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## Open Access @ UNM

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# Open Access @ UNM

Amy Jackson

# Definition of Open Access

- ▶ “The free availability of peer-reviewed literature on the public internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the articles.” (Budapest Open Access Initiatives, February 2002)

# Definition of Open Access

- ▶ Bethesda (2003) and Berlin (2003) Open Access statements include “copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship....”

# Why Do We Publish?

- ▶ To make an impact – we want our research to make a difference.
  - ▶ To ensure that our work is seen and acknowledged.
  - ▶ To build a reputation.
  - ▶ To engage with other scholars.
  - ▶ To fulfill institutional and organizational expectations.
  - ▶ Professional advancement.
  - ▶ Rarely, to make money.
- 

# Who supports our research?

- ▶ The university or college (salary, infrastructure, library collections)
  - ▶ Funding agencies (grants and fellowships)
  - ▶ Taxpayers (for state institutions and federal/state funding agencies)
  - ▶ Colleagues (donation of time for peer review)
  - ▶ Publisher (publication infrastructure)
- 

# Cost of journal subscriptions increasing for libraries

- ▶ Prices have risen four times faster than inflation since 1986.
- ▶ Nature Publishing Group raises University of California's subscription rate over 400%
  - UC faculty have contributed 5,300 articles to NPG journals
  - 638 of them to NPG's flagship journal Nature
  - California Digital Library suggests that those UC articles published in Nature have contributed at least \$19 million in revenue to NPG

# Fundamental Questions

- ▶ Why are we paying for our research twice?
  - ▶ Why are we paying such high prices for research that we already subsidize?
  - ▶ Why is taxpayer funded research not publicly available?
  - ▶ Why is the publication process so slow and can I make my research available more quickly?
  - ▶ What is the cost to future and current researchers of putting cost barriers in front of access?
  - ▶ Given the current web environment, what alternatives are there? What new business models might exist?
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# Dissatisfaction from:

- ▶ Authors – Distribute work more widely
- ▶ Readers – Can not view all relevant literature
- ▶ Libraries – Can not satisfy information needs

**Solution = Open Access**



# Complementary OA Strategies

- ▶ Self-Archiving (after peer review):  
institutional repository or disciplinary repository
  - LoboVault (UNM's institutional repository)
  - Disciplinary repositories: arXiv, PubMed, etc.
- ▶ Open Access Journals (includes peer review)
  - Public Library of Science (PLOS), BioMed Central, etc.
- ▶ Hybrid approach: traditional journals, authors pay fee for OA

# Issues with OA journals

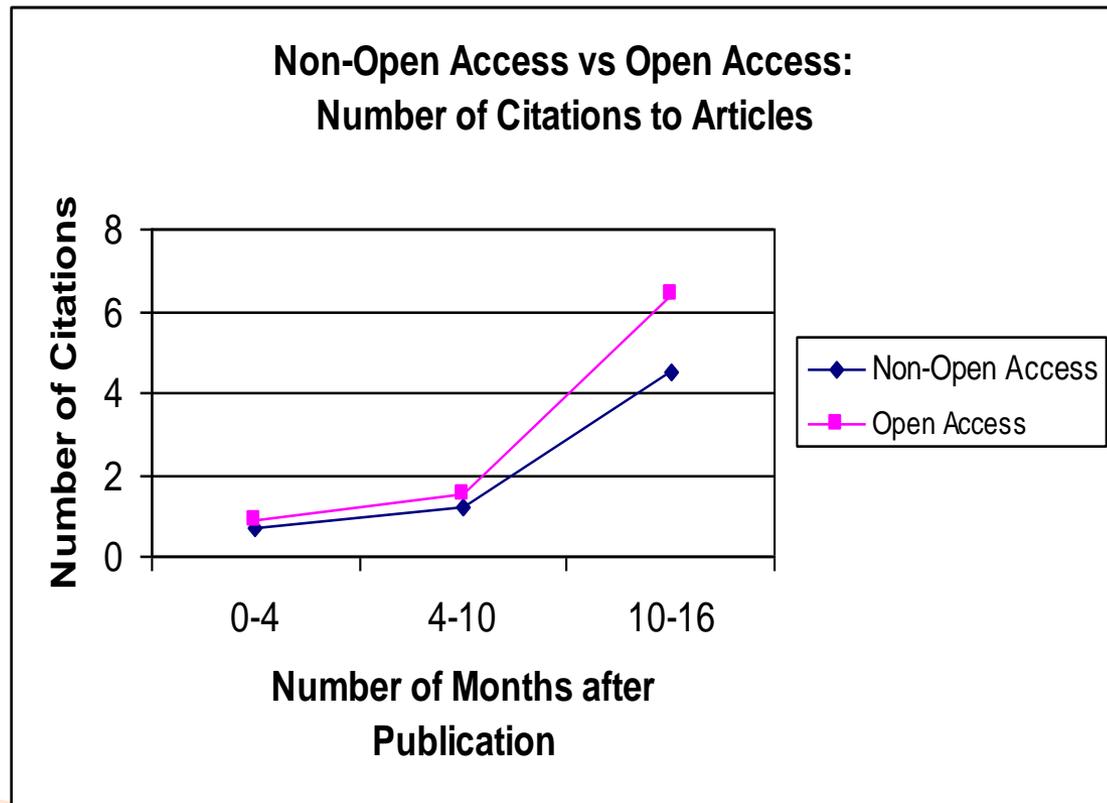
- ▶ Sustainability for publisher
- ▶ Many new journals – impact not yet high
- ▶ Author fees sometimes an issue depending on discipline
  - Typical author fees of \$1,000–\$3,000
  - Fewer than half of OA journals (47%) charge author-side fee
  - Author fee is typically paid by sponsors (employers or funders)
- ▶ Preservation issues

# Issues with Self Archiving

- ▶ Sustainability for organization
  - ▶ Complicated publisher policies on what can be deposited
  - ▶ Copyright issues
  - ▶ Preservation issues
  - ▶ Take up by faculty / researchers
- 

# Benefits of Open-Access publishing

- ▶ Higher citations
- ▶ Higher findability (open to search engine indexing)



# OA Policies

- ▶ Compatible with copyright and respect moral rights of authors
  - ▶ Respect patents / publishing agreements
  - ▶ Respect academic and intellectual freedoms
  - ▶ Aligned with funding bodies and institutions (and help them out)
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# Some common misconceptions

- ▶ Open access means no copyright
  - ▶ Open access is free
  - ▶ Open access always means the author pays
  - ▶ Open access will destroy peer review
  - ▶ Open access will destroy publishers
- 

# New issue: Copyright

- ▶ In order to publish your work, publishers need from you the right to publish your work.
- ▶ Usually publishers ask you to transfer your copyright to them.
- ▶ **The work belongs to you until you give your rights away!**

# Standard copyright transfer

- ▶ **You lose your:**
  - Right to distribute copies
  - Right to use copies in your classroom
  - Right to make derivative works
  - Right to archive the published copy into a disciplinary or institutional repository

# What does the publisher really need?

- ▶ A non-exclusive right to publish and distribute a work and receive a financial return
  - ▶ Proper attribution and citation as journal of first publication
  - ▶ Right to migrate the work to future formats
- 

# Different phases of manuscripts

- ▶ Pre-prints: any version prior to peer review and publication, usually the version submitted to a journal.
    - Authors need no permission for preprint archiving. When they have finished writing the preprint, they still hold copyright.
  - ▶ Post-prints: any version approved by peer review (copyright is traditionally transferred to the publisher).
  - ▶ Publisher PDF: the final published version.
- 

# What about pre-existing publications?

- ▶ Check with individual publishers for policy on self-archiving
- ▶ Or, Sherpa-Romeo database contains information from 700+ publishers about self-archiving policies
  - <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

# It doesn't have to be all or nothing!

- ▶ Read the copyright transfer agreement carefully.
- ▶ Some will explicitly grant the author certain rights.
  - Ask whether you can retain copyright (and just grant the publisher a license to publish)
  - Edit the copyright transfer agreement directly
  - Append an amendment to the copyright transfer form that stipulates the rights you need, for example:
    - CIC Author Amendment or SPARC/Science Commons)

# If the publisher still says no...

- ▶ Consider publishing your work elsewhere.
- ▶ Consider publishing your work in an open access journal.
- ▶ Publish your work as planned with the original publisher.

The decision is entirely up to you.



# UNM's Institutional Repository

- ▶ LoboVault
  - <http://repository.unm.edu/>

# Questions?

- ▶ Contact

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- ▶ Several slides from: Sarah Shreeves, “Open Access: Overview and Current Trends”, <http://hdl.handle.net/2142/9092>
- ▶ Peter Suber, “Open Access Overview”, <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>