Open Access
Retaining Rights to
Our Scholarly & Creative Activities

Linda Zellmer
WIU Libraries
LR-Zellmer@wiu.edu
Faculty Senate
September 27, 2011
Introduction

• Scholarly Communication Process.
• Economics of Scholarly Publishing
  ▪ Publisher financial information.
• Copyright Agreements.
• Alternative Models – Open Access.
  ▪ Open Access endeavors
  ▪ Activities at other universities
• What should we do here at WIU?
• Discussion.
Scholarly Communication

The means by which people engaged in academic research and creative endeavors inform their peers, formally or informally, of the work they are engaged in or have accomplished.

*Online Dictionary of Library & Information Science*
Open Access

- Information made freely and universally available via the Internet.
- New form of scholarly publishing.
- Frees libraries, researchers and students from boundaries imposed by for-profit publishers.
  - Access to information more equitable.
  - Author retains copyright or selects a license (through the Creative Commons).

- Serial Expenditures % Increase
- Serial Purchases % Increase
- Serial Unit Cost % Increase
- Book Expenditures % Increase
- Books Purchased % Increase
- Book Unit Cost % Increase
- Inflation

- Serial Expenditures % Increase
- Book Expenditures % Increase
- Inflation

Serial Expenditures increased by 380% from 1986 to 2009.
Book Expenditures increased by 96%.
Inflation increased by 76%.


Western Illinois University
Scholarly Communication Process

Research/Creative Activity
  Write Up Results
    Submit to Journal
      Peer Review
        Copyright Agreement
          Publication
Economics of Scholarly Communication
“Normal” Economic Model

Consumers

Auto Manufacturers

Shareholders

Steel

 Owners

Cars

Source: Scholarly Communication 101: Starting with the Basics: Economics by Lee C. Van Orsdel
Gift Economy
Scholarly Publishing

University

Publisher

Shareholders

Subscription & Copyright Fees

Article

Journals

Based on: Scholarly Communication 101: Starting with the Basics: Economics by Lee C. Van Orsdel
## Economics of Scholarly Publishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
<th>Earnings/Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reed Elsevier</td>
<td>$1.34 Billion</td>
<td>$0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiley</td>
<td>$1.7 Billion</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolters-Kluwer</td>
<td>$393 Million</td>
<td>$1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor &amp; Francis</td>
<td>$1.914 Billion</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

American Chemical Society had sales of $499,500,000 in 2010.
Scholarly Communication Process

Research/Creative Activity
→ Write Up Results (Performance or Show)
→ Submit to Journal
→ Peer Review
→ Copyright Agreement
→ Publication
American Chemical Society

The Corresponding Author, with the consent of all coauthors, hereby transfers to the ACS the copyright ownership in the referenced Submitted Work, including all versions in any format now known or hereafter developed. If the manuscript is not accepted by ACS or withdrawn prior to acceptance by ACS, this transfer will be null and void.

Who owns the content?
Taylor & Francis Author Rights

Authors have the right to:

- Post their revised text on their website or their institution's network, intranet or website;
- Make printed copies of all or part of an article for use in lectures or classes;
- Use the Article in its published form in personal compilations;

Who owns the content?
American Institute of Physics

On the authors' and employers' webpages:

• There are no format restrictions; files prepared and/or formatted by AIP or its vendors may be used for this purpose. Consult AIP if a fee is charged for use.

• Copyright notice and the full citation for the published paper must be included with link to AIP's official online version of the abstract.

• Different rules for free E-Print servers.

Who owns the content?
Copyright Agreements

- Vary by publisher.
- Authors may be signing away some or all rights to the content (including their rights to use illustrations & copies of the articles for class readings).
- Authors need to know what they are signing and reserve some rights if possible.
New Communication Methods

- Journals - including Open Access Journals.
- Web – provide access to pre-prints, articles and teaching materials through personal or other web sites.
- Repositories - deliver pre-prints & articles through a University-run and maintained server.
Welcome to the Directory of Open Access Journals. This service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. We aim to cover all subjects and languages. There are now 4384 journals in the directory. Currently 1681 journals are searchable at article level. As of today 320698 articles are included in the DOAJ service.

Support the development and operation of DOAJ. Sign up for membership - go to the membership page.

We are very thankful for the support from those of you who have already decided to become DOAJ members. See the list of members.
Open Access – Reference Works

Encyclopedia of Life

Encyclopedia of Earth
Open Access – Textbooks & Media
Open Access Mandates

- National Institutes of Health – publicly funded medical research must be deposited in an open archive.
- FRPAA (Federal Research Public Access Act) – bill in U.S. Congress would require same of other publicly funded research.
Open Access Subject Repositories

RePEc

How you can use RePEc

RePEc, or Research Papers in Economics, is a collaborative effort of hundreds of volunteers in 69 countries to enhance the dissemination of research in economics. The heart of the project is a decentralized database of working papers, journal articles and software components. All RePEc material is freely available.

You may add your own materials to RePEc through a department or institutional archive — all institutions are welcome to join and contribute their materials by establishing and maintaining their own RePEc archive. If your institution does not yet participate in RePEc, you may submit your own papers to IDEAS (the Munich Personal RePEc Archive), and they will automatically be included in RePEc. RePEc does not support personal archives (only institutional archives).

RePEc collaborates with the American Economic Association's EconLit database to provide content from leading universities' working paper series to EconLit. If your university does not contribute its working paper series to RePEc, please contact us for assistance, or view the "step by step" instructions at IDEAS.

Please note that RePEc does not contain full-text journal articles. RePEc services provide links to many full-text articles, but you may need a personal or institutional subscription to follow those links. If a working paper or journal article is not indicated as "downloadable", please contact the author or publisher for assistance.

The RePEc database holds over 803,000 items of interest, over 653,000 of which are available online:

- 912,000 working papers
- 475,000 journal articles
- 1,800 software components
- 6,500 book and chapter listings
- 20,900 author contact and publication listings
- 13,300 institutional contact listings

Bookmark this page to easily locate our services to the economics profession.

Economics

Physics

arXiv.org

Open access to 586,837 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics

Subject search and browse: (PhyS) [ ] Search [ ] Form interface [ ] Contact

8 Apr 2009 Added: public author identifiers, Facebook interaction, dynamic widget, and personal Atom feeds
31 Mar 2009: Quantum Gates (cond-mat/quant-gas) subject area added

See cumulative "What's New" pages.

Robots Beware: indiscriminate automated downloads from this site are not permitted.

Physics

- Astrophysics (astro-ph, recent, find)
- Condensed Matter (cond-mat, recent, find)
- Disordered Systems and Neural Networks: Materials Science, Mesoscale and Nanoscale Physics, Other Condensed Matter, Quantum Gases, Soft Condensed Matter, Statistical Mechanics, Strongly Correlated Electrons, Superconductivity (cond-mat, recent, find)
- General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology (gr-qc, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Experiment (hep-ex, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Lattice (hep-lat, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Phenomenology (hep-ph, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Theory (hep-th, recent, find)
- Nuclear Experiment (nucl-ex, recent, find)
- Nuclear Theory (nucl-th, recent, find)
- Nuclear Physics (nucl-ph, recent, find)
- Particle Physics (hep-ex, recent, find)
- Physics (physics, recent, find)
- Quantum Physics (quant-ph, recent, find)

Includes: Accelerator Physics, Atomic and Molecular Clusters, Biological Physics, Chemical Physics, Classical Physics, Computational Physics, Data Analysis, Spectroscopy, Nuclear Physics, Geophysics, History of Physics, Instrumentation and Detectors, Medical Physics, Optics, Quantum Physics, and Society, Plasma Physics, Popular Physics, Space Physics
Open Access – Institutional Repositories

Should WIU establish an IR?
How should WIU Respond?

- Faculty with research to publish have choices:
  - Proceedings volume (circulation ~175).
  - Commercial journal (circulation ~450).
  - Open Access Journal – available to everyone with Internet access.
How should WIU Respond?

- Comply with FRPAA & support SIRPAA.
- Become aware of access & copyright issues.
- Retain rights to publications through use of copyright addendum.
SPARC Author Rights Addendum

AUTHOR RIGHTS
Use the SPARC Author Addendum to secure your rights as the author of a journal article

SPARC
http://www.arl.org/sparc/
How should WIU Respond?

- Examine Tenure & Promotion & PAA.
  - Open Access publications are new & have not had time to gain acceptance & approval (lower impact factor).
  - Faculty should be encouraged to publish in open access journals.
- University Open Access resolution?
Library Faculty Open Access Resolution

Open access to research and scholarship is important for scholarly communication. It enables the discovery and free use of information and promotes the development of new ideas. For that reason we pledge to:

- Inform and discuss scholarly publication issues, including open access, copyright and license agreements and author rights, with WIU faculty, students and staff;
- Encourage all faculty to publish their research in openly accessible journals whenever possible;
- Assist faculty who wish to make their research openly accessible by helping them identify potential open access publications and read, understand and amend copyright agreements;
- Make our own research openly and freely accessible by publishing in open access publications, with publishers that have adopted open access policies, allow authors to amend copyright agreements and/or retain copyright to or self-archive our publications.
- Give equal consideration to peer-reviewed articles published in open access journals during the PAA, tenure and promotion process.

Approved by the Library Faculty Committee of the Whole
October 7, 2010
How should WIU Respond?

• Open Textbooks.
  • Look for, adopt and develop open textbooks.
  • Develop open course content (MERLOT).

• Contribute to Subject Repositories.

• Establish a central (open) repository of scholarly publications & creative endeavors by WIU faculty & staff.
“Consider carefully where your own best interests lie, and manage your copyright to serve those interests.”

An open letter to J.R. Salamanca in ScholarlyCommunications@Duke
Questions & Discussion