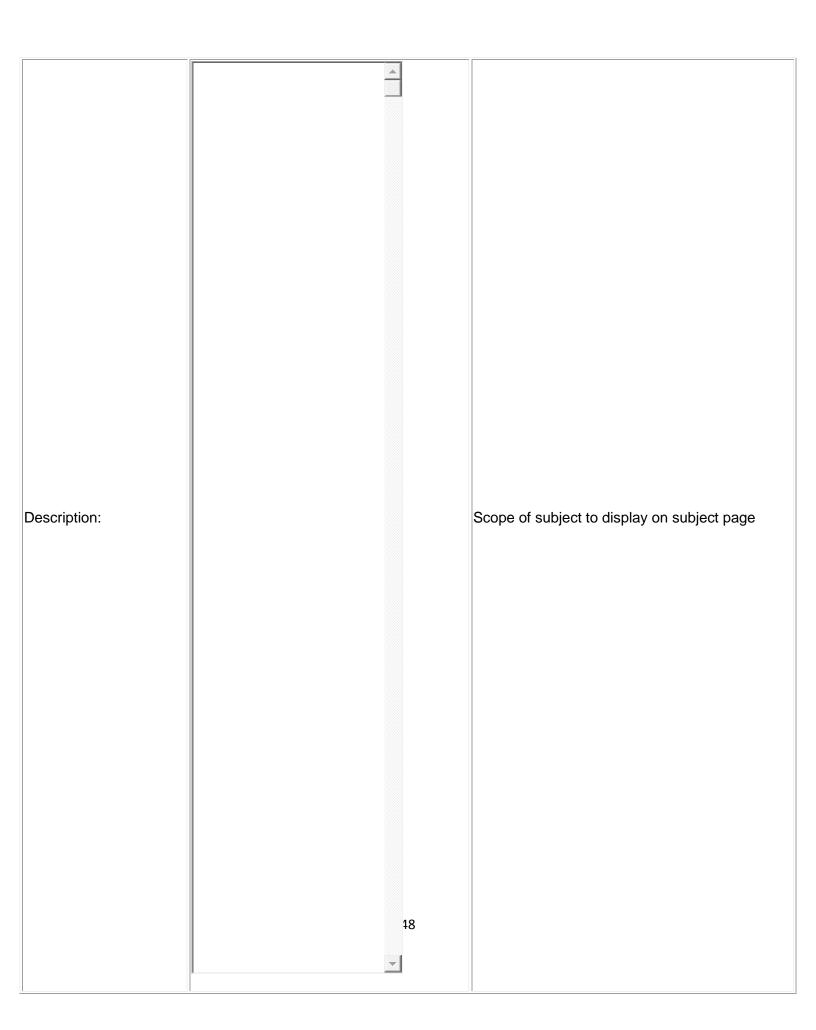
Data Entry

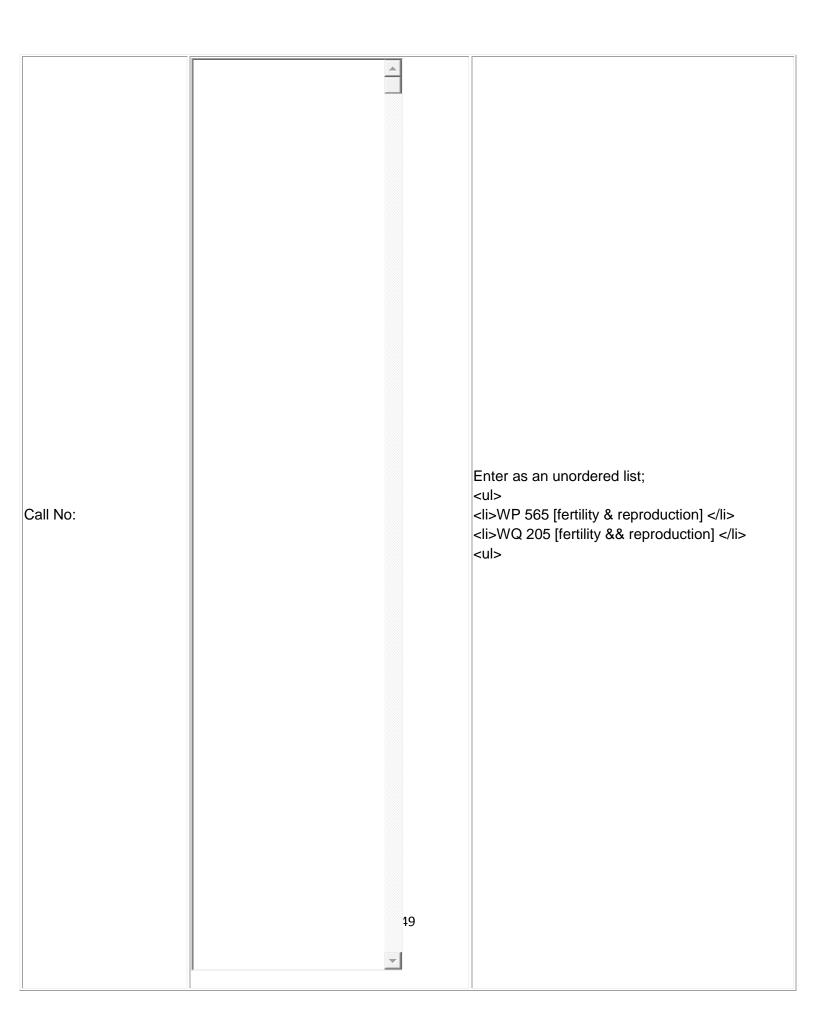
The Medical Subjects are entered, updated, or deleted by the following instructions:

- 1. Go to the Database Update Index at med-libwww.bu.edu/lib/update/
- 2. Enter Username and Password
- 3. At the **Database Update Index** screen click on **Choose a section of the database to update**
- 4. Select Medical Subject Terms under Add a New Subject to the Database (see example below)
- 5. [Delete] OR [Update] an existing record.
- 6. Click **Submit** to save changes.

Add a New Subject to the Database

ID:	1	Do not Edit
Subject Name:		Enter subject name to be displayed





Enter See Reference information if subject will direct user to another subject. If this is the preferred subject term, do not enter a See Reference ID or See Reference Name			
See Reference ID:	Subject Lookup: 1 - test ▼		
See Reference Name:			
Integrated Problems Subject?:	Yes 🔻	Selecting "No" will prevent this subject from displaying on the IP page	
<u>S</u> ubmit		-	

Maintenance and Review

Quarterly/yearly review of subject pages is recommended; however, some pages will require frequent review while others may not. This depends on specific subject areas. AIDS/HIV, genetics, stem cell research are currently 'hot topic' areas. Staff will conduct Link checks to identify and correct broken URLs. Staff should exercise discretion in the allocation of staff time. This should be performed on a weekly basis once the website becomes entirely database driven.

Resources for Identifying Potential Subject Websites:

These are some resources used by reference librarians:

- Journal of the Alumni Medical Library Association
- Medical Reference Services Quarterly
- MLA Focus, MLA News http://www.mlanet.org/p/cm/ld/fid=65
- eContent
- NNLM
- Reference Quarterly (RQ)
- Subject journals. For instance, hematology sites could be identified through reviews in the journals Annals of Hematology, Blood, New England Journal of Medicine, JAMA, etc.
- Faculty, student or other library user suggestions.
- Staff may identify and collect sites through reference desk questions, and workshop participant recommendations.
- The Scout Report https://scout.wisc.edu/Projects/NSDLReports/
- Curriculum support such as Integrated Problems, International Health.
- Reference Meetings are a venue for the identification and discussion of potential sites as well as future modifications to these guidelines.

SELECTION CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

This section covers selection criteria and related guidelines for the subject sections of the website.

The Reference Department of the Alumni Medical Library identifies and evaluates web sites for inclusion on its website. The URL is http://medlib.bu.edu.

Sites included are an important addition to the library's monograph collection while they support curriculum development, and help define the Library's electronic collections. Sites are revised and deselected to ensure that the most current and comprehensive information is represented. However, since many sites become outdated or change focus, it is necessary to develop and maintain guidelines for ongoing site development and maintenance.

Emphasis is placed on clarity, functionality, consistent indexing based on a modified version of MeSH and the National Library of Medicine's Classification Schedules.

PURPOSE

Selected sites support the mission of the Library within the BUMC/BMC including the BUSM, BUSPH, BUSGD, BUGMS as well as specific curricula. Selection criteria provide consistency and serves as a general guide to the selection and retention of subject websites on the BUMC Alumni Medical Library's website.

SECTIONS OF THE WEBSITE

E-Resources

Bibliographic Databases

E-Journals

E-Textbooks

Medical Subject Guides A-Z

Newspapers

E-Reference Tools

Subject Guides

Public Health - appended

http://med-libwww.bu.edu/webcollections/subject.cfm?id=98

Call Number

E-Journals and Text

Consumer Health

MedlinePlus

Recommended Sites – include up to, but nor more than 10 per subject. For curriculum sites the number may be higher based on student/faculty interest and instructional activities.

Reference Tools

- General Reference Resources
- Government Agencies & Sites
- Medical Reference Resources
- Professional Development, Employment, and Education

PURPOSE IN SELECTING SITES FOR INCLUSION

Select peer-reviewed sites that clearly indicate authority, statement of purpose, audience, ease of browsing/searching.

SELECTION TOOLS

Several professional and industry publications, listservs, and web sites are important tools for staff to select (and deselect) sites. The following represents a core list of such resources consulted on a regular basis:

Medicine on the NET; Medical Reference Services Quarterly; Searcher; The Internet Scout Report; MLA News; Online; RQ

Site Evaluation Worksheets - see appendix H

Also consider faculty and student recommendations, specifically for curriculum sites (Integrated Problems, Pharmacology, Evidence-based Medicine).

SELECTION CRITERIA

In choosing sites, or evaluating existing ones linked on the Library's site, reviewers should be aware of the following criteria:

Audience – is the purpose and audience of the site clearly stated?

Quality, authority and accuracy of content

- The source of the content is established, respected and dependable.
- A list of advisory board members or consultants is published on the site.
- The information provided is appropriate to the audience level, well organized and easy to use.
- Information is from primary resources (i.e., textual material, abstracts, Web pages).
- Lists of links are evaluated/reviewed/quality-filtered.

Purpose. The primary purpose of the web page is educational and not to sell a product or service. Most content is available at no charge.

- Require a clear differentiation between content and advertising. There should be an advertising policy on the site.
- Advertisers or sponsors must not play a role in selecting or editing health information.
- Organizations and Web resources will be excluded if presentation or content could lead a reasonable user to infer endorsement of products or services.

Availability, stability, and maintenance of the Web page

- The Web site is consistently available.
- Links from the site are maintained.
- The source for the contents of the Web page(s) and the entity responsible for maintaining the Web site (webmaster, organization, creator of the content) is clear.
- Information is current or an update date is included.
- Registration is not required to view the information on the site.

Special features

- The site provides unique information to the topic with a minimum of redundancy and overlap between resources.
- The site contains special features such as graphics/diagrams, glossary, or other unique information.
- The content of the site is accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Avoid Vanity Sites (Jason's Steroids Page; Dr. Bob's Lab Values).

Commercial Sites These are generally not included because of endorsement issues; however, some sites may be included if the following criteria are met: subject in question has few, if any relevant sites and the information cannot be found elsewhere. Commercial site does not require registration, and the majority of its content fulfills the Library's selection criteria. Some subjects lend themselves to commercial content sites, IE pharmacology and dentistry.

Consumer Health Links are taken from major national sites such as Medline Plus and NOAH, as well as from specific outreach quality filtered sites: MHIN, CBAIOP, Tufts University's Selected Patient Information Resources in Asian Languages (SPIRAL) Project Website, the University of Pittsburgh, etc.

This category includes materials designed for direct use by consumers, as well as those intended to be used by health professionals to educate patients. Dissemination of consumer education information is an important strategy in the practice of public health and preventive medicine. The Alumni Medical Library actively promotes MedlinePlus. MedlinePlus is designed to provide consumers with immediate access to authoritative information that helps them to research health-related questions and increase their understanding of health topics.

Deselection see the Retention and Deselection

It is necessary to review and consider changes to existing links. Deselection is required to maintain the site, provide clarity, consistency, and currency.

- Has the site become outdated? Has it outlived its stated purpose? Has it been replaced by more comprehensive sites?
- Evaluation usage statistics (internal) on a quarterly or yearly basis.
- Staff meetings and recommendations serve as forums for evaluating existing sites.

Appendix A Allocation Methods

Boston University Medical Library FY 2014-2015 Collection Resources

(Electronic and print books, databases, journals, 3D models, DVD)

Group/Resource	3D	Databases	DVD	Ejrnls	Print jrnls	Ebks	Print bks	Added from the 'general' category	Total	Percent
CLINICAL (BMC)		11	1	1532	2	3367	29	1082.60	6024.60	34
DENTAL	1	8		121	2	178	34	1082.60	1426.60	8
GENERAL*		8	2	3156		2229	18			
GMS		15		1544	1	1438	25	1082.60	4105.60	23
MED	20	16		721		1139	134	1082.60	3112.60	18
SPH		5	1	1117	0	792	26	1082.60	3023.60	17
Total	21	63	4	8191	5	9143	266		17693	100

Resource Percentages

CLINICAL (BMC)	BUGSDM	BUGMS	BUSMBUSPH
34%	8% 2	3% 18%	6 17%

Methods

We counted all paid electronic and print resources, as well as 3D models, four DVDs, anatomyOne, and VH Dissector, that are indexed on the library's subject pages, A-Z, for fiscal year 2014-2015. Resources were assigned to these categories: CLINICAL,DENTAL,GMS,MED, SPH, and GENERAL. The 'GENERAL' category is equally divided and distributed among the 5 groups. Example calculating percentages: CLINICAL resource total is 34% Divide the CLINICAL total 6024.60 by 17693. The CLINICAL resource total equals 34 %

*The 'general' category contains resources accessed by all user groups, 5,413 total. 'GENERAL' divided by 5 = 1082.60. Add 1082.60 to CLINICAL, DENTAL, GMS, MED and SPH.

Not counted: free 'open access' e-resources (NIH, NLM, BioMedCentral, DOAJ, PubMed Central), and those paid exclusively by the Charles River Campus (Academic OneFile, BioOne, JSTOR, ProQuest, ProjectMuse, WilsonWeb, SPIE, EBSCO databases, Lexis-Nexis, and the Web of Science).

One time backfile purchases of 35 titles were included in the count. Here is the distribution of titles assigned to subject pages within each category:

CLINICAL 20

DENTAL	0
GENERAL	10
GMS	9
MED	2
SPH	3

Many resources are multi-disciplinary and appear in the 'general' category (any user at the BUMC would use these resources), while some resources are also indexed within one or more subject disciplines. 092215/jhae

Appendix B for the Boston University License and Perpetual Rights Addendum

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Ву:	By:		
Name:	Name:		
Title:	Title:		
Date:	Date:		

Survival. Those provisions that by their nature should survive termination of this Addendum, will survive termination of

Appendix C Northeast Research Libraries Consortium (NERL) E-resource Negotiating Principles

The NorthEast Research Libraries consortium (NERL), a nonprofit program operating under the auspices of Center for Research Libraries, is comprised of 29 core member academic research libraries and approximately 90 affiliate member academic and/or research libraries. Core members are dues paying academic research libraries responsible for the governance of the consortium, direction of core activities, and strategic planning for the group. Affiliate members pay small administrative fees to join licenses for e-resources that meet their institutional needs. The goal of the consortium is to foster and support the educational and research missions of its member institutions by coordinating, consolidating, and negotiating the best possible licensing terms and prices for electronic resources.

NERL offers its members a scholarly forum in which to share information about fundamental issues in academic librarianship with respect to collection, management, budgeting, and advocacy for key concerns in the field. NERL's work is accomplished by a staff of 2.25 FTE, with volunteer participation from an executive board made up of individuals from within its core member libraries.

Accessed September 1, 2015 http://nerl.org/

NERL E-Resource Negotiating Principles July 13, 2011

NERL's member libraries face continuing budget constraints. Many expect a third consecutive year of flat or diminished funding, with little likelihood of a future turnaround. This new and ongoing financial reality requires changes in our ongoing practices and expectations. The following principles will therefore inform NERL's upcoming negotiations with publishers, vendors, and information providers.

- Non-disclosure clauses. Research libraries are accountable for the funds that they spend on behalf of
 their parent institutions. Libraries require full latitude to communicate license terms and expenditure
 data. Non-disclosure clauses in contracts are unacceptable, even as a "throwaway" negotiating point.
- 2. <u>Authors' Rights.</u> Research universities, through their faculty and staffs, are active participants in the creation of intellectual content and in the dissemination of that information. NERL adheres to the Author Rights Model License Language endorsed by the Association of Research Libraries (http://publications.arl.org/s68n7/13), and also included in NERL's model license agreement.
- Interlibrary loan. Libraries should be able to share digital content via interlibrary loan, both
 domestically and internationally, in conformance with Title 17 of the U.S. Code, section 108 of U.S.
 copyright law.
- 4. Package prices: "historic spend" as a baseline. E-journal price models that were based on prior outlays for print subscriptions may have made sense when e-formats were new and pricing criteria uncertain. E-journals are now the norm, and the marketplace has matured. "Historic spend" is an unacceptable anachronism in pricing formulas.
- 5. Package content: title-level selection. Some e-vendors have constructed highly diverse e-journal packages that are available only on "all or nothing" terms. Generally, institutions have more focused programmatic needs and such offerings result in some cases in some titles eliciting heavy use, while others are never consulted. Each library must be able to trim underutilized titles from its package, at its own sole discretion.
- 6. Package content: usage within segments. Many packages cover a broad range of disciplines and fields, with particular strengths in various subject areas. Use analysis for NERL participants in its vendor contracts reveals usage patterns in which some topical segments are particularly important. Each library should be able to adjust its package to include only desired titles from classification-based back segments that it chooses to acquire. Titles that are cut and then reinstated to a library's package should be made available in accordance with package level pricing
- 7. Package content and price: "unsubscribed content." Marketing arrangements for bundled packages typically highlight "unsubscribed content" as both an essential element within and a justification for package-based pricing. More broadly, packages that include unpriced and unsubscribed content preclude the close analysis and granular decision-making that are essential in the current

- environment. NERL's libraries require vendor offers that provide explicit prices for every component.
- 8. Package content and price: customer-defined bundles and pricing policies. NERL recognizes the role of price incentives in maximizing both the amount of content that vendors makes available to its subscribers and the returns to the vendor. However, the current pricing models provide no middle ground between package-level pricing and much higher individual subscriptions at list prices. Tailored packages are necessary for libraries to appropriately address local priorities and needs. They are essential in the emerging financial environment. List-price journal portfolios, currently the sole alternative to comprehensive package offers, embody a punitive pricing model that is both unsustainable and unacceptable.
- 9. E-books and e-journals. While collections work for some libraries, many are looking for other models outside these bundles. These alternatives should include usage-based models, patron-driven acquisitions, and the ability to work via a third-party book vendor to make administration easy with flexibility in profiling.
- 10. Cross-product packages. Libraries' need for e-journal offerings that respond to their priorities extends also to packages that include different products and formats. Libraries require flexibility in constructing content that meets their needs. Vendors should avoid conditioning offers on content combinations that would be punitive to those seeking more limited coverage.

Appendix D Northeast Research Libraries Consortium (NERL)

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This agreement shall be renewable at the end of the current term for a successive term unless either party gives written notice of its intention not to renew forty-five (45) days before expiration of the current term.

X. EARLY TERMINATION

In the event that either party believes that the other materially has breached any obligations under this Agreement, or if Licensor believes that any Participating Member Institution has exceeded the scope of the License, such party shall so notify the breaching party in writing. The breaching party shall have thirty (30) days from the receipt of notice to cure the alleged breach and to notify the non-breaching party in writing that cure has been effected. If the breach is not cured within the thirty (30) day period, the non-breaching party shall have the right to terminate the Agreement without further notice.

Upon Termination of this Agreement for cause online access to the Licensed Materials by Participating Member Institution and Authorized Users shall be terminated. Authorized copies of Licensed Materials may be retained by Participating Member Institution or Authorized Users and used subject to the terms of this Agreement.

In the event of early termination permitted by this Agreement, Licensee shall be entitled to a refund of any fees or pro-rata portion thereof paid by Licensee on their behalf for any remaining period of the Agreement from the date of termination.

XI. PERPETUAL LICENSE

Licensor hereby grants to Participating Member Institutions a nonexclusive, royalty-free, perpetual license to use any Licensed Materials that were accessible during the term of this Agreement. Such use shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, which provisions shall survive any termination of this Agreement. Except in the case of termination for cause, Licensor shall provide the Participating Member Institutions with access to the Licensed Materials in a manner and form substantially equivalent to the means by which access is provided under this Agreement.

XII. WARRANTIES

Subject to the Limitations set forth elsewhere in this Agreement:

Licensor warrants that it has the right to license the rights granted under this Agreement to use Licensed Materials, that it has obtained any and all necessary permissions from third parties to license the Licensed Materials, and that use of the Licensed Materials by Authorized Users in accordance with the terms of this Agreement shall not infringe the copyright of any third party. The Licensor shall indemnify and hold Licensee, its Participating Member Institutions and Authorized Users harmless for any losses, claims, damages, awards, penalties, or injuries incurred, including reasonable attorney's fees, which arise from any claim by any third party of an alleged infringement of copyright or any other property right arising out of the use of the Licensed Materials by the Participating Member Institutions or any Authorized User in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. This indemnity shall survive the termination of this Agreement. NO LIMITATION OF LIABILITY SET FORTH ELSEWHERE IN THIS AGREEMENT IS APPLICABLE TO THIS INDEMNIFICATION.

XIII. LIMITATIONS ON WARRANTIES

Notwithstanding anything else in this Agreement:

Neither party shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental, punitive or consequential damages, including but not limited to loss of data, business interruption, or loss of profits, arising out of the use of or the inability to use the Licensed Materials.

Licensor makes no representation or warranty, and expressly disclaims any liability with respect to the content of any Licensed Materials, including but not limited to errors or omissions contained therein, libel, infringement of rights of publicity, privacy, trademark rights, moral rights, or the disclosure of confidential information.

Except for the express warranties stated herein, the Licensed Materials are provided on an "as is" basis, and Licensor disclaims any and all other warranties, conditions, or representations (express, implied, oral or written), relating to the Licensed Materials or any part thereof, including, without limitation, any and all implied warranties of quality, performance, merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. Licensor makes no warranties respecting any harm that may be caused by the transmission of a computer virus, worm, time bomb, logic bomb or other such computer program. Licensor further expressly disclaims any warranty or representation to Authorized Users, or to any third party.

XIV. FORCE MAJEURE

Neither party shall be liable in damages or have the right to terminate this Agreement for any delay or default in performing hereunder if such delay or default is caused by conditions beyond its control including, but not limited to Acts of God, Government restrictions (including the denial or cancellation of any export or other necessary license), wars, insurrections and/or any other cause beyond the reasonable control of the party whose performance is affected.

XV. Entire Agreement

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement of the parties and supersedes all prior communications, understandings and agreements relating to the subject matter hereof, whether oral or written.

XVI. AMENDMENT

No modification or claimed waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be valid except by written amendment signed by authorized representatives of Licensor and Licensee.

XVII. SEVERABILITY

If any provision or provisions of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the law of any jurisdiction, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby.

XVIII. WAIVER OF CONTRACTUAL RIGHT

Waiver of any provision herein shall not be deemed a waiver of any other provision herein, nor shall waiver of any breach of this Agreement be construed as a continuing waiver of other breaches of the same or other provisions of this Agreement.

XIX. NOTICES

All notices given pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and may be hand delivered, or shall be deemed received within five (5) days after mailing if sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. If any notice is sent by facsimile, confirmation copies must be sent by U.S. Mail or hand delivery to the specified address. Either party may from time to time change its Notice Address by written notice to the other party.

If to Licensor:

[Licensor
Address of Licensor
City of Licensor
State of Licensor
Country of Licensor
Postal Code of Licensor]

If to Licensee:

NorthEast Research Libraries Consortium 130 Wall Street P.O. Box 208240 New Haven, CT 06520-8240 USA

XX. USE OF NERL NAME

Licensor's use of the name "NERL" or the name any of its subscribing members (alone or as part of another name) in advertising or promotional materials shall be permitted only upon the prior written approval of, and in accordance with restrictions agreed to by, NERL or its members.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement by their respective, duly authorized representatives as of the date first above written.

LICENSOR:	
BY:	DATE:
Signature of Authorized Signatory of Licensor	
Print Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Telephone No.:	
Facsimile:	
E-mail:	
NorthEast Research Libraries Consortium:	
BY:	DATE:
Print Name:	
Title:	
Address:	
Telephone No.:	
Facsimile:	
E-mail:	

Appendix E Massachusetts Health Sciences Libraries Network (MAHSLIN) Resource Sharing Policy, Group Purchases

About MaHSLIN

MAHSLIN serves as the leading resource to Massachusetts-area health science librarians and for education, advocacy, and networking by:

- Promoting professional development of health sciences librarians through education, information, and peer interaction.
- Advocating for its members and for their role in the health care industry.
- Working with national, regional, and other state organizations to shape health information policy.
- Facilitating the acqusition and transfer of information among health sciences libraries through the use of current technology.
- Accessed September 10, 2015 http://nahsl.libguides.com/mahslin/home

MAHSLIN

Resource Sharing Policy

The Massachusetts Health Science Library Network (MAHSLIN) Board, through its Resource Sharing Committee, will explore opportunities and implement agreements for its members to co-operatively purchase information resources in various formats.

Members will be periodically surveyed to determine their needs and interest in various types of knowledge-based information products. Based on survey results, the Resource Sharing Committee will investigate potential opportunities for MAHSLIN discounts or group purchases.

For Vendor Discounts

Based on interest by MAHSLIN members, specific vendors will be contacted to determine the possibility of offering a discount to members of MAHSLIN. Vendor representatives will contact the Resource Sharing Chair with the details of their offer. The Resource Sharing Chair will notify the membership via e-mail of the details of the vendor's discount offer. Based upon the vendor preference, institutions will either contact the vendor representative directly or work through the Resource Sharing Chair to take advantage of the MAHSLIN discount.

For Group Purchases

Members will be initially surveyed to determine their intent in joining or continuing to be a participant in a MAHSLIN group purchase. At that time, they will also be asked about pricing or title preferences/changes. The consensus of the Purchasing Group will determine any changes to the Group package.

Once title and pricing changes have been determined and calculated, members will again be informed of the cost to each member and the titles selected. This is the final point at which members can withdraw from the group purchase, as any changes to the number of members participating will impact the pricing for the entire group.

No members can withdraw from the group purchase for the term once the FINAL price has been set and our administrative agent has been informed which libraries are making up the group.

Appendix F Boston Library Consortium E-resource Licensing

The Boston Library Consortium [BLC] works with members to identify appropriate consortial licenses for electronic resources, providing member libraries with discounted pricing and simplified invoicing and billing. In 2014 the BLC signed an agreement with WALDO to license a variety of individual titles and aggregator databases at discounted rates for the members. If you are interested in further information on the content currently available through the agreement between the BLC and WALDO, please contact the Executive Director.

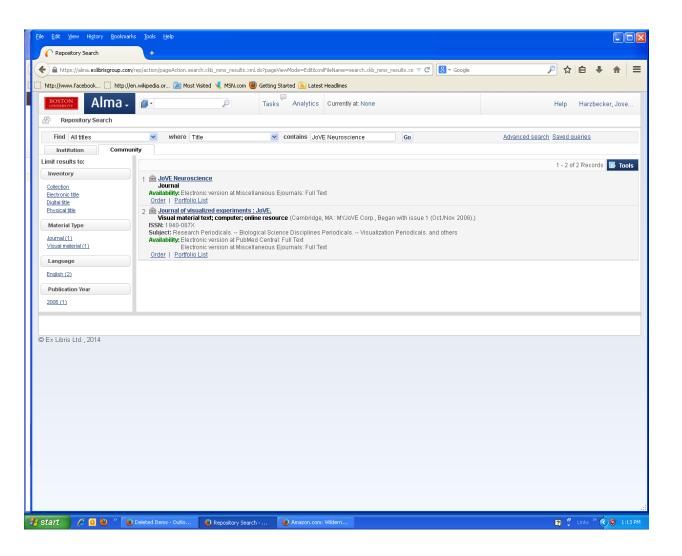
Accessed September 1, 2015 http://www.blc.org/services/e-resource-licensing

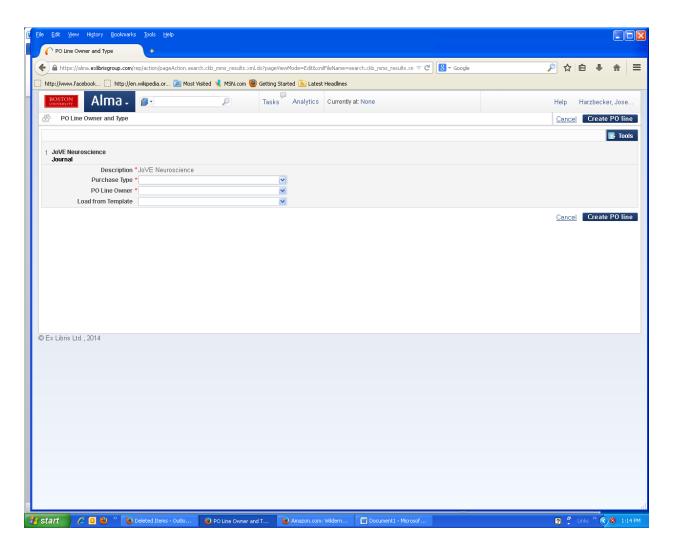
Appendix G ALMA Documents

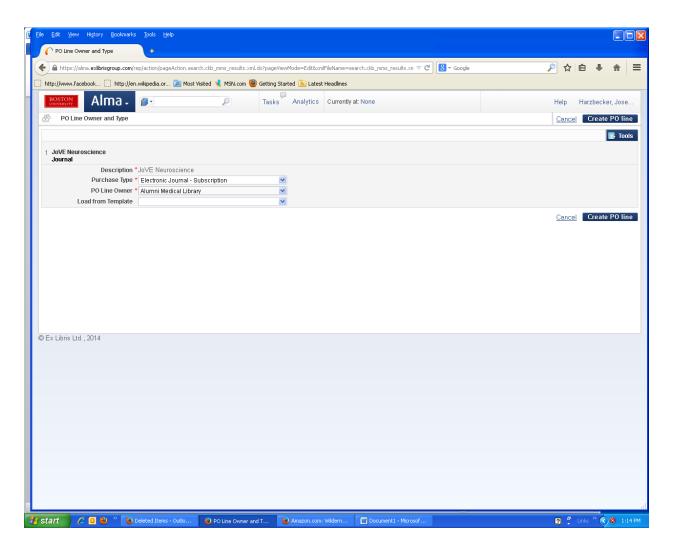
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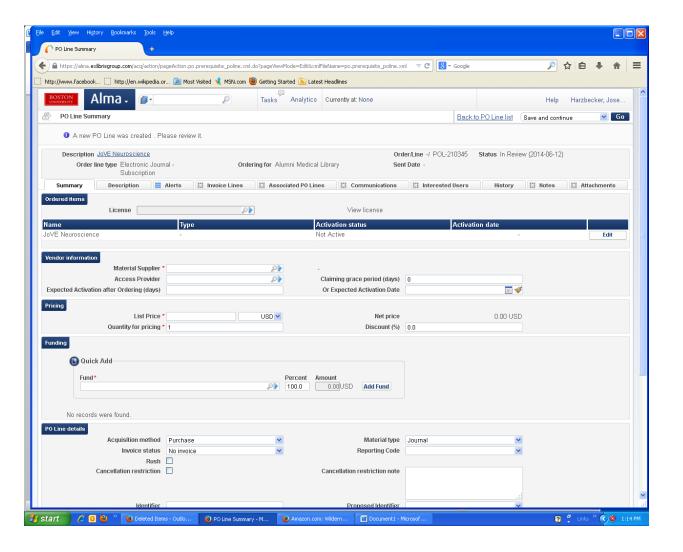
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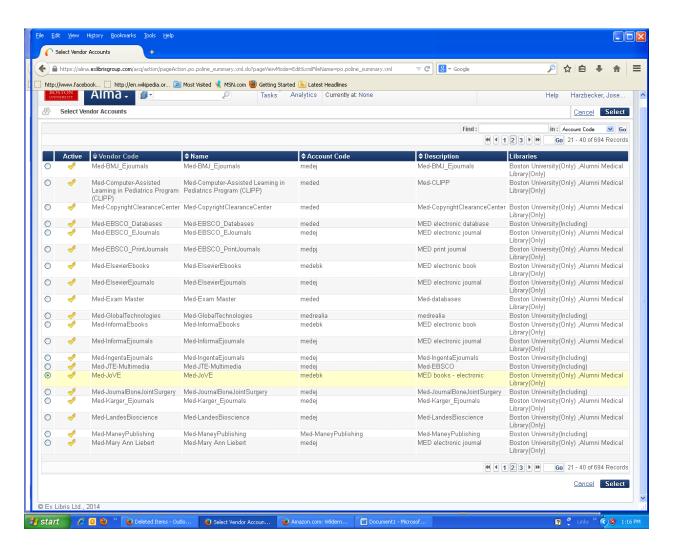
FIND THE RESOURCE AND CLICK ORDER

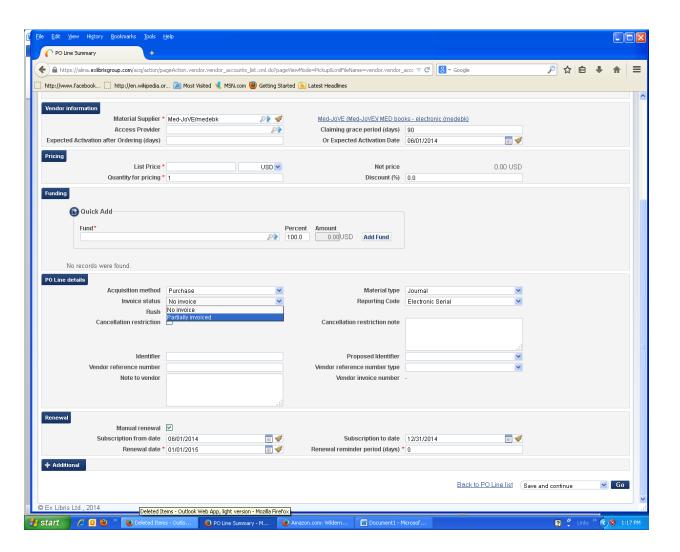




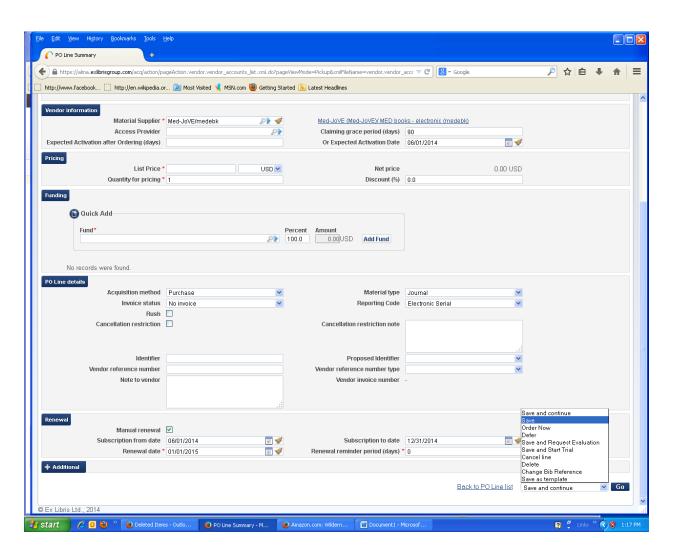




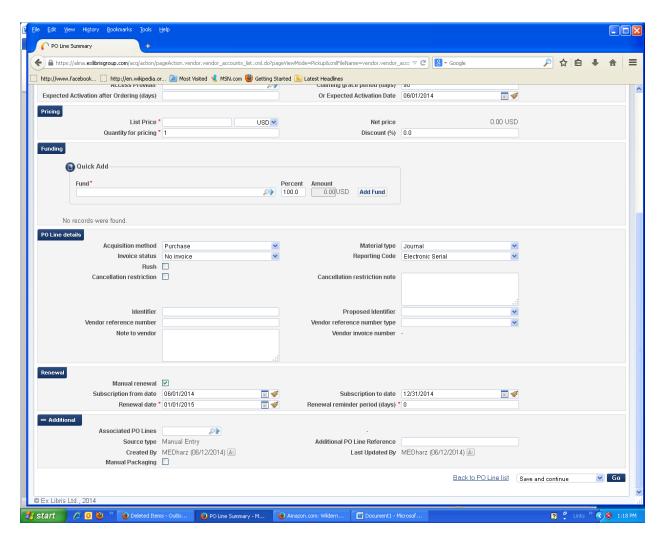




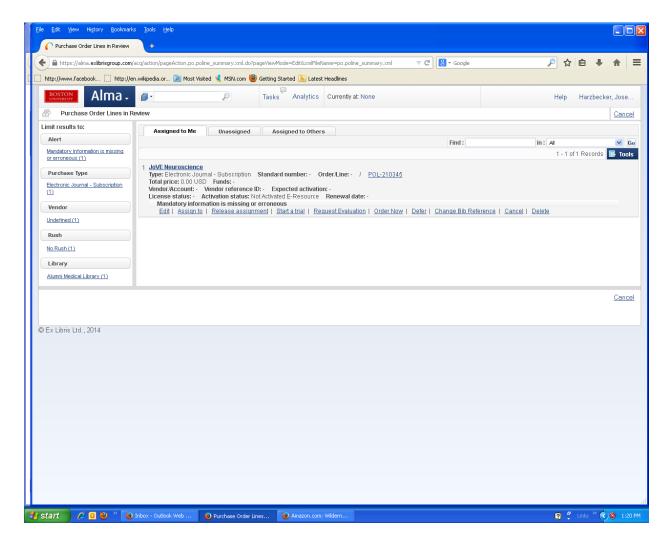
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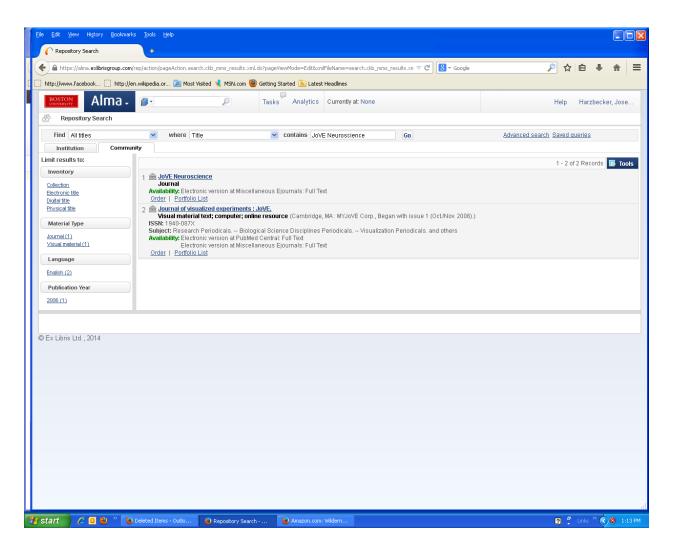
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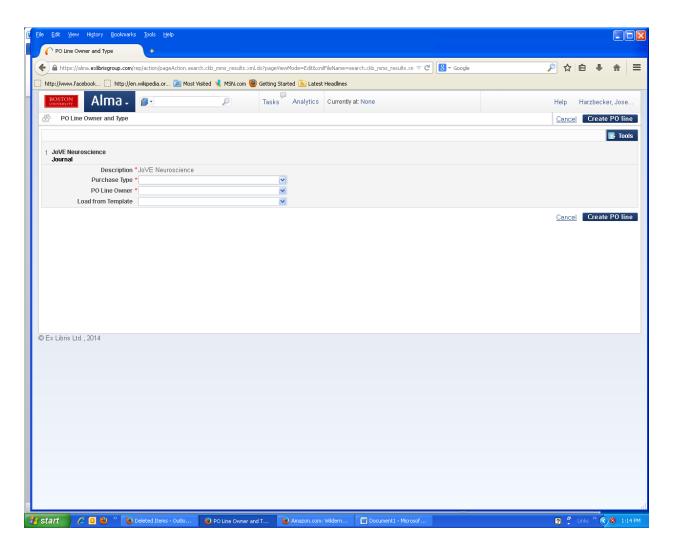


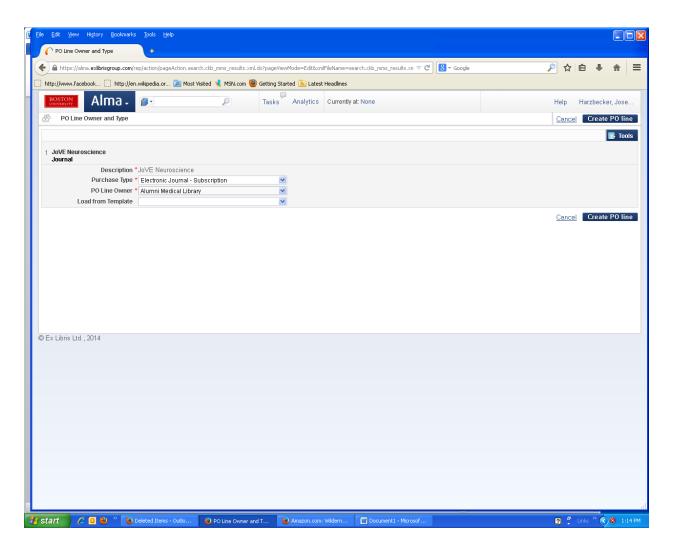
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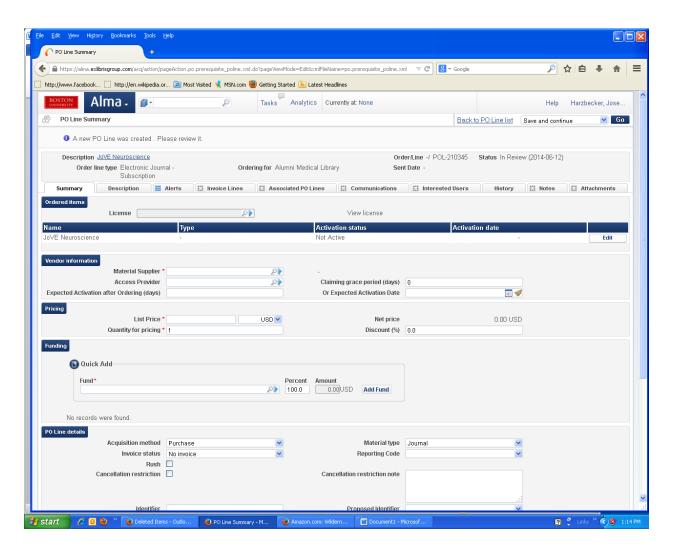
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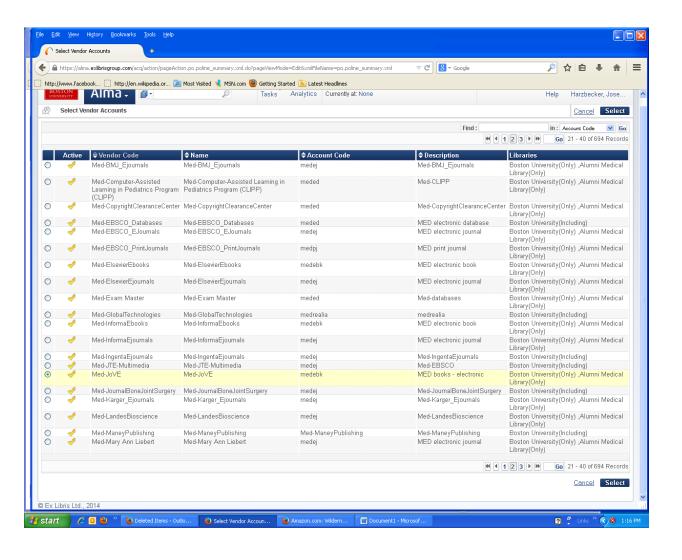
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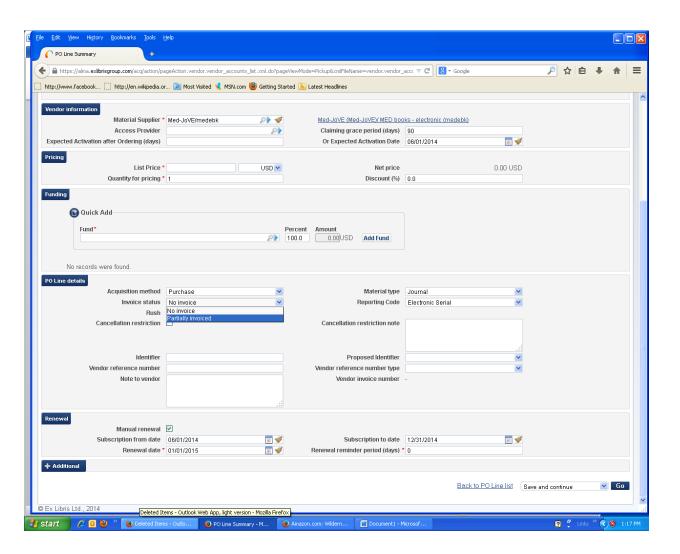




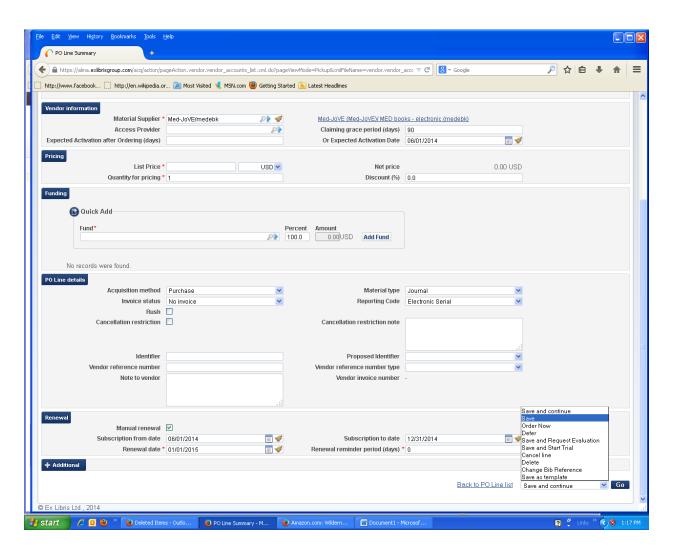




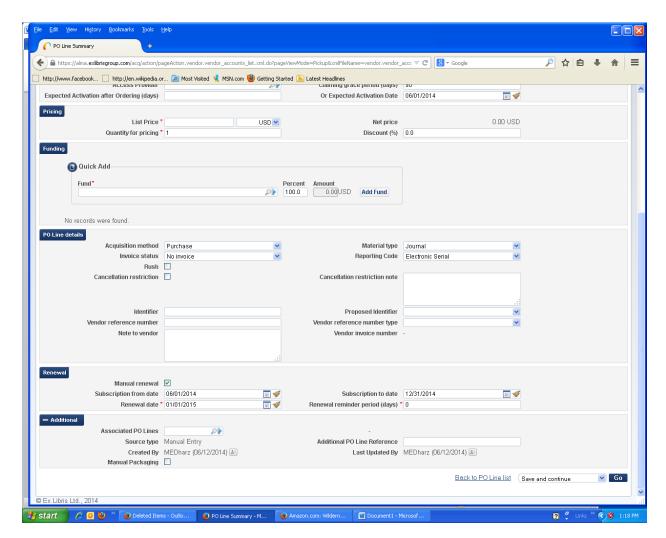




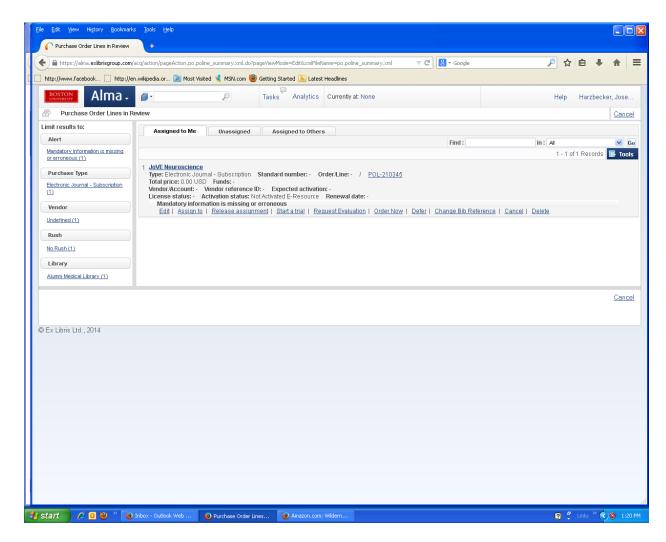
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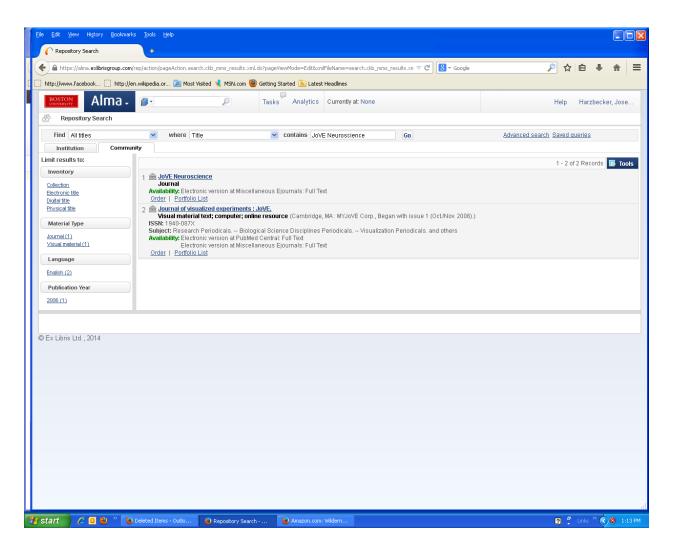
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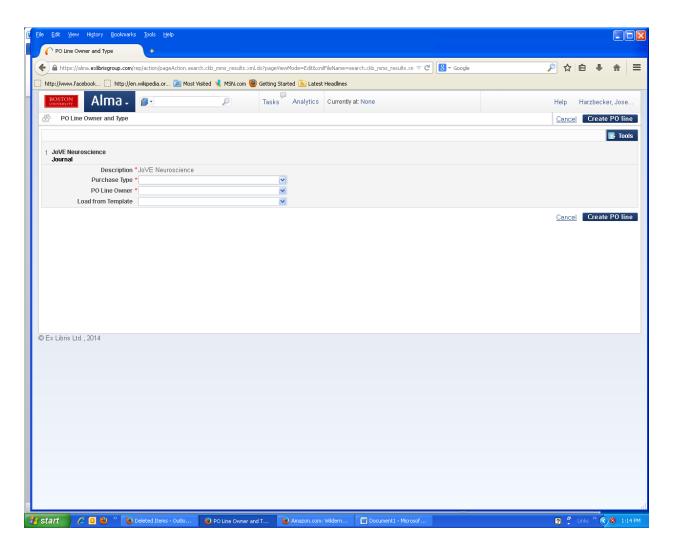


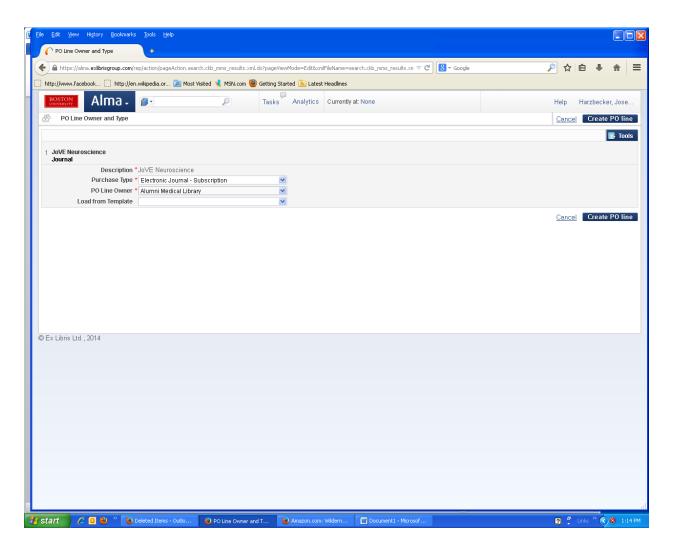
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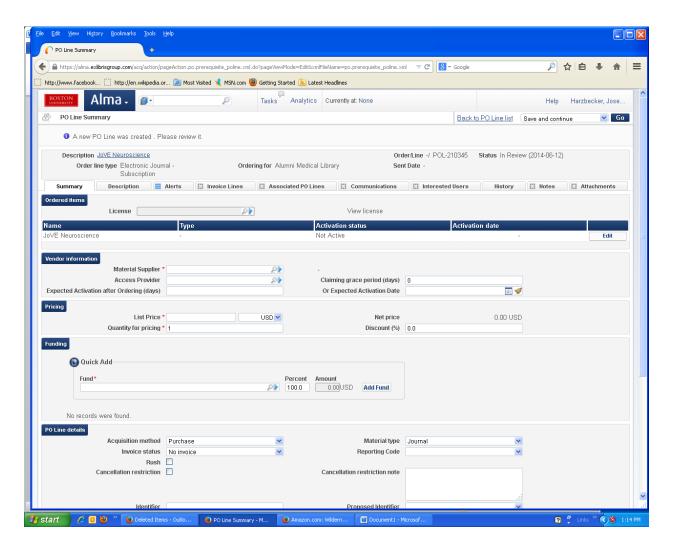
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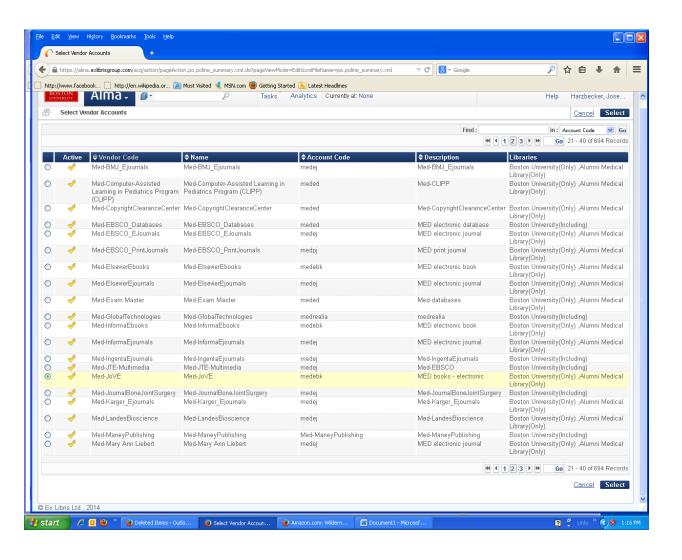
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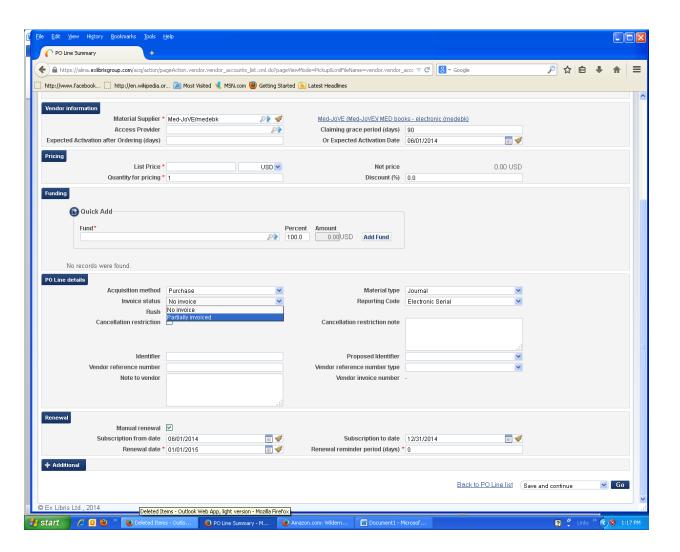




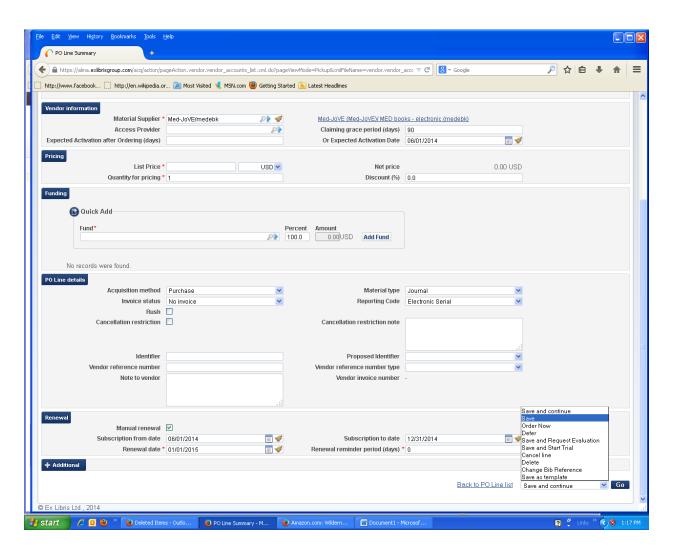




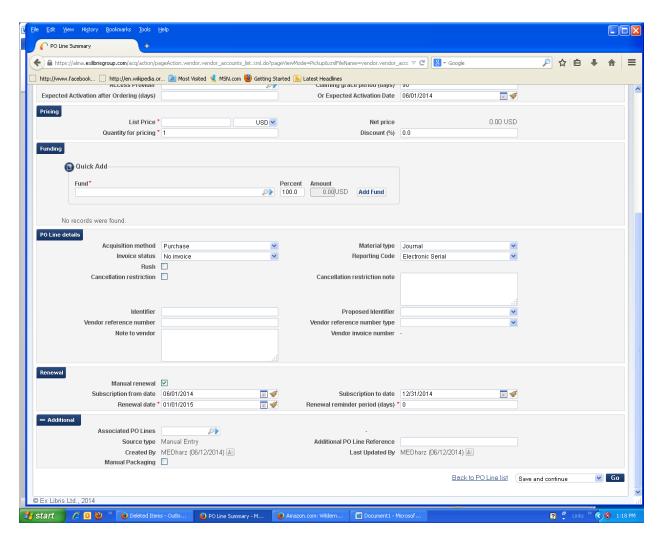




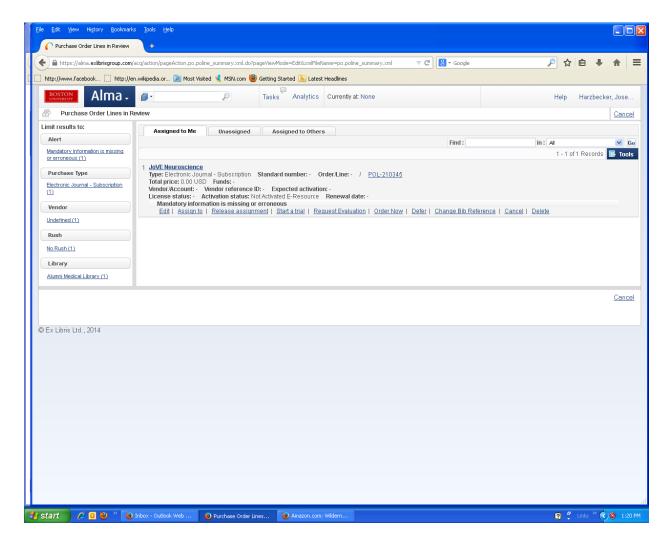
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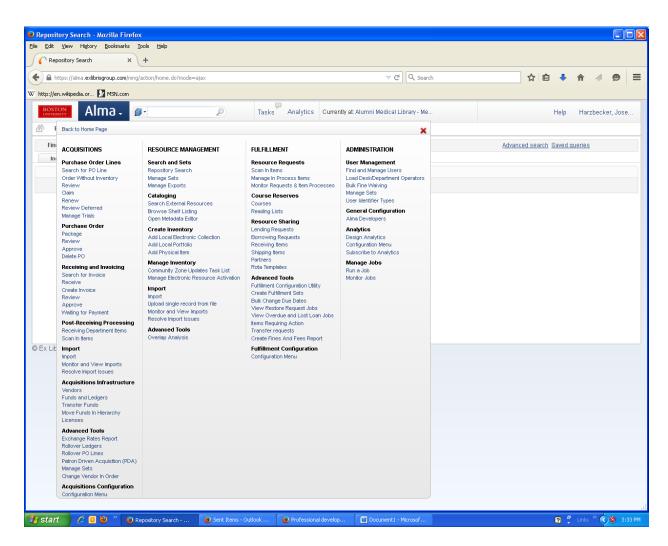
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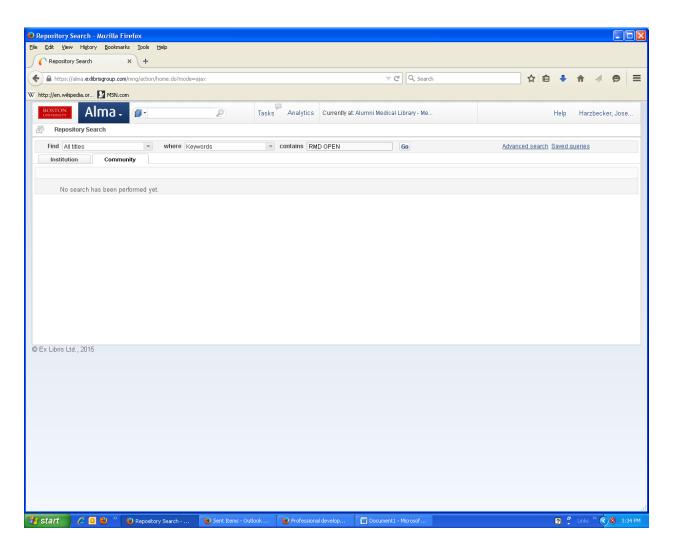
March 4, 2015

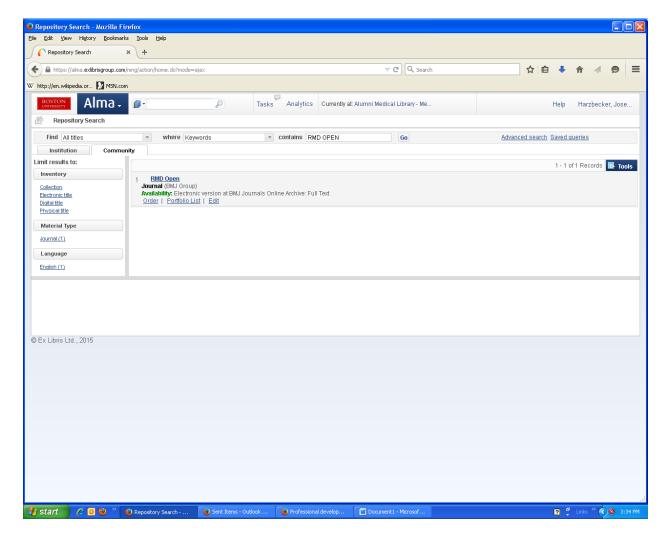
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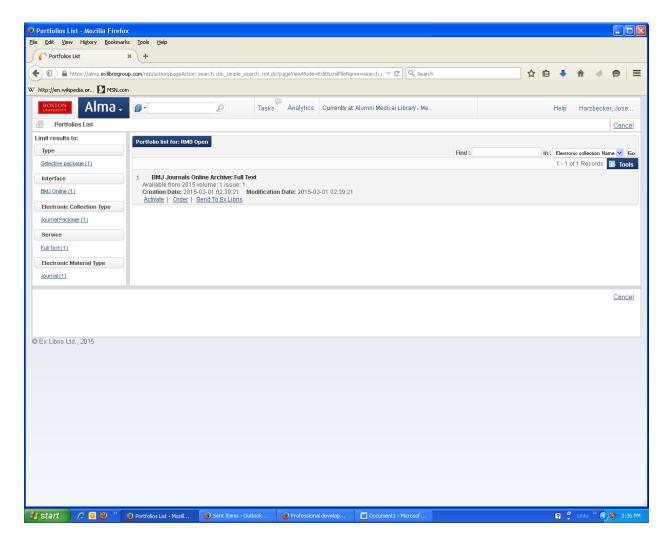
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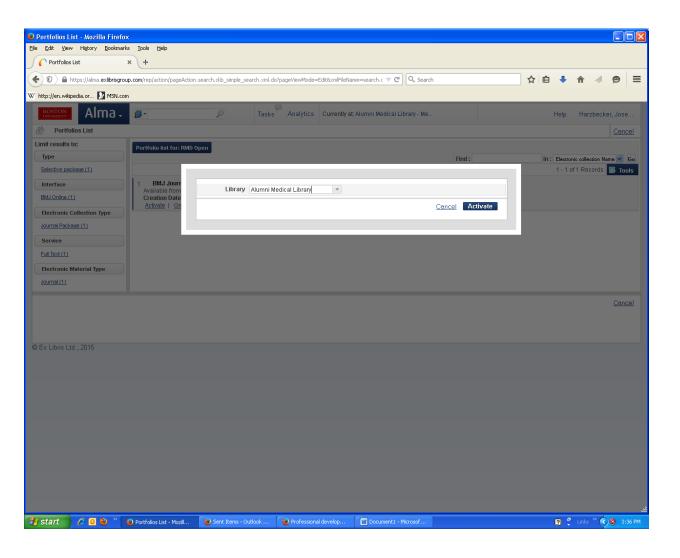
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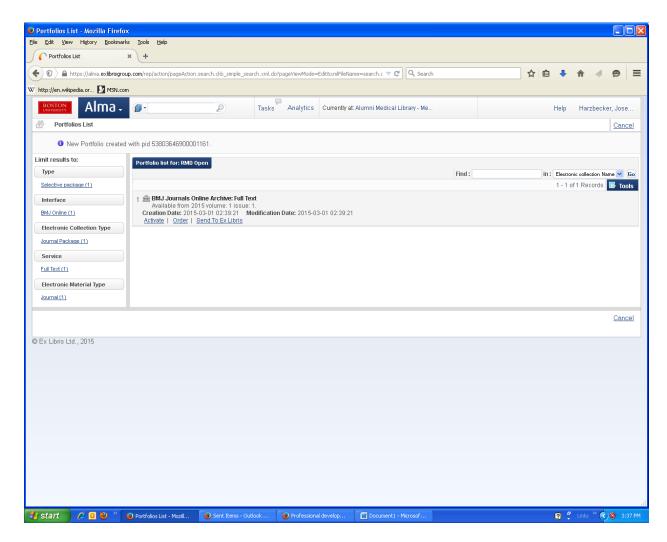
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POP UP SCREEN TO SELECT LIBRARY

SELECT AML AND ACTIVATE





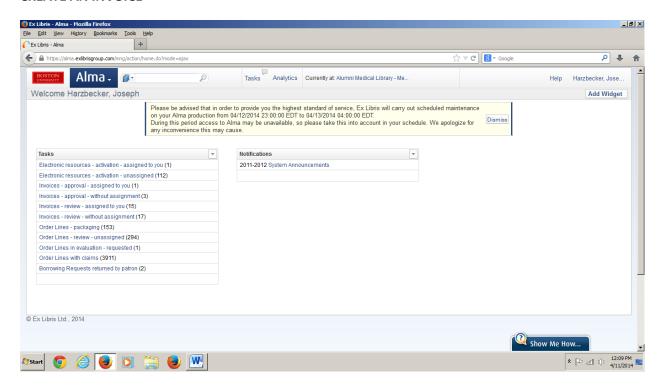
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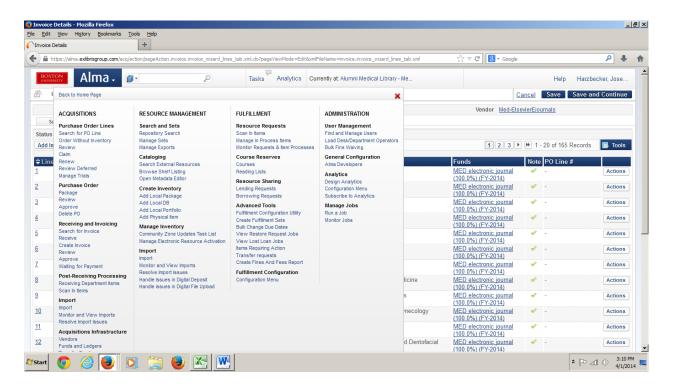
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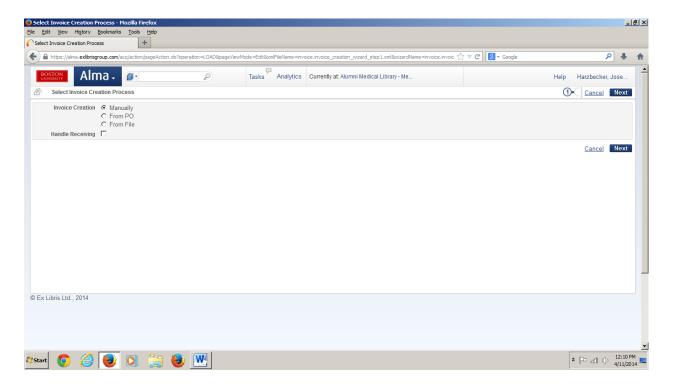
March 2014

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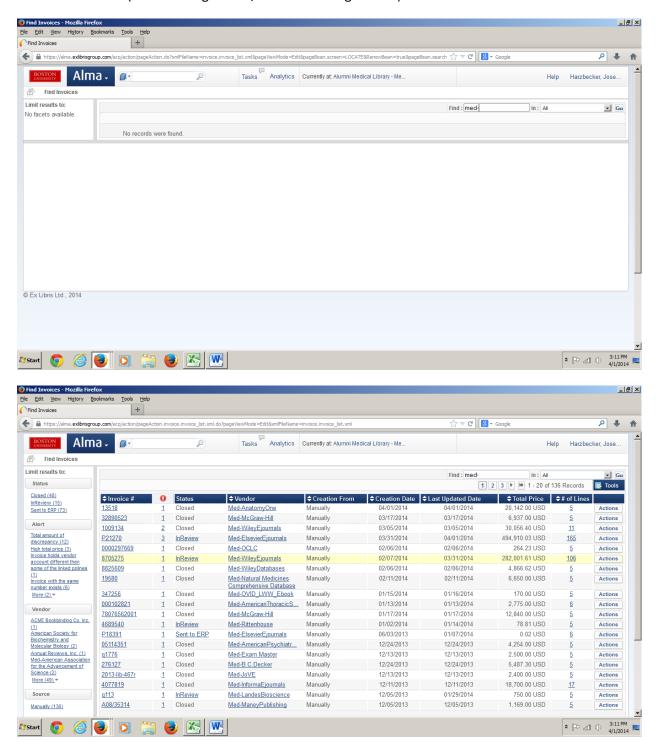
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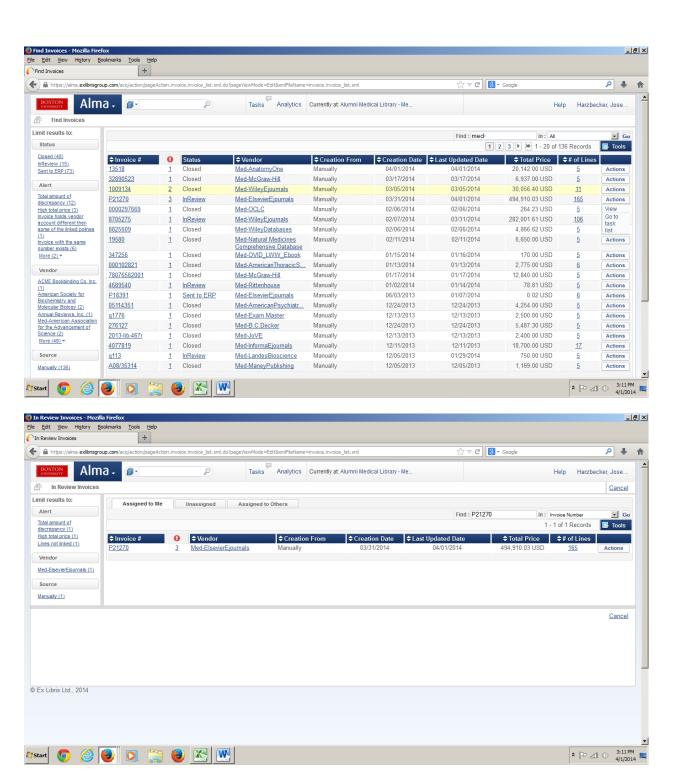


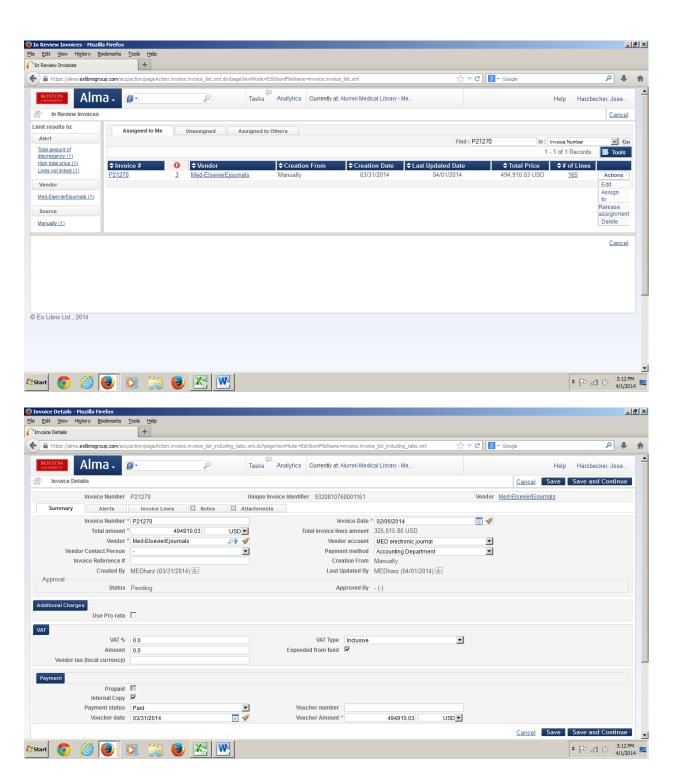


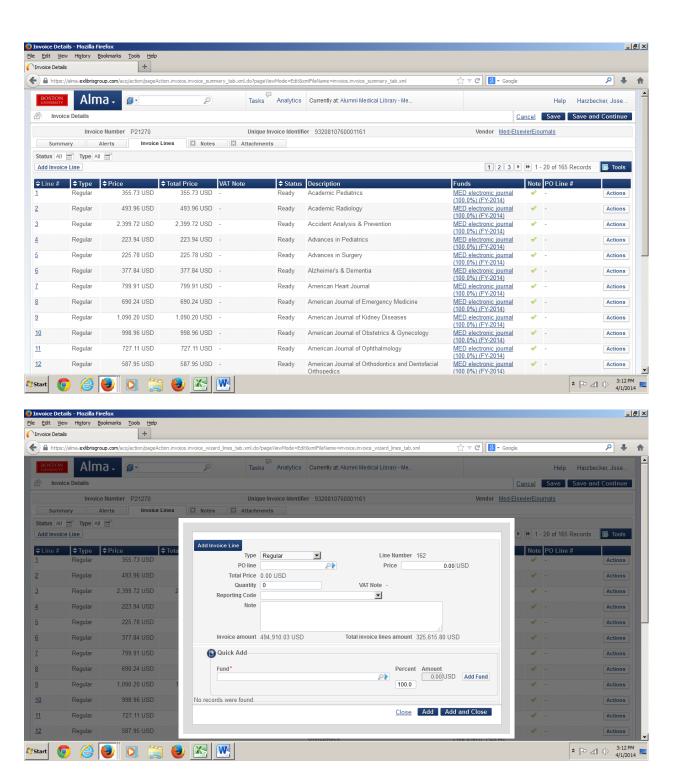


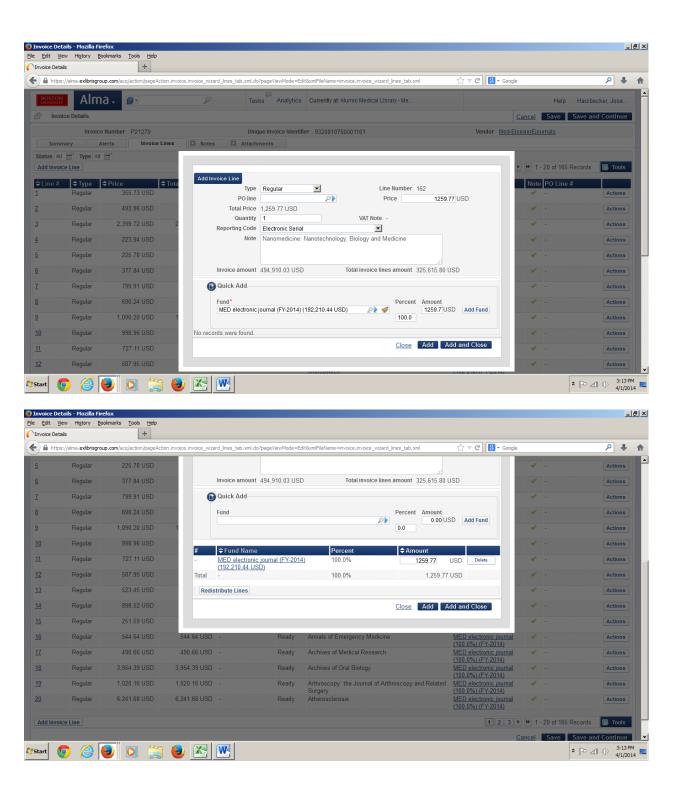
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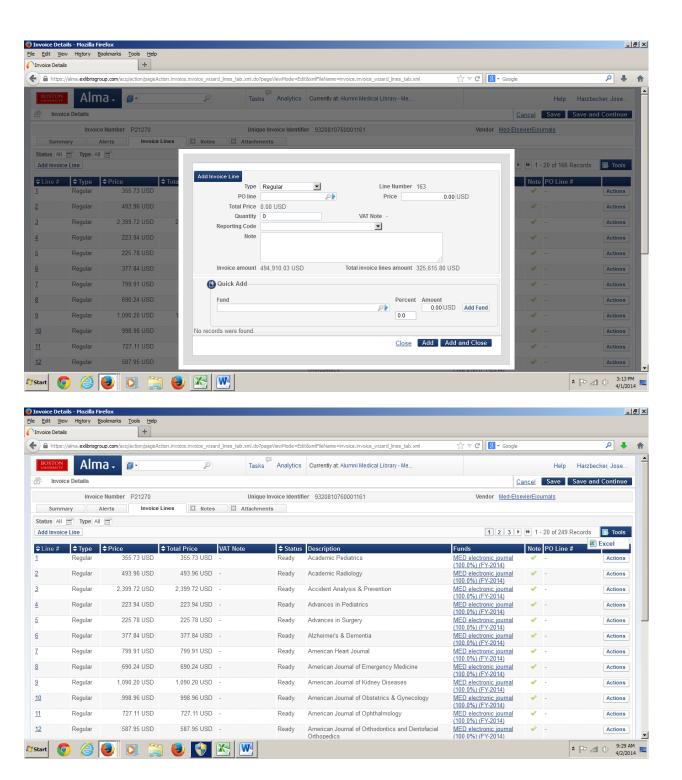


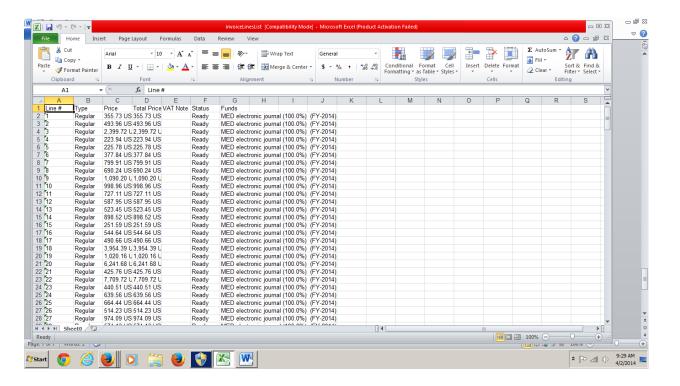




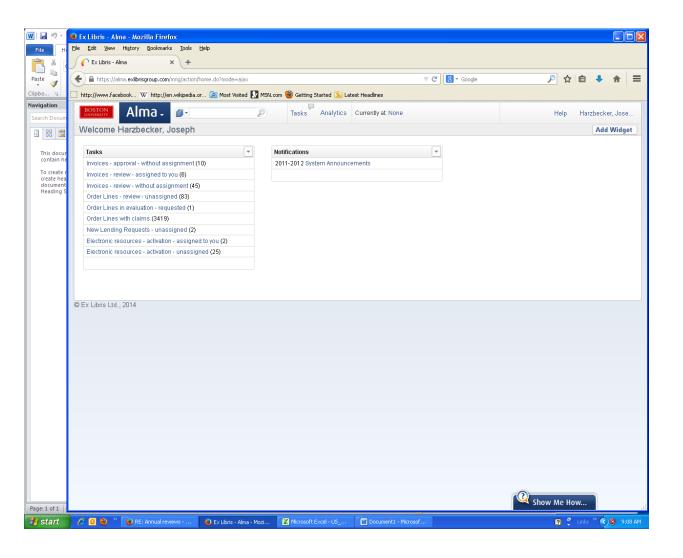


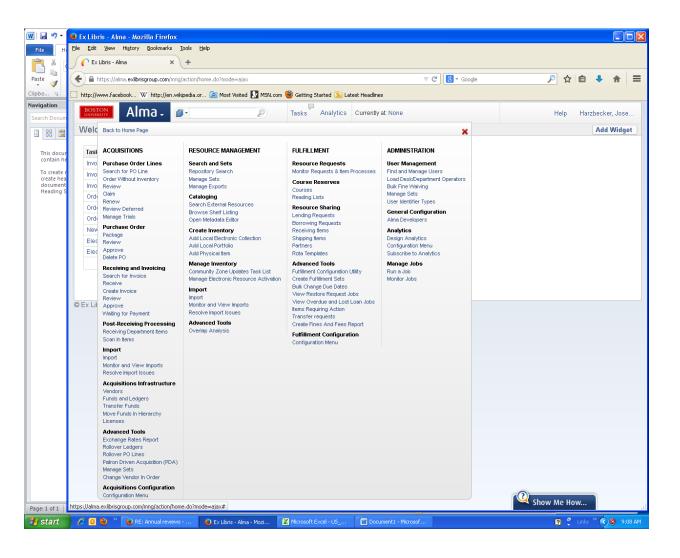


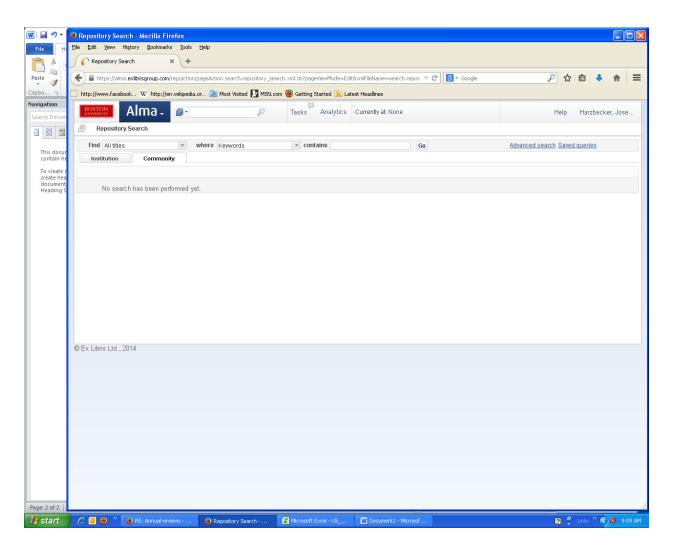


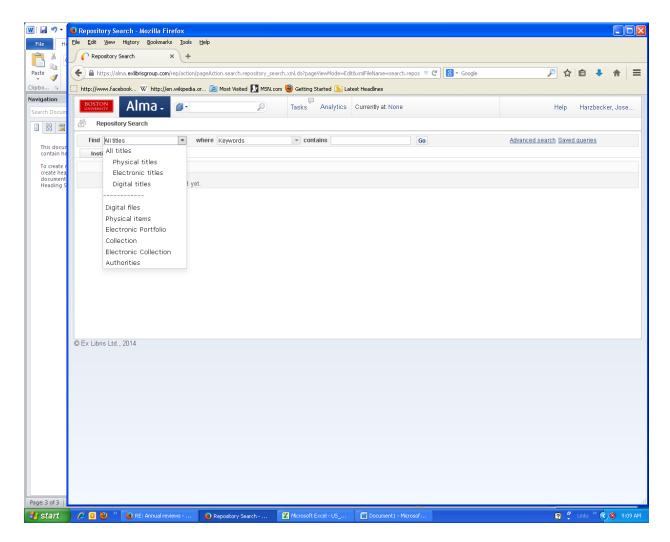


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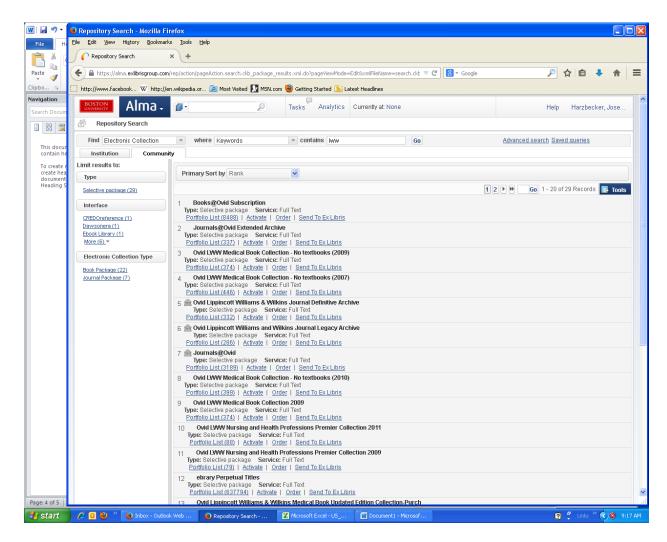






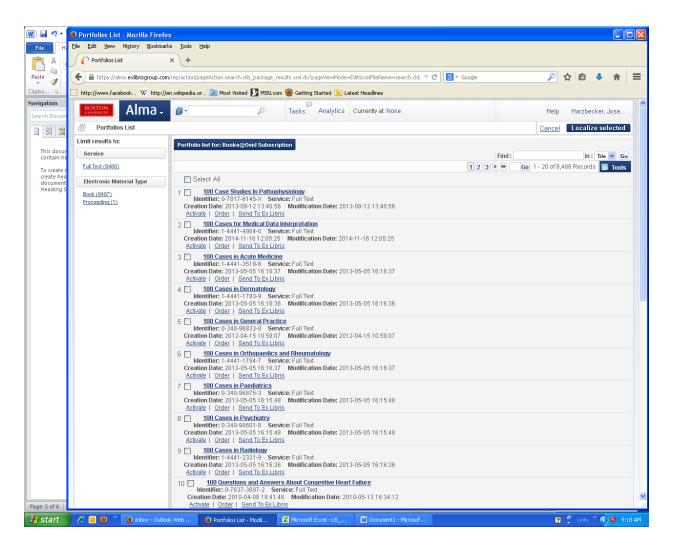
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Search for lww

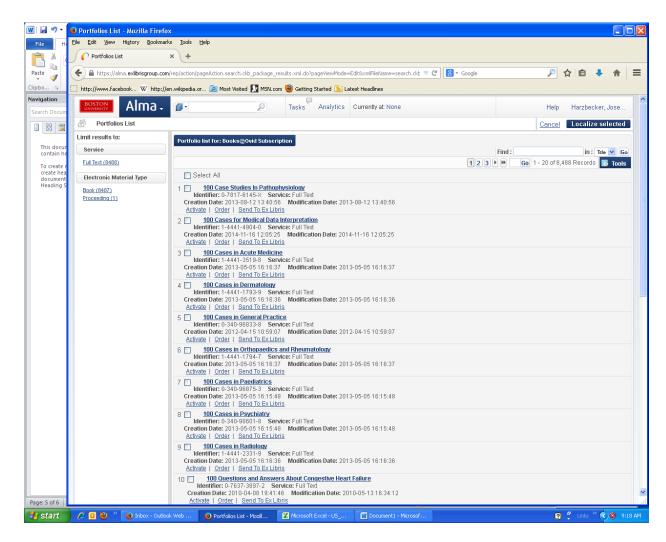


Select Books@Ovid Subscription

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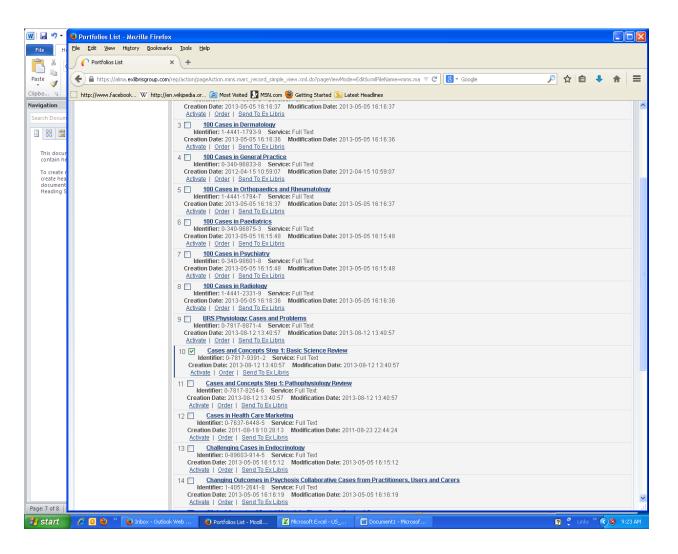


Aaron B. Caughey

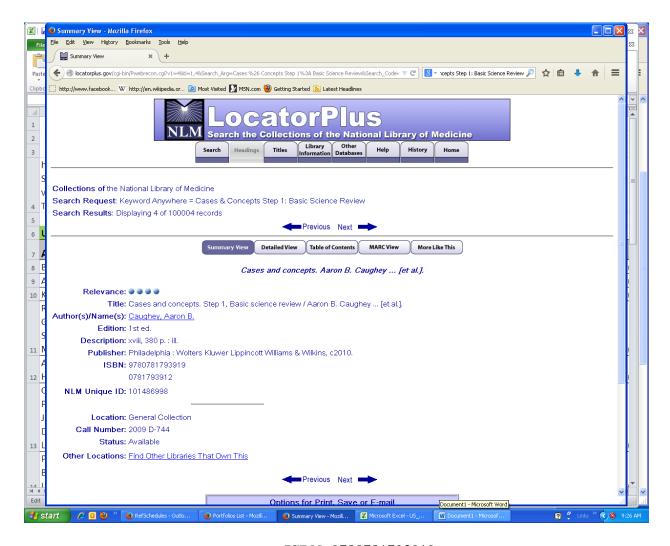
Cases & Concepts Step 1: Basic Science Review

First edition, 2010

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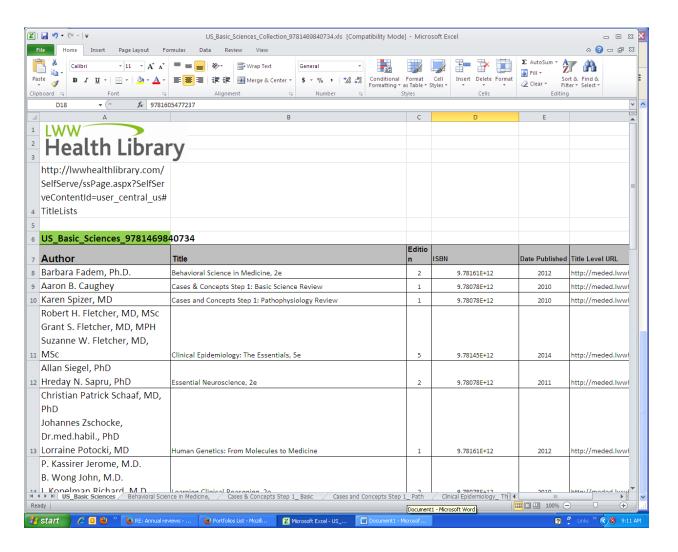


Just checking ISBNs

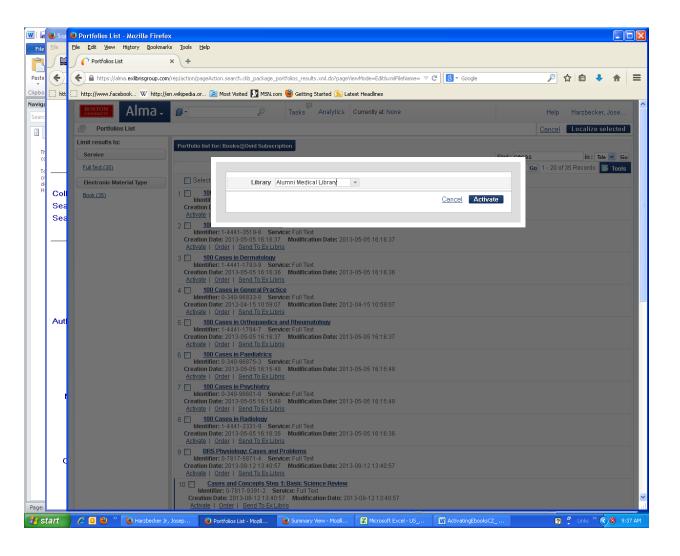


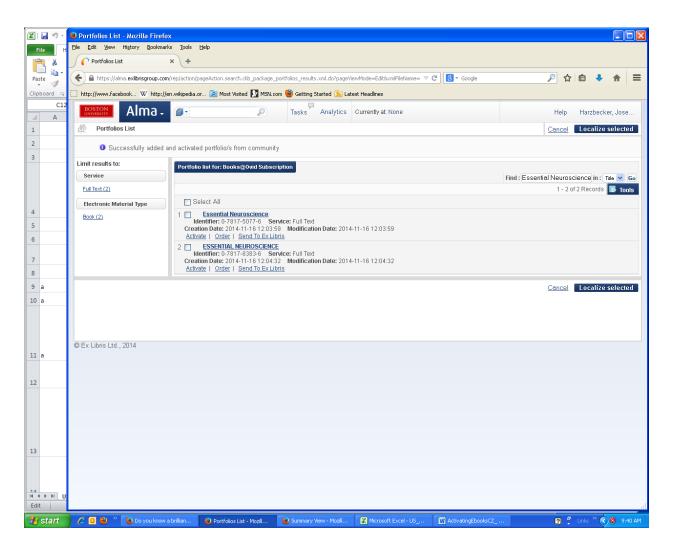
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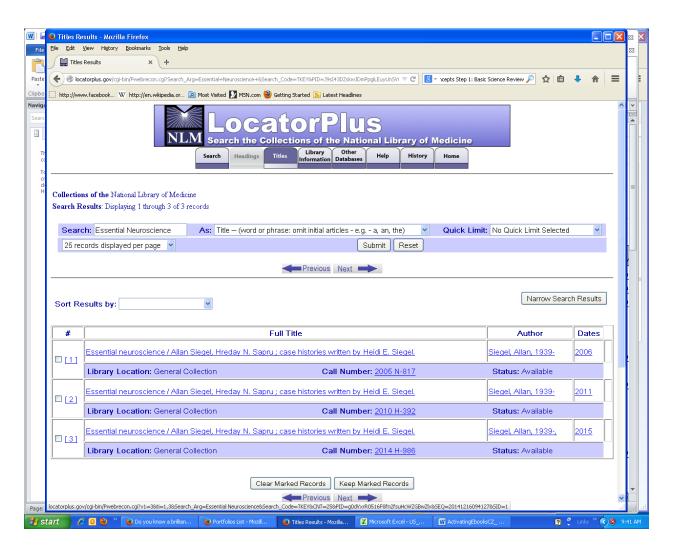


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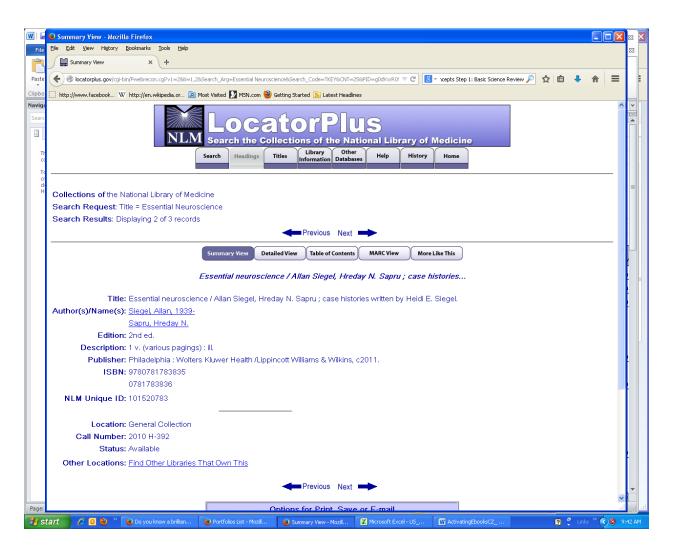


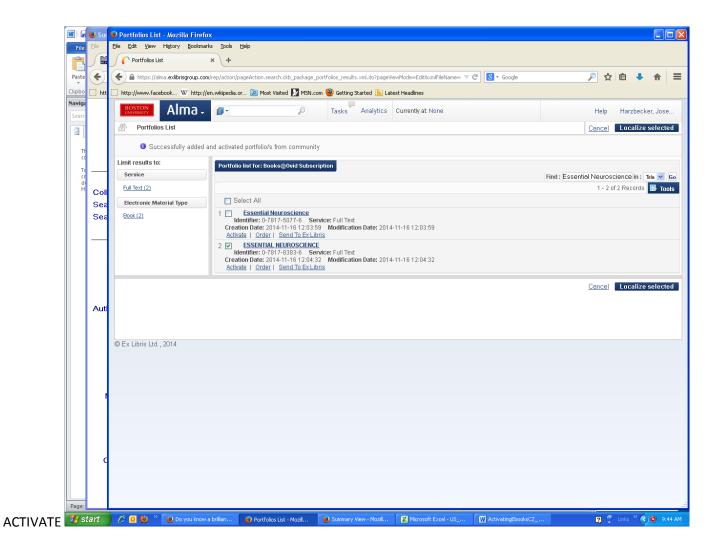
Two Essential Neuroscience we need 2nd edition. Check NLM



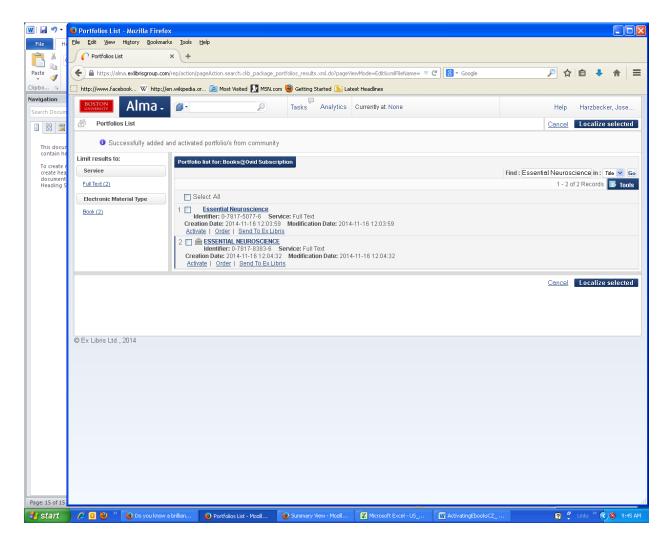
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ALMA lists 0781783836



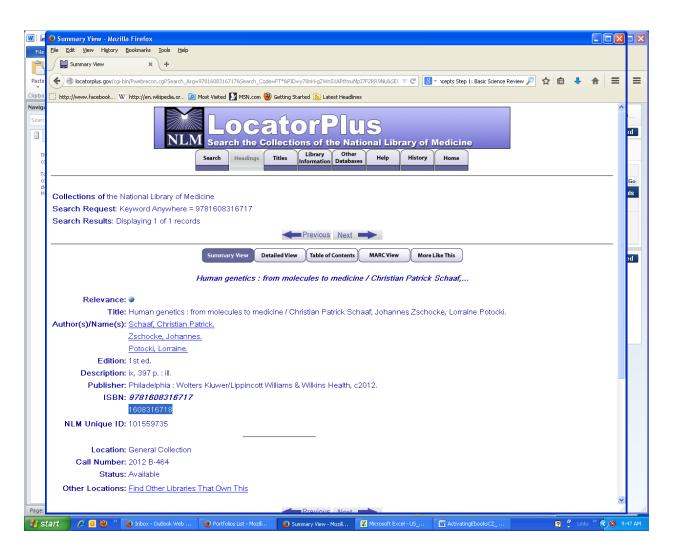


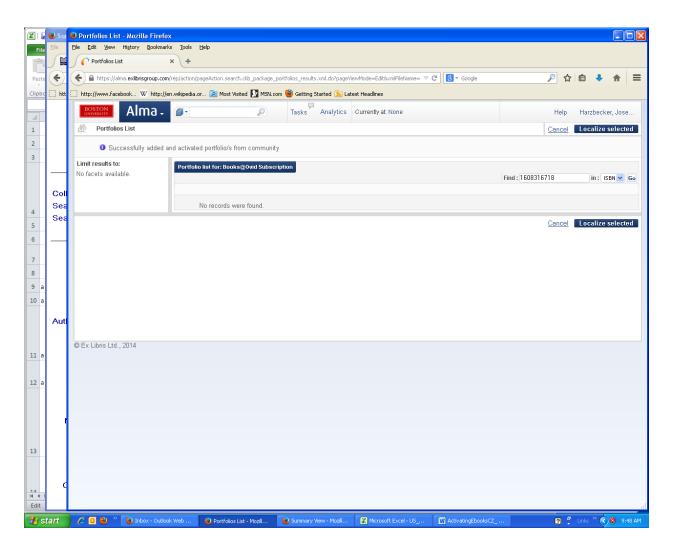
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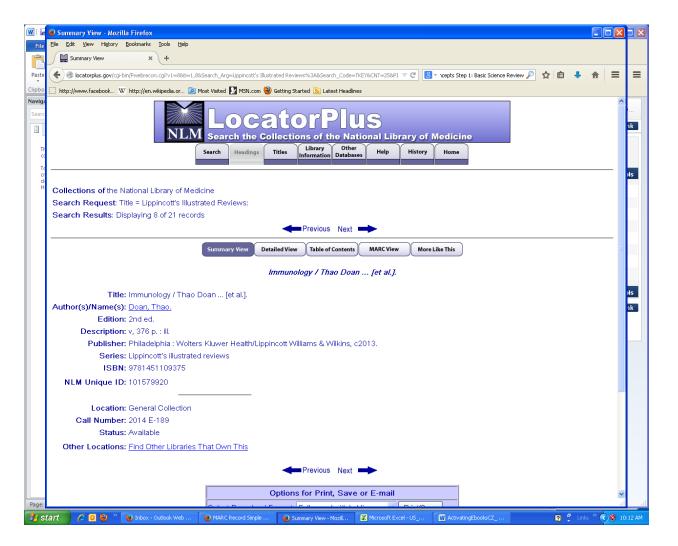
Tilte search = 0 in ALMA for

So go to NLM get the ISNS and search ALMA





No success, go to CZ and search for the ISBNS



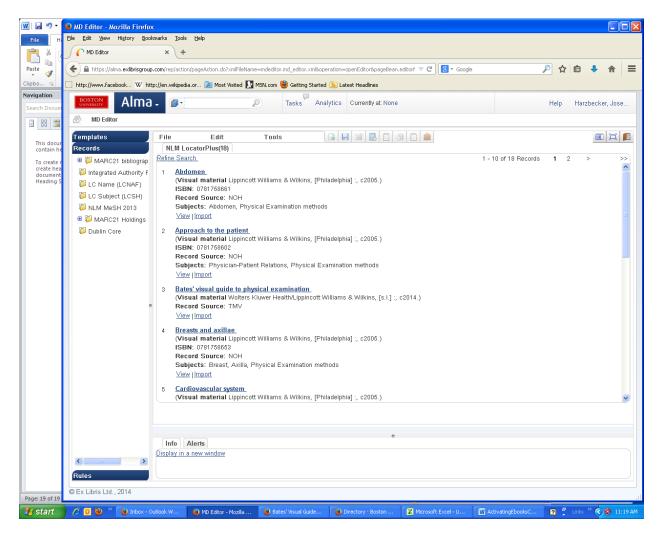
Nowhere in NLM or ALMA

Bates' visual guide to physical examination

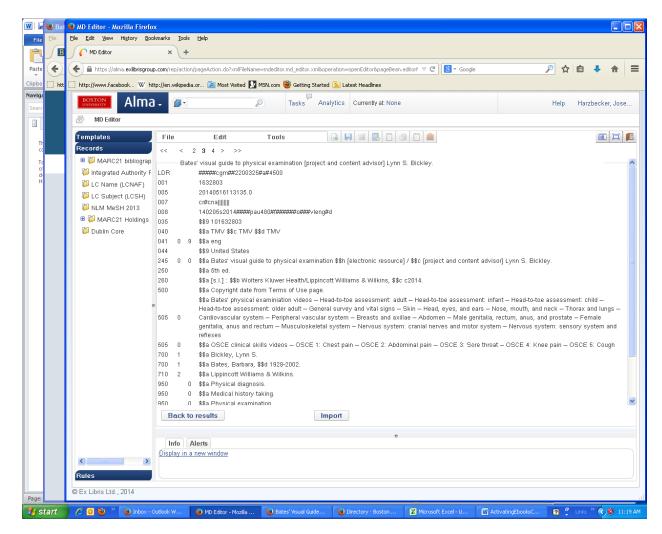
(Visual material Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, [s.l.]:, c2014.)

Go to Repository Search, search LC, British Library, WorldCat for a record to import, edit.

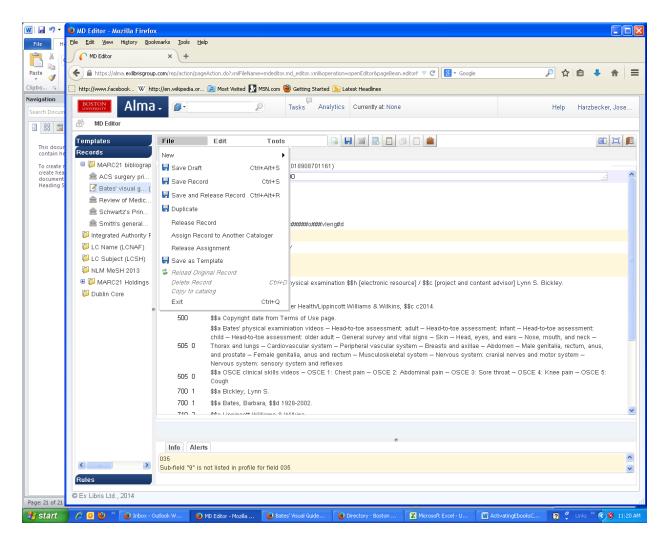
Will need 856 field with the URL and ezproxy



VIEW before IMPORTING

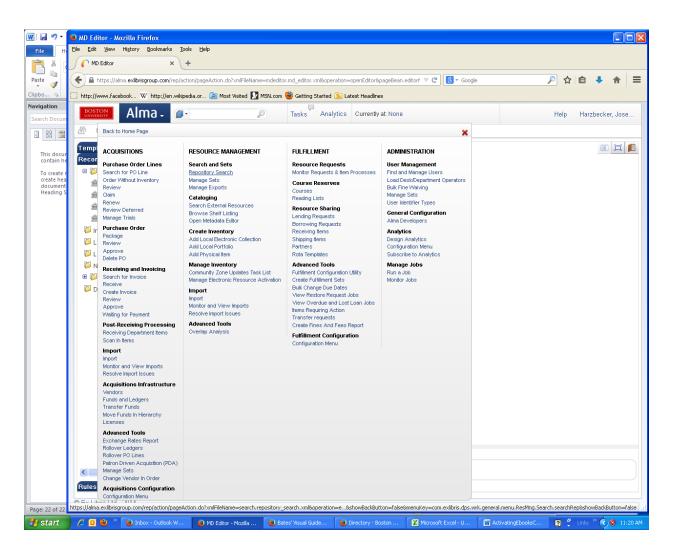


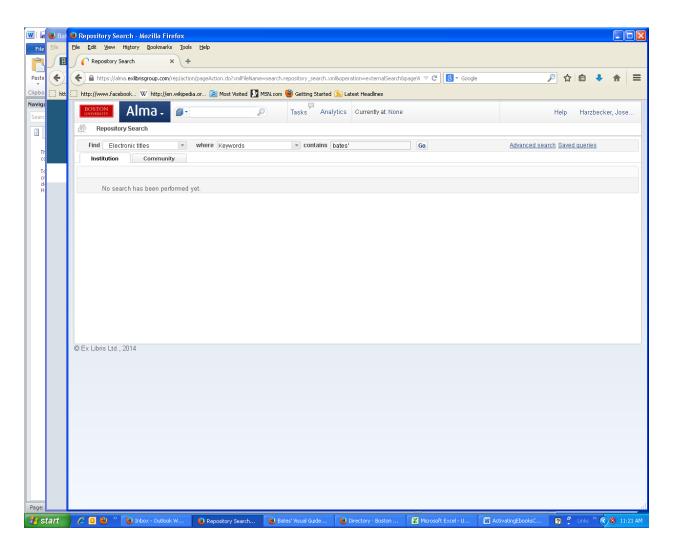
SAVE AND RELEASE RECORD



GO to REPOSITORY SEARCH

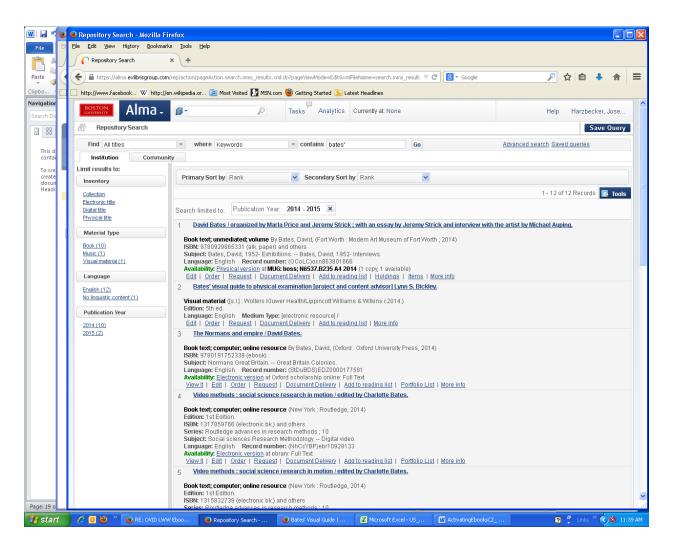
Search for Bates'

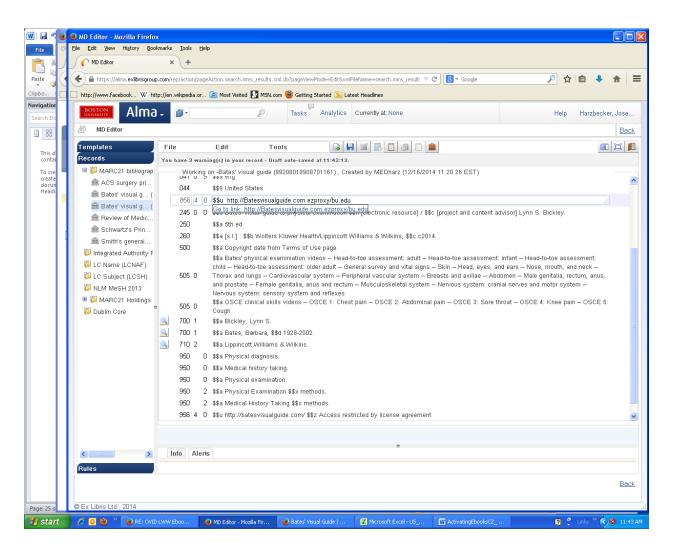




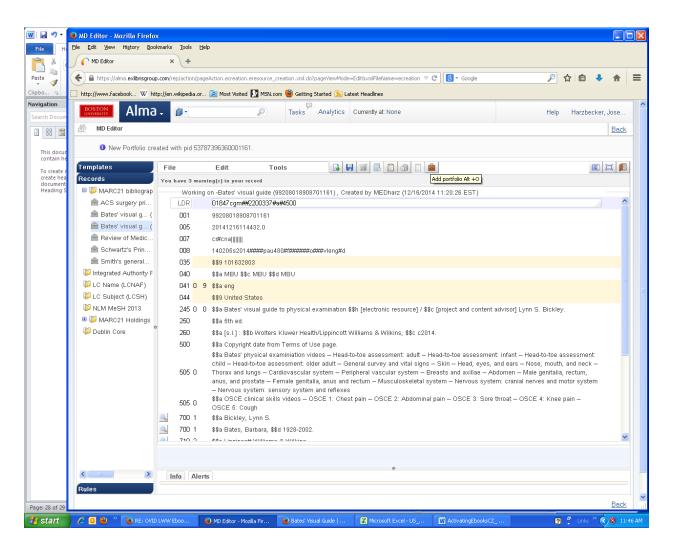
Many Bates'

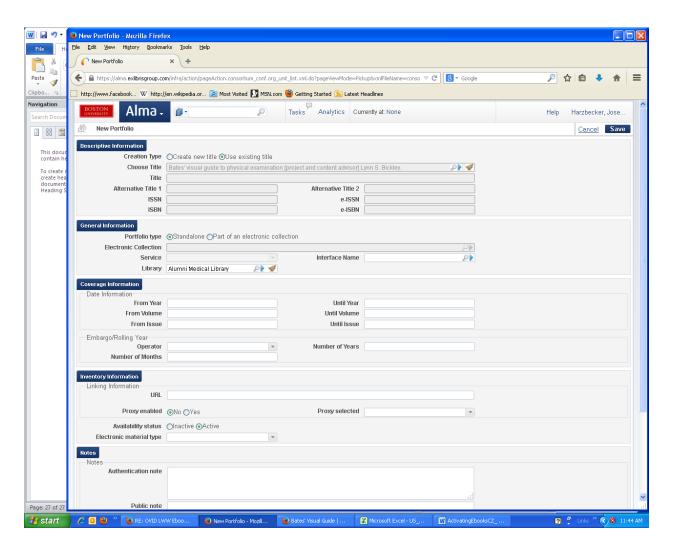
Limit by Publication Year 2014-2015

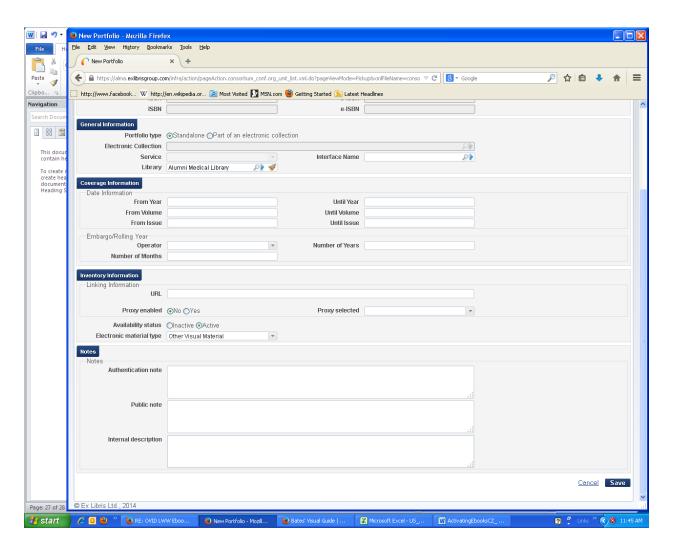


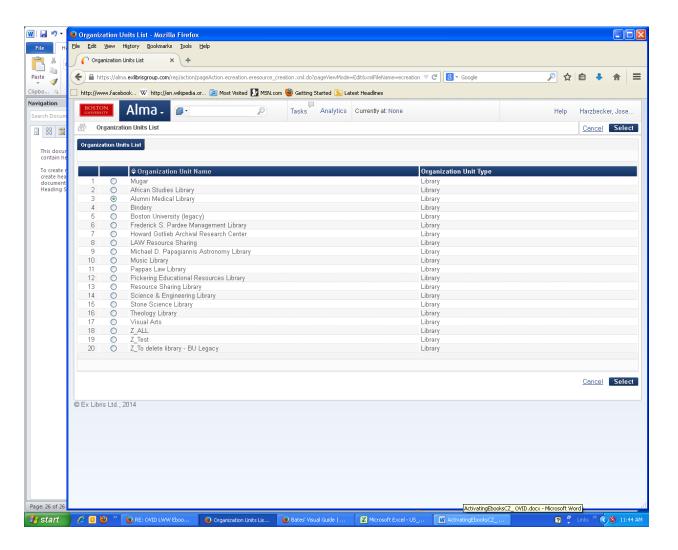


ADD PORTFOLIO (Library, Eresource type)





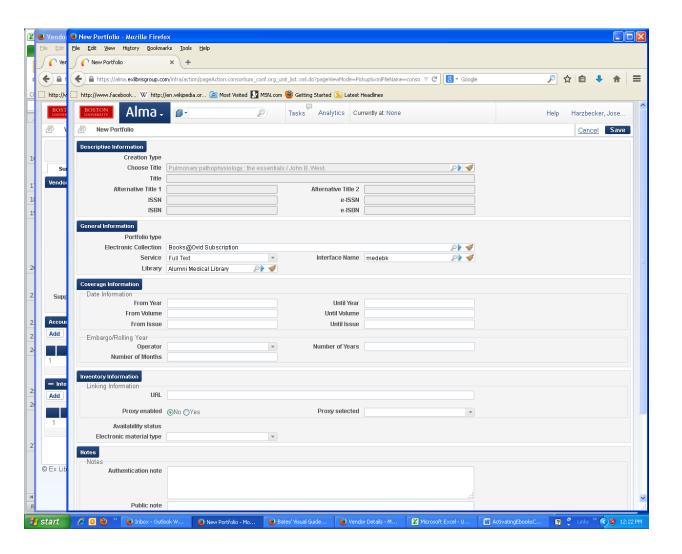


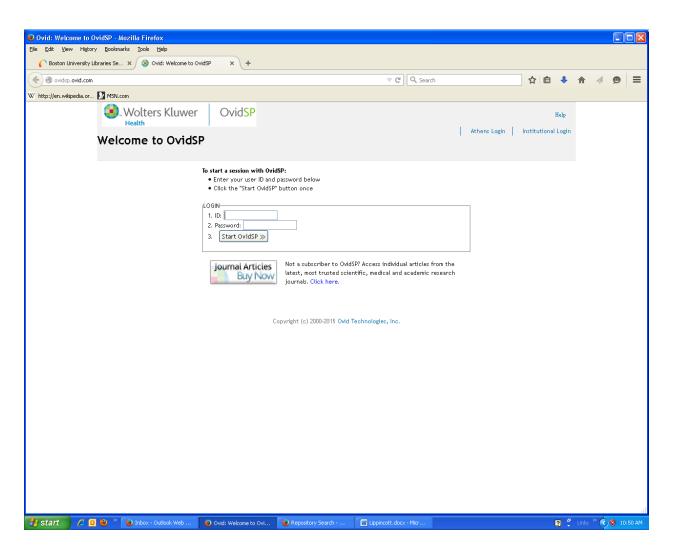


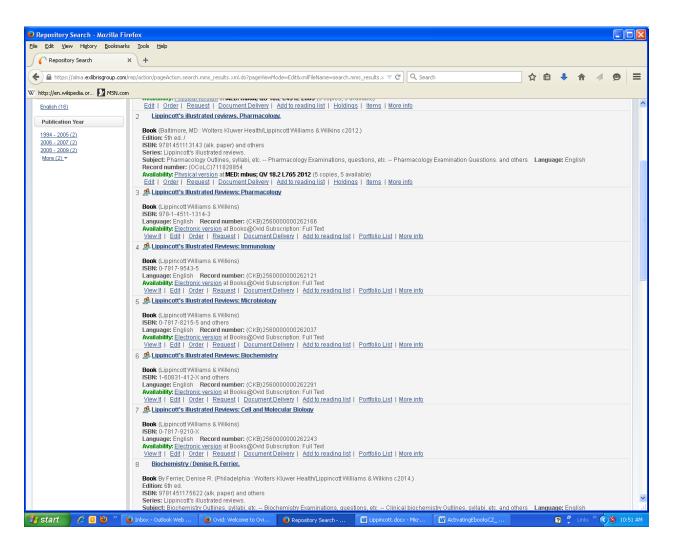
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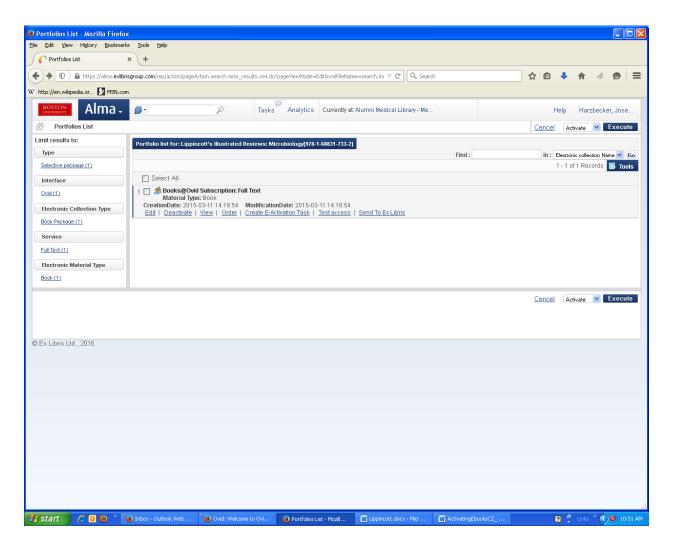
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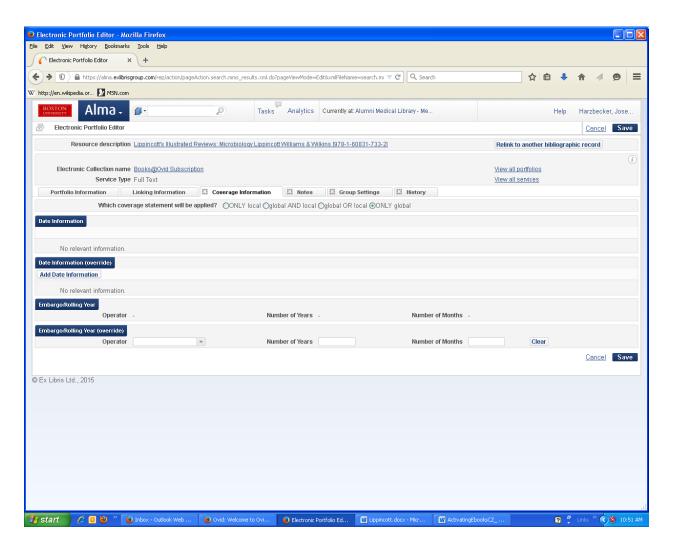
ADD PORTFOLIO LIBRARY, VENDOR ACCES CODE ELECTRONIC COLLECTION TYPE

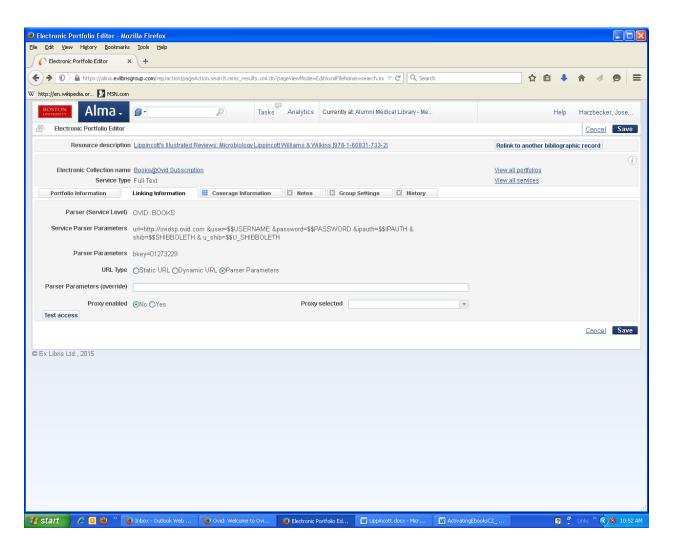


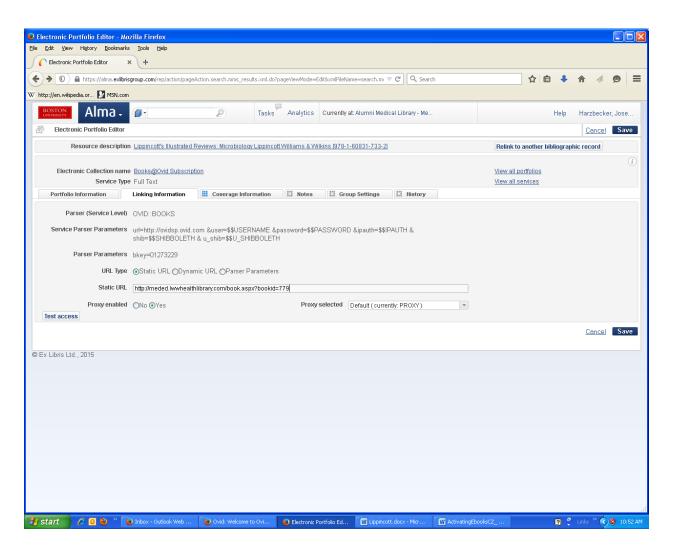


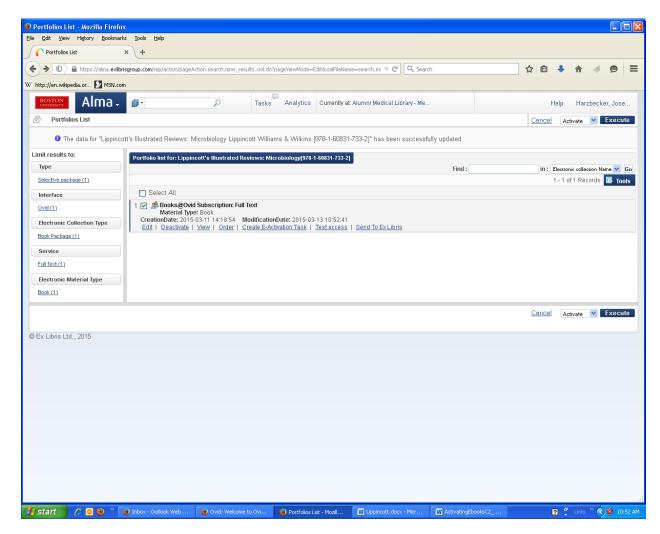




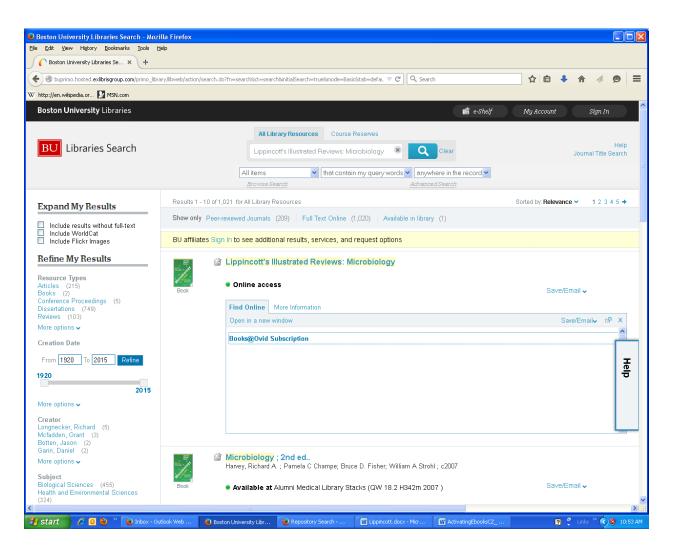


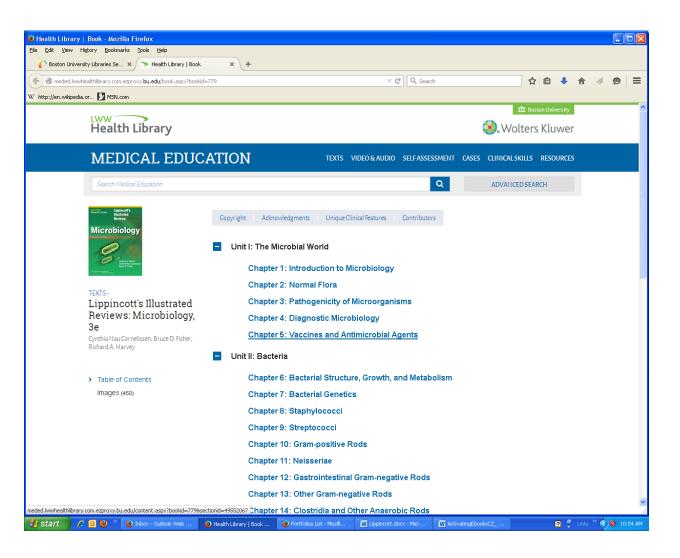






SEARCH PRIMO AGAIN





Appendix H WWW Site Identification and Evaluation Work Form

	Refe	nni Medical Library erence Department cation and Evaluation Work Form
Date:	Librarian:	Subject:
		NLM Call Number:
Site Location (URL):		
Site Producer:		
Unique features:		
Audience: Phys	sicians Nurses Pharm lents Administrators	acists Public Health Consumers Faculty Dentists Other
uudienoe: Phys Stud		
Audience: Phys	lents Administrators	Dentists Other
Audience: Physics Studies Stud	lents Administrators	Dentists Other
Audience: Physics Studies Studies	lents Administrators	Dentists Other
Audience: Physics Studies Studies	lents Administrators	Dentists Other
Audience: Physics Studies Studies	lents Administrators	Dentists Other

Appendix I BU Works Justification for Subscription or Purchase Example

This is regarding the STATRef electronic book renewal. The current access period is September 2014-September 2015. STATRef is the sole provider of institutional online access to this specific customized collection, cross-searchable electronic book titles. Most of the titles are dental, and are available only from this provider. The SR renewal also includes internal/clinical medicine titles which are necessary for clinical residents, students, faculty, and staff. These resources are included in our education activities as well, on both the Medical and Charles River Campuses.

Access to 40 titles is 24/7, 365 days a year on campus and off-campus. The period July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014 saw over 600 hours of search activity. Each year STATRef titles are evaluated for their usefulness and potential offering elsewhere. Concurrent user levels on some titles were negotiated for a better BU spend. STATRef continues to be a valuable collection of electronic books, essential work of students, faculty, researchers, and staff.

The information contained in this justification is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thank you, Joe

Joseph Harzbecker, MS(LS), MA, AHIP
Head of Reference and Electronic Collections Management
Boston University Medical Center
Alumni Medical Library
72 East Concord Street, L-12
Boston, MA 02118

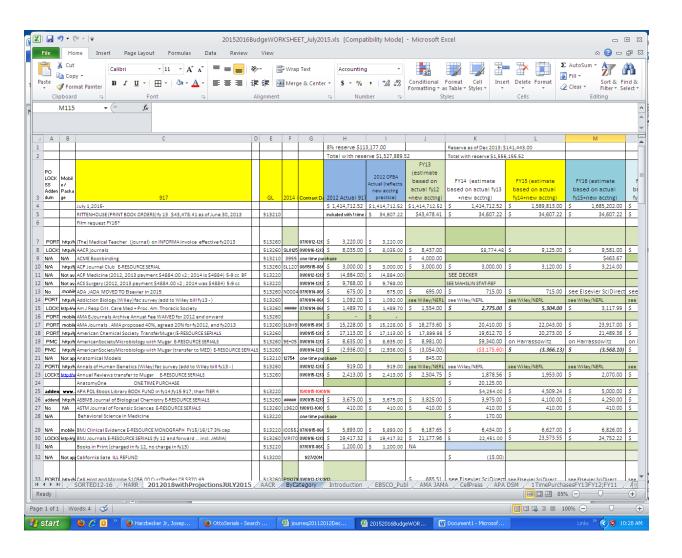
617-638-4253(phone) 617-638-4478(fax) harzbeck@bu.edu

Appendix J National Library of Medicine Classification



Accessed October 1, 2015 https://www.nlm.nih.gov/class/images/NLM_2012_Poster8x11_FINAL.pdf

Appendix K Budget Excel Sheet



Appendix L Budget Topsheet

American Association for Cancer Research (AACR)

FY 2015 FY 2016 Increase \$9,125.00 \$9,581.00 4.99%

July 2014-June 2015

COUNTER Report Number of Successful Full-

Text Article Downloads: 13,365

Cancer Discovery 753
Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers & Prevention 1377
Cancer Immunology Research 242
Cancer Prevention Research 325
Cancer Research 5859

Clinical Cancer Research 3102 Molecular Cancer Research 747 Molecular Cancer Therapeutics 960

Appendix M Impact Statement



Library Impact Statement

The BU Libraries welcome the opportunity to work with faculty and staff to assess the readiness of the libraries to serve newly proposed programs. The library impact statement will focus on the current strengths and weaknesses of the collections and services in meeting both the scholarly resource and pedagogical needs of proposed programs. It will also address library staffing, and budgetary implications.

Please contact the University Librarian as early in the proposal development process as possible. The University Librarian will put specialist librarians in contact with faculty so that all parties can develop an understanding of the proposed program, the process of assessment, and expectations. The University Librarian will ensure a timely report on the readiness of the libraries to support the proposed program and the impact on the libraries.

Outline for Library Impact Statement

- 1. Overall assessment of the readiness of the libraries to support the proposed program. Such an assessment might include evaluative descriptions of the:
 - a. Current relevant collections of monographs, journals, and databases in the particular discipline and interdisciplinary areas.
 - Available and potential new services for research and pedagogical assistance including reference, data management, interlibrary loan, and consortial agreements.
 - c. Any special collections available at BU or Boston Library Consortium (BLC) libraries
 - d. Any relevant datasets
- 2. Recommendations for specific core resources (e.g., journals, databases, datasets etc.) essential to support the proposed program.
- 3. Budgetary impact for the libraries.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

APRIL 2015

As an institution dedicated to the search for truth through teaching, scholarship, and research, Boston University is committed to excellence and integrity in all its endeavors. In this way, Boston University will maintain the trust and confidence of both the University community and the public. The University's reputation is one of its most valuable assets.

Boston University trustees, officers, and employees are expected to undertake their responsibilities on the University's behalf with diligence and professionalism and to comply with the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and fairness. This includes, but is not limited to, being respectful of the rights of others and forthright in all dealings with members of the University community as well as third parties; protecting the privacy of confidential information; and compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. University representatives should not place their personal interests above the best interests of the University; even the appearance of impropriety must be avoided.

A. Scope.

This Code of Ethical Conduct applies to all Boston University trustees, officers, and employees (collectively, the "Covered Parties"). It is not intended to replace, and may be supplemented by, specific University policies that have been adopted in the past and that may be adopted in the future. This Code may be amended or supplemented from time to time by the Board of Trustees or the Audit Committee of the Board.

B. Purpose.

The University has upheld and will continue to uphold the highest levels of ethics and integrity in all its affairs. To this end, this Code of Ethical Conduct serves (1) to emphasize the University's commitment to ethical conduct and compliance with the law; (2) to set forth basic standards of ethical and legal behavior; (3) to provide reporting mechanisms for known or suspected ethical or legal violations; and (4) to help prevent and detect wrongdoing.

Given the variety and complexity of ethical questions that may arise in the course of carrying out the University's business, this Code can serve only as a general guide. Confronted with ethically ambiguous situations, Covered Parties should keep in mind the University's commitment to the highest ethical standards and seek advice from appropriate sources so as to ensure that this commitment is honored at all times.

C. Ethical Standards.

1. Conflicts of Interest.

Trustees, officers, and employees of Boston University serve the public trust and are required to fulfill their responsibilities with care and loyalty. All decisions and actions of the board and the administration are to be made for the sole purpose of advancing the best interests of the institution and the public good. The integrity of Boston University must be protected at all times, and the fiduciary relationship of trustees, officers, and employees to Boston University must be honored in both actuality

and appearance. A conflict of interest exists when a University representative's direct or indirect personal interests are inconsistent with or interfere with the best interests of the University. The University's Conflict of Interest Policy sets forth in detail the standards and procedures to be followed when dealing with situations that may present a conflict of interest.

Corporate Opportunities.

Covered Parties owe a duty to the University to advance its legitimate interests whenever possible, and they are prohibited from taking for themselves opportunities that are discovered through the use of University property, information, or position without the prior written consent of the University. No Covered Party may use University property, information, or position for improper personal gain, and no employee may directly or indirectly compete with the University.

3. Fair Dealing.

Whenever they act on the University's behalf, and regardless of whether they are dealing with colleagues or third parties, Covered Parties are required to act honestly, in good faith, and with professionalism. No Covered Party may take unfair advantage of another person through harassment, manipulation, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other unfair practice. Stealing proprietary information, possessing trade secret information that was obtained without the owner's consent, or wrongfully inducing such disclosures by past or present employees of other organizations is prohibited.

4. Confidentiality.

Covered Parties must maintain the confidentiality of confidential information entrusted to them, except when disclosure is authorized by an appropriate officer of the University or required by law. Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors or other third parties or harmful to the University or its constituencies if disclosed; it also includes information that third parties have entrusted to the University. The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after employment ends.

5. Protection and Proper Use of University Assets.

Covered parties should protect the University's assets and ensure their proper and efficient use. Theft, carelessness, and waste have a direct impact on the University's operations. Any suspected incident of fraud or theft should be immediately reported for investigation. University facilities and equipment should not be used for non-University business, although incidental personal use may be permitted.

The obligation of Covered Parties to protect the University's assets includes, but is not limited to, its proprietary information. Proprietary information includes intellectual property such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, as well as business plans, databases, records, employment information, and any unpublished financial data and reports. Unauthorized use or distribution of this information violates University policy and may also be illegal and result in criminal and/or civil liability.

6. Compliance with Laws, Rules, and Regulations.

Obeying the law, both in letter and in spirit, is the foundation on which the University's ethical standards are built. In conducting the affairs of the University, Covered Parties must comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations at all levels of government in the United States and in any other

jurisdiction in which the University does business. Although not all Covered Parties are expected to know the details of these laws, it is important to know enough about applicable federal, state, and local laws to determine when to seek advice from supervisors or other appropriate personnel. When in doubt, ask.

7. Timely and Truthful Public Disclosures.

Covered Parties involved in the preparation of financial and other reports and documents (and information included therein) filed with or submitted to federal, state, and local authorities by the University are required to make disclosures that are full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable. They may not knowingly conceal or falsify information, misrepresent material facts, or omit material facts necessary to avoid misleading the authorities or the University's independent auditors. The same standards apply to other public communications made by the University.

8. Significant Accounting Deficiencies.

The President and the Senior Vice President, CFO, and Treasurer should promptly bring to the attention of the Audit Committee any information he or she may have concerning (a) significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which could adversely affect the University's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data or (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the University's financial reporting, disclosures, or internal control over financial reporting.

D. Administration.

1. In General.

This Code of Ethical Conduct has been adopted by the Board of Trustees and is to be administered by or at the direction of the Audit Committee of the Board. In general, matters arising under this Code involving University trustees and officers are subject to the review of the Audit Committee. Matters involving other Covered Parties are subject to the review of a Compliance Committee consisting of the University Provost; the Medical Campus Provost; the Vice President and General Counsel; the Senior Vice President, CFO, and Treasurer; the Senior Vice President for Operations; the Senior Vice President, Senior Counsel, and Board Secretary; the Associate Vice President for Internal Audit; the Associate Vice President for Compliance; the Chief Human Resources Officer, and such other members as may be appointed by the President.

2. Reporting Known or Suspected Violations.

University trustees and officers are required to report promptly any known or suspected violations of this Code to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. All other Covered Parties should bring any known or suspected violations to the attention of their supervisors or the Compliance Committee, anonymously and confidentially through EthicsPoint (an independent reporting service), at 1-866-294-8451, www.bu.edu/ethics, or Boston University Compliance Committee, c/o EthicsPoint, P.O. Box 230369, Portland, Oregon 97223, or by clicking here. No retaliatory action of any kind will be permitted against anyone making such a report in good faith, and the University's Audit Committee will strictly enforce this prohibition.

3. Accountability for Violations.

If the Audit Committee or the Compliance Committee (or a designee) determines that this Code has been violated, including (without limitation) by failure to report a violation or by withholding information relating to a violation, the offending Covered Party may be disciplined, with penalties up to and including removal from office or termination of employment. Violations of this Code may also constitute violations of law and may result in criminal and/or civil liability for the offending Covered Party and the University. All Covered Parties are required to cooperate in internal investigations of possible misconduct.

E. Guidance.

All University trustees, officers, and employees must work together to ensure prompt and consistent enforcement of this Code of Ethical Conduct. In some situations, it may be difficult to know if a violation has occurred. Because it is impossible to anticipate every situation that will arise, it is important to be able to approach a new question or problem with confidence. Trustees and officers having questions about their obligations under this Code or any other University policy should consult the Chairman of the Audit Committee; all others should consult their supervisors or the Compliance Committee.

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Collections Overview

Commercial Sites ...

Consortial Collection Development Activities, Resources, Purchases

Consumer Health

Continuing Education Publications

Council on Education for Public Health (CEPH)

Coverage

Create a "One BU" Libraries experience for all users that

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