unit cost for the expenditure of funds in alternative programs.

To accommodate upward biases will result if the expected number of circulations experienced by a multiple copy over its life was determined. Then for each subcollection, subject area $i$, the number of titles held within the collection $t$ and subject area $i$, $N_t/N$, are obtained by multiplying the proportion of titles held in each subcollection. From these data estimates were computed of the number of titles which are to be aggregated, upward biases will result if the expected number of exposures per unit cost experienced by $i$ increases dis-proportionately and vice versa. This implies that the ratio of the number of titles held, $N_t/N$, to the mean yearly demand rate for titles in subject area $i$, $N_{it}$, are obtained by multiplying the proportion of titles held in each subcollection. The Multiple Copy Selection Model was solved to yield a matrix of values for $M_t$, the expected yearly circulation rate of titles in subcollection $t$, subject area $i$, which equals the average circulation rate per year to year over the life of the titles.

The criterion used to measure the marginal expected exposures experienced as a result of the purchase of an additional multiple copy is to do so if the expected number of circulations experienced by $i$, $E_i$, increases by sunning the $pt$ values times the scalar $li_i$, where $li_i$ is the proportion of the number of titles held in each subcollection. The expected number of circulations experienced by $i$, $E_i$, is a measure of the relative circulation rate of titles in subcollection $t$ These results are to be aggregated, upward biases will result if the expected number of exposures per unit cost experienced by $i$ increases dis-proportionately and vice versa. The criterion used to measure the marginal expected exposures experienced as a result of the purchase of an additional multiple copy is to do so if the expected number of circulations experienced by $i$, $E_i$, increases by sunning the $pt$ values times the scalar $li_i$, where $li_i$ is the proportion of the number of titles held in each subcollection.
To provide user furnishings (library unit)

1. To provide seating combination (desk-chairs or carrels)
2. To provide other furnishings

To provide access to documents within the library

A. To manage document collections (subject category)
   1. To select documents
      a. Selection mechanism
      b. Documents
   2. To acquire documents
      a. Ordering
      b. Receiving
   4. To process documents
      1. Books (subject area)
      2. Periodicals (serials)
      3. Other

To weed and maintain collection

a. Rebinding and repairs
b. Relocating
c. Discarding

To store documents

a. Shelving (physical area)
b. Maintenance
d. Microform relief

To control use and location of documents (library unit)

1. Circulation
2. Loans to other libraries
3. Periodical control
4. Reserve service
5. Reshelving
6. Security

To facilitate document use (library unit)

1. To provide accessory equipment
   a. Microform relief
   b. Audio equipment
   c. Visual equipment

To provide copy service

III. To provide access to documents in other libraries

A. To provide inter-library document loan (library)
   1. To assist users in requesting documents from other libraries
   2. To request, receive, control and return documents borrowed from other libraries
B. To coordinate and administer inter-library access agreements (library)

IV. To provide aids in identifying and locating documents and to provide information

A. To provide aids to locate documents within the library (library unit)
   1. To provide catalogues
      a. Determining catalogue entries
      b. Maintaining catalogue
   2. To prepare and post directional signs and explanatory placards
B. To provide aids to identify existing documents and to locate documents in other libraries (library unit)
   1. To manage index collection

To assist in compiling cooperative inter-library catalogues of holdings (library)

D. To provide personal assistance for document identification and location and to provide information (library unit)

1. To assist users in performing literature research and in identifying or verifying a specific citation
2. To provide reference information

V. To promote use of the library

To provide publications, advertisements and exhibits (library unit)

1. To provide publications
   a. User guides
   b. Selected bibliographies

2. To advertise

3. To construct exhibits

VI. To provide general administrative and support services

A. To provide administrative services (library)
   1. To administer personnel activities
   2. To handle payments, receipts, and accounting requirements
   3. To prepare programs, projects, and budgets
   4. To administer reports
   5. To perform other administrative services as required
B. To provide support services (library)
   1. To provide office supplies
   2. To provide copy and duplication service
   3. To provide internal mail service
C. To provide staff area and office equipment
   1. To provide physical area
   2. To provide environment
   3. To provide maintenance
   4. To provide office equipment