

CHEMISTRY

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY STATEMENT

I. PURPOSE AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. Library Collection Development Objective

The library seeks to support the curricular, research, and regional information needs in analytical, biochemical, inorganic, organic and physical chemistry. Special emphasis will be focused on chemical methods and instrumentation used for determination of chemical species and characterization of compounds, and studies of physical properties.

B. Description of User Groups Supported

User groups supported include undergraduates and faculty. The chemistry program has been fairly steady in the past five years; the number of faculty (12) has remained the same. There was an estimated decrease in the student population of about 10%-15%.

C. New and Expanding Areas of Interest

The Chemistry Department has submitted a proposal for a Professional Master's of Science degree program, which will add a focus on industrial chemistry. Thus, new areas of interest include industrial processes, formulations, green chemistry and sustainable chemistry. Also, expanding areas of interest as per ACS-accreditation are biological macromolecules, supramolecular assemblies, polymers and nanomaterials.

D. Areas of Established Specialization

In support of the undergraduate curriculum, the chemistry department has attempted to develop a rather broad based collection in all areas of chemistry. Special emphasis is placed on chemical methods and instrumentation used for determination of chemical species and characterization of compounds. No particular area has grown to the point of being considered an established specialization.

II. TREATMENT OF SUBJECT DEPTH

A. Treatment of Depth

SUBJECT SUBDIVISIONS	COLLECTING LEVEL
Analytical Chemistry	3
Biochemistry	3
Biochemistry-Biological macromolecules	3
Biochemistry- Supramolecular assemblies	3
Biography of Chemists	2
Chemical Information	3
Chemistry Education	4
Environmental Chemistry	2
General Chemistry, including Qualitative Analysis	3
History of Chemistry	2
Inorganic Chemistry	3
Instrumental Analysis	3
Instrumental Analysis – Chromatography	4
Instrumental Analysis – Electrochemistry	4
Instrumental Analysis – Separation Techniques	4
Instrumental Analysis – Spectroscopy	4
Materials Chemistry- Meso and nanomaterials	3
Organic Chemistry	3
Organic Chemistry-Synthetic polymers	3
Physical Chemistry	3
Physical Chemistry – Crystallography	3
Physical Chemistry – Nuclear/Radiochemistry	3
Physical Chemistry – Photochemistry	4
Physical Chemistry – Quantum Chemistry	3
Physical Chemistry – Statistical Mechanics	3
Physical Chemistry – Thermochemistry	3
Physical Chemistry – Thermodynamics	3
Theoretical chemistry-Computational chemistry	3

B. Specific Delimitations

Formats collected: Journals, Monographs, Media, Proceedings, Reference tools, and Textbooks: selectively. Maps and Microformat collections: excluded.

Imprint dates collected: Current, and 20th century: extensively. 19th century: selectively. Earlier: excluded.

Chronological focus: Current, 20th century, 19th century, and Earlier: selectively.

Languages collected: English: extensively. Other languages: selectively.

Place of Publication: United States: extensively. Elsewhere: selectively.

Significant Publishers/Associations:

Publications indexed in Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) of the American Chemical Society (ACS) will be collected extensively as a requirement for accreditation. According to ACS guidelines “a broad range of the peer-reviewed chemical literature must be readily accessible to both faculty and students. An approved program must provide immediate institutional access to no fewer than 14 current and archival, peer-reviewed journals whose subject matter spans the chemical sciences. At least three of the journals must have a general focus (for example, Science, JACS, Angewandte Chemie International Edition, Chemistry – A European Journal, Chemical Communications, etc.), and at least one must come from each area of analytical chemistry, biochemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, physical chemistry, and chemistry education. In addition, the library must provide timely access to journal articles that are not available on site by a mechanism such as interlibrary loan or a document delivery service. Students must have access to technical databases and other resources that enable development of skills in searching the literature, including structure-based searching, and support research and instructional activities.”