

SUBSCRIPTION PRICING



Many academic libraries, including Rod Library, face the dual challenge of stagnant budgets and serial price increases. Average prices for U.S. serial titles increased by 5.5 – 6.5 percent in 2012, while the Consumer Price Index rose by 1.7 percent. The highest percent of change was seen in the sciences but other disciplines, including Philosophy & Religion and Recreation, were among those experiencing the greatest increases.

Examples of Rod Library Price Increases over the Past 10 Years:

- American Journal of Public Health – 217%
- Journal of Chemical Education – 228%
- Journal of Advertising – 276%
- Justice Quarterly – 524%

In FY 11/12 Rod Library spent \$1.6 million of the recurring materials budget on periodical subscriptions in all formats and access to databases, many of which include full text.

IOWA REGENTS STATEMENT

Regents Copyright Statement

"The Board strongly encourages faculty, students, and employees of Regent institutions to seek to retain intellectual property rights to the articles and reports that they publish in scholarly journals and equivalent types of publications where feasible and appropriate without detriment to publishing agreements. Doing so on a systematic basis will ensure the widest possible dissemination at the lowest cost. Each institution shall be responsible for providing information, advice, and assistance to faculty, students, and employees to achieve this aim."



Approved at the May 15-16, 2002, meeting, located under "Copyright Procedures" in the minutes.

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

"A university-based institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution." (Clifford Lynch, 2003; www.arl.org/bm~doc/br226ir.pdf)



Regional colleges and universities with established repositories include:

- Drake University
- Eastern Illinois University
- Grinnell College
- Iowa State University
- Southern Illinois University
- The University of Iowa
- The University of Nebraska – Omaha
- The University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

AUTHOR RIGHTS

Retain Your Rights

Copyright gives the author or creator of an original work, exclusive control of how that work is reproduced, distributed or performed. As the author of a work, you are the copyright holder unless you transfer your rights.

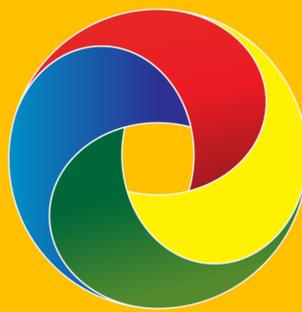
By retaining certain rights when you publish, you are taking back control of your own scholarly output.

Consider which rights are most important to you. Study the publication agreement to see how it addresses rights such as:

- Posting a copy on your website
- Distributing to students and colleagues
- Using portions or all in future publications
- Adding to institutional or subject repository

To retain certain copyrights, attempt to modify agreements supplied by the journal publisher. Negotiate by completing an "author addendum." Sample addenda can be found on the Scholarly Communication Library Guide.

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES: WE'RE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER



Wikimedia Commons, CC, by Tonchino

DIGITAL RESOURCES AT UNI

UNI faculty, students, and staff produce a variety of publications, which can serve as the basis of an institutional repository. *Rod Library is seeking campus partners and advocates as it evaluates interest in developing an Institutional Repository at UNI.*

Current examples of print and electronic publications and documents at UNI include:

- Rod Library Digital Collections
- Special Collections & University Archives
- Index UNI
- UNI Teacher Education News
- North American Review
- American Journal of Undergraduate Research (Physics)
- Biology News
- Student theses & papers
- Articles & books
- Conference papers & proceedings
- Faculty vitas
- Minutes for meetings of campus groups

Go to our website to find more digital resources at UNI



COPYRIGHT

Copyright On Campus Common Myths

1) All of the items I am using are for educational use, so I don't have to pay attention to copyright.

The following four factors taken together are used to determine if a use is fair:

- The purpose of the use (e.g. commercial vs. educational)
- The nature of the copyrighted work
- The amount of the material used (the greater the amount copied, the less likely it is fair use)
- The effect of use on the potential market for or value of the work

2) I mainly use material from books and articles that I wrote, so I don't have to worry about seeking permission.

Not necessarily. While some authors retain the rights to their own works, many sign them over to the publisher. You may need to seek permission if you want to use the material.

If you have any questions about the use of copyrighted materials in your classroom, or how to seek copyright permission consult the UNI Copyright Committee or Library Copyright Guide.

OPEN ACCESS

Open Access has been defined as the free, immediate, availability on the public Internet of those works which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment – permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software or use them for any other lawful purpose. (The Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition - SPARC)

Benefits of Open Access for Researchers

- Increases the visibility, readership and impact of a work
- Increases readers' ability to find & use relevant literature
- Creates new avenues for discovery in the digital environment
- Enhances interdisciplinary research
- Accelerates the pace of research, discovery and innovation

Benefits of Open Access for Educational Institutions

- Contributes to core mission of advancing knowledge
- Democratizes access across all institutions
- Provides previously unattainable access
- Increases competitiveness of academic institutions
- Enriches the quality of students' education
- Ensures access to all that students need to know, rather what they (or their school) can afford.

CYCLE OF SCHOLARLY RESEARCH

The high cost of scholarly information in the traditional publishing model is unsustainable for universities. In the traditional model universities pay several times for information that faculty and other campus authors create.

- As university employees, faculty & staff conduct research and publish their findings
- As university employees, faculty & staff serve as journal and book reviewers & editors with little or no compensation
- The university library purchases books and journals from publishers at ever increasing costs



The movement to change scholarly communication has come a long way, how far will it go?

Rod Library Scholarly Communication Committee

Members: Thomas Kessler; Stanley Lyle; Katherine Martin; Linda McLauray; Ellen Neuhaus, chair

Questions can be directed to members of the Rod Library Scholarly Communication Committee by using the email: libscholcomm@uni.edu

Rod Library, University of Northern Iowa, 1227 W. 27th Street, Cedar Falls, IA 50613-3675

Visit the **Scholarly Communication LibGuide** for more information, at <http://guides.lib.uni.edu/scholarly-communication>

