

South Routt Library District

Policy and Procedure

Approved by SRLD Board October 18, 2016

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Patron Accounts/Circulation of Materials Policy

The South Routt Library District (SRLD) welcomes visitors and offers guest Library access regardless of your length of stay. Come visit the Library and enjoy our libraries, spectacular views, free public computers and free programs.

All items in our Library have a two-week check-out period. Items can be renewed for another two weeks unless another patron has a hold on a checked out item.

New Patrons/Non-Residents:

- New patrons are considered probationary and can only check out up to two items at a time for a period of six months
- Inter-Library loans will be granted after a patron has had an account with the Library for six months.
- A resident is a person who resides in Routt County
- Non-residents, persons who reside outside of Routt County, will have probationary status (check out up to two items at a time for a period of six months)

Overdue Materials and Fines:

- There will be no fines for patrons in good standing if materials are late
- Late notices will be sent by US mail or email once an item is 14 days late. If your email address is on file, we will send you a reminder 3 days in advance of checked out materials being due
- Patron will be responsible for cost of item(s) not returned—replacement cost, as well as a \$10 **administrative/processing** fee per overdue item

Library Cards:

No identification is needed for a Library account; no Library cards are issued. Required is your PO box number unless the US Postal Service delivers to a house address; an email address is also requested in order to remind patrons when items are due 3 days in advance. To check out items, please give the librarian your last name.

Patron Code of Conduct

The Library supports the rights of all individuals to free and equal access to the use of the Library without discrimination, intimidation, threat of harm or invasion of privacy

Dedication:

The Library is dedicated to:

- Offering friendly, courteous & respectful service
- Providing a safe, clean, welcoming and comfortable environment for patrons, staff and volunteers
- Protecting public property

We ask all Library users to be respectful of each other and behave in a manner that does not disrupt other Library users or interfere with the normal operation of the Library.

The following are prohibited on Library property:

- Intentionally damaging, destroying or stealing materials, equipment or property belonging to the Library, another patron or staff member
- **No food or drink in the Library, except in approved spaces and for approved Library events**
- Sexual, physical, or other harassment
- Using vulgar, abusive, or threatening language
- Running, throwing, fighting, bullying or any other behavior which disrupts the Library environment
- Non-permitted weapons
- Skateboarding, skating, or using a similar recreational device inside the Library. Bicycles must be left outside the building. Skateboards must be left in the entry area
- The failure to wear shirts and shoes
- Wearing wet clothing inside of the Library
- Any type of spiked footwear such as bicycle and baseball cleats or ski boots
- Accessing staff areas, unless accompanied by a Library employee
- Consuming alcohol unless during a Library-approved event
- Intoxication or being under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs
- Using audible devices without headphones or using headphones set at a volume that disturbs others. Using any communication device including cell phones in a manner that disturbs others.
- Persons who pose a health or sanitary risk or whose bodily hygiene constitutes a nuisance to other users of the Library
- Using the Library as a place to sleep
- Viewing images on the public computers or personal laptops that interferes with the use and enjoyment of the Library spaces by others
- Bringing animals inside of the Library building, with the exception of service animals or special Library-sponsored programs
- Using Library restroom facilities for laundering or bathing
- Smoking, chewing tobacco or other tobacco use
- Abandoning personal property
- Bringing in bulky items that take up excessive space

Enforcement of the Library Use Policy:

The Library reserves the right to remove any person whose behavior is disruptive, is inappropriate for a Library environment, or interferes with the use of the Library by others.

Patron Privacy & Confidentiality Policy

The Library follows in accordance with Colorado Confidentiality Law (C.R.S. 24-90-119) – Privacy of User Records.

1. Except as set forth in subsection (2) of this section, a publicly-supported Library or Library system shall not disclose any record or other information which identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific materials or service or as otherwise having used the Library.
2. Records may be disclosed in the following instances:
 1. When necessary for the reasonable operation of the Library
 2. Upon written request of the user
 3. Pursuant to subpoena, upon court order, or where otherwise required by law (See U.S.A. Patriot Act)
3. Any Library or Library system official, employee, or volunteer who discloses information in violation of this section commits a class 2 petty offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than 300 dollars

Considerations for Children:

The Library does not monitor or restrict what children read, listen to or view. We encourage parents to be involved in and aware of what their child borrows from the Library. Because parents are ultimately responsible for all materials borrowed on their child's Library account until they reach 18 years of age, Library staff will allow parents to view their children's Library records. This access will aid in recovering Library materials borrowed by the child and fees charged to the child.

Children's Library Use Policy

The Library is committed to providing a safe and welcoming environment for families and children. **Children may receive their patron account when a parent or guardian signs for and gives permission.**

Unattended Children:

Children under the age of 8 should be accompanied by an adult, guardian or caregiver and be within their line of site while in the Library.

Child Safety:

Although the Library is concerned with the welfare of all its users, the Library is a public place and cannot ensure the safety of children while on the premises. Parents, guardians, and caregivers are directly responsible for the conduct, safety, and supervision of children while on Library premises.

Appropriate Behavior:

The Patron Code of Conduct extends to children and teens, as well as adults. Staff should inform children and teens when their behavior is inappropriate for the Library. If the inappropriate behavior continues, staff should contact the child's parents. If inappropriate behavior persists, suspension of Library privileges may result.

Staff Role:

Staff has many responsibilities and cannot always tend to a child's needs in their fullest capacity. Staff will comfort, console, and tend to injured children as needed, and attempt to contact a parent, guardian or caregiver.

Staff will encourage any unattended child to contact his or her parent, guardian, or caregiver before closing time. If the child or staff member cannot locate the parent, guardian or caregiver either within the Library, or by phone, staff will call non-emergency police at 879-1090 to pick up the child.

A staff member will remain with the child until the parent, guardian, caregiver or police arrive.

Under no circumstances will a staff member transport any child from the Library to another location.

Non-Discrimination Policy

The Library agrees not to discriminate against persons because of their sexual orientation and any other persons protected under Federal and State non-discrimination statutes.

Cell Phone Policy

We ask all Library users be respectful of each other and behave in a manner that does not disrupt other Library users or interfere with the normal operation of the Library.

The following are prohibited on Library property:

- Using audible devices without headphones or using headphones set at a volume that disturbs others.
- Using any communication device, including cell phones, in a manner that disturbs others.

Procedure:

After a librarian has asked a patron to refrain from the above and it persists, a patron may be asked to leave the Library.

Internet Usage Policy

Purpose:

The Library is committed to providing free, equal and meaningful access to knowledge and information in a variety of formats including print, audiovisual and electronic. The Internet has become the primary platform for access to electronic information resources and databases essential for Library research purposes. Resources available on the Internet supplement and compliment the collections of the Library.

The Library offers WiFi to patrons with personal laptops or other electronic devices. Please contact the librarian to access the password.

Disclaimer:

The Library does not monitor and has no control over information accessed through the Internet and cannot be responsible for its content. The Library's role in providing Internet service is access, not endorsement. As with all other Library materials, children's access to the Internet is the sole responsibility of the child's parent or guardian and subject to the policies set forth below:

- Library staff shall develop such rules and procedures as are necessary to ensure fair and reasonable use of Internet resources; observe signs that are posted in the Library.
- Patrons may not download or copy files to the computer's hard drive. You may bring your own storage device if you wish to save or download files. CAUTION: Files which are downloaded from the Internet may contain a virus. The Library is not responsible for any damage to personal disks or personal hardware as a result of downloading or copying files from any Library computer.
- The Library does not offer electronic mail (e-mail) accounts. You may use e-mail if you have an e-mail account accessible via the Web or sign up for an e-mail account on the Library's Internet (with or without the aid of Library staff).
- The Internet stations are to be used for Internet access only. Patrons may not load or use personal software, or alter or attach equipment to the Library's hardware.
- Use of the Library's electronic resources for illegal or criminal activity is prohibited.
- Library workstations are in public areas. If what you view or print interferes with the use and enjoyment of the Library by others, your computer privileges may be revoked.
- Children under the age of 17 must have signed consent by a parent or guardian/caregiver. All patrons are prohibited from using Library workstations to view obscene or illegal materials.
- Violation of these policies will result in loss of computer privileges.
- Filtering is not provided on Library computers due to the cost.

NOTE: There is no software or settings restricting the viewing of content. Please monitor children appropriately.

Solicitation, Petitioning and Fundraising Policy

Solicitation, petitioning, peddling and other interactions in pursuit of selling goods or services or entreating Library patrons or staff are prohibited in the Library.

Free speech activities are permitted outside of the Library building as long as they do not interfere with Library activities or operations, interfere with the use and enjoyment of the Library by others, block walkways, impede safe pedestrian flow, block access to Library entries or exits, or block access to the book drop. Three dimensional structures such as tents and pop ups are not allowed. Examples of appropriate free speech activities include, but are not necessarily limited to petitioning, distributing leaflets and campaigning.

Vending, peddling or product sampling is not allowed on Library grounds.

Fundraising inside of the Library is limited to efforts conducted under the auspices of the Library.

Donation of Books, DVDs, audio CDs and other print material

The Library accepts gently used books, DVDs, and books on CD during Library hours. Donated materials should be brought to the Front Desk. Once donated, the material becomes the property of the Library.

Acceptable Materials:

- Newer paperback and hardback books in good condition (less than 5 years old)
- DVDs and audio books on CD with the covers or cases intact.

Unacceptable Materials:

- Magazines/Periodicals
- Textbooks
- Cassette tapes
- Music CDs
- LP records
- VHS tapes
- Encyclopedia sets
- Reader's Digest Condensed Books

All gift materials are evaluated for their usefulness for the Library's collection using the same selection criteria or guidelines that apply to all collection acquisitions. Gift items are not automatically added to the collection. If materials are deemed to be inappropriate for the Library's collection, they may be given to another Library or non-profit organization, or designated for the Library's book sale.

If added to the collection, donated materials shall not necessarily be housed or placed in a special collection or location. If requested, the Library will give the donor a receipt specifying

the number of items donated with the understanding that the Library does not assign monetary value to the donated items.

Materials Collection Development, Selection and Management Policy

The Material Selection Policy is designed to support the Library's mission and service priorities, within budgetary and space limitations, and serve the needs of all patrons of the Library regardless of age, sex, race, religious creed, national origin, ancestry, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, political or social views. In order to fulfill the needs of our community, the following procedures have been implemented.

“Library materials” include, but are not limited to print (e.g. books and periodicals and non-print (e.g. audio book, CD, DVD).

Materials are for varying levels of entertainment, education, reading levels, age level interests, differing social/religious customs and languages which are available on open Library shelves. The collection offers users a variety of formats, viewpoints and subjects.

Selection of Library materials is made on the basis of interest, popularity, informational content, appropriateness and relevance to and for the people of the Library. The general criteria considered in selecting materials include:

- Popularity and anticipated demand by patrons
- Significance and value to the collection
- Qualifications of the author
- Suitability of subject and style for intended audience
- Suitability of quality of format
- Currency or timeliness of material
- Attention given to the item by reviewers and general media
- Budget
- Price of material
- Availability of materials in other libraries or through interlibrary loan
- Technical quality of non-book materials
- Consideration is given to the work as a whole

Materials need not meet all of the above criteria and materials are not to be excluded solely on any one of the following:

- Race, religion, nationality, sex, sexual preference or political views of an author
- Frankness or coarseness of language
- Controversial nature of an item including cover art
- Endorsement or disapproval of an item by an individual or organization
- The possibility that the materials may inadvertently come into the possession of children

Library materials are purchased in a wide variety of formats to meet the expressed and anticipated needs and interests of the community.

Although the Library attempts to provide material on every subject and grade level, no attempt is made to match the collection to a particular curriculum. The Library may serve as a limited, supplementary source to meet the educational needs of students, but not to serve in an adjunct capacity to schools. The Library usually does not purchase textbooks.

While every attempt is made to maintain quality and authoritative links to internet information, the Library does not have control over information on the World Wide Web and cannot be held responsible for the content, accuracy, or quality of the information received. The Library attempts to develop and maintain a balanced collection representing diverse points of view on a subject. A balanced collection reflects a diversity of materials, not equality in numbers.

The Library subscribes to the provisions of the Library Bill of Rights, the Freedom to Read Statement and the Freedom to View Statement, as adopted by the American Library Association. While all individuals have the right to choose which Library materials they will use, no individual or group has the right to restrict the freedom of others to read or view whatever they wish. No book or other material in question is automatically removed from the collection because of individual objections.

Children and young people have access to all parts of the Library. The Library supports the Free Access to Libraries for Minors except where state or federal law supersedes the American Library Association interpretation. The reading and viewing activity of children is ultimately the responsibility of parents, who guide and oversee their own children's development. The Library does not intrude on that relationship.

Reconsideration of Materials:

The Library welcomes interest in its collection. A Library with a balanced collection may cause individuals to take issue with the selection of specific items. Library patrons questioning materials in the Library collection are requested to complete a "Request for Reconsideration of Library Resources" form. The request will then be sent to the Library Manager, who will review the material in question and respond to the patron. The Library Manager will notify the Library Board of any receipt of a "Request for Reconsideration of Library Resources" and will keep the Board informed as to the steps being taken toward its resolution. If a resolution cannot be informally reached between the Library Manager and the patron, the Library Manager will notify the Library Board and a formal hearing will be scheduled. In a formal hearing, the Board will hear testimony on both sides of the issue. After deliberation and consideration of the issues, a vote will be taken and the Library Board President will make a statement as to the Board's decision.

Weeding:

Weeding will be an on-going process in relation to the obsolescence and condition criteria, as listed below.

Obsolescence:

- Material contains inaccurate or outdated information
- New editions of this item have been published
- Material no longer conforms to Material Selection Policy (i.e. VHS tapes, audio cassette tapes, etc.)

Frequency of Use:

- Circulation records or in-house statistics indicate lack of use. In addition to frequency of use, consideration may be given to such factors as archival significance

Duplication:

- Multiple copies are no longer heavily circulated or used, or information contained is readily available in another source owned by the Library

Condition:

- Material is damaged or worn and no longer suitable for circulation; availability and need will determine replacement

Other Considerations:

New editions:

- Previous editions of annual publications are not retained unless the older material serves a definite research purpose for the Library.

Reference materials:

- These items are subject to the same semi-annual review process for weeding purposes.

Historical materials:

- Material of an historical nature will be maintained in the collection when it provides needed information relevant to the Library, its mission, and its services.

Periodicals:

- Periodical subscriptions are subject to annual review by the Library staff

Withdrawn/Weeded Items from the Library

Library items withdrawn from the Library's collections may be:

- Sent via courier to the Colorado Library Consortium "No Store"
- Recycled or thrown away

Library Use for Meetings Policy

Library use for meetings may occur with the approval of the Library Manager.

Cost of Services

There is no cost for a Library card or use of the internet. There are charges for use of the copy and fax machines as follows:

Cost of copies:

- \$.10--black and white 8.5"X11" per page
- \$.15--black and white 8.5"X14" per page
- \$.25--black and white 11"X17" per page
- \$.15--black and white 8.5"X11" double side
- \$.20--black and white 8.5X14" double side
- \$.25--color copy 8.5"X11" per page
- \$.40--color copy 8.5"X14" per page
- \$.60--color copy 11"X17" per page
- \$.40--color copy 8.5"X11" double side
- \$.50--color copy 8.5"X14" double side

Cost of faxing:

- \$1.00/page (maximum \$10 charge) to send a fax
- \$.25/page to receive a fax

Library Bill of Rights

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted June 18, 1948, by the ALA Council; amended February 2, 1961; amended June 28, 1967; amended January 23, 1980; inclusion of "age" reaffirmed January 24, 1996.

The Freedom to Read Statement of the American Library Association

The freedom to read is essential to our democracy. It is continuously under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove or limit access to reading materials, to censor content in schools, to label “controversial” views, to distribute lists of “objectionable” books or authors, and to purge libraries. These actions apparently rise from a view that our national tradition of free expression is no longer valid; that censorship and suppression are needed to counter threats to safety or national security, as well as to avoid the subversion of politics and the corruption of morals. We, as individuals devoted to reading and as librarians and publishers responsible for disseminating ideas, wish to assert the public interest in the preservation of the freedom to read.

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

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

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

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

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

We therefore affirm these propositions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The freedom to read is of little consequence when the reader cannot obtain matter fit for that reader's purpose. What is needed is not only the absence of restraint, but the positive provision of opportunity for the people to read the best that has been thought and said. Books are the major channel by which the intellectual inheritance is handed down, and the principal means of its testing and growth. The defense of the freedom to read requires of all publishers and librarians the utmost of their faculties, and deserves of all Americans the fullest of their support. We state these propositions neither lightly nor as easy generalizations.

We here stake out a lofty claim for the value of the written word. We do so because we believe that it is possessed of enormous variety and usefulness, worthy of cherishing and keeping free. We realize that the application of these propositions may mean the dissemination of ideas and manners of expression that are repugnant to many persons. We do not state these propositions in the comfortable belief that what people read is unimportant. We believe rather that what people read is deeply important; that ideas can be dangerous; but that the suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours.

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

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

A Joint Statement by:
American Library Association
Association of American Publishers

Subsequently endorsed by:
American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression
The Association of American University Presses, Inc.
The Children's Book Council
Freedom to Read Foundation
National Association of College Stores National Coalition Against Censorship
National Council of Teachers of English
The Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression

The Freedom to View Statement of the American Library Association

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

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

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