Libraries and Faculty Partnering To Advance Scholarly Communication

Keynote
Promoting Scholarly Communications Through Open Access Journals
March 28, 2014

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Today’s Outline

- Introduction
- Context: Changing Times 90s and 00s
- New Models and Partnerships
  - Institutional Repositories
  - Open Access Journals
- Trends and Implications
  - Data Management
  - Alt-metrics
The Scholarly Communication Life Cycle

Phase 1: Data Collection, Research & Analysis
- Liaison Librarians
- Research Databases

Phase 2: Authoring
- Creative Commons
- Faculty Writing Place

Phase 3: Publication & Dissemination
- ScholarWorks
- Selected Works

Phase 4: Storage, Archiving & Preservation
- ScholarWorks
- Selected Works

Collaboration & Discoverability
Changing Times of 90s and 00s

- Invention of Web 1993
- Journal Crisis in Libraries 90s
- Trend toward digital
  - Growth in “e” formats
  - Demand for “e” content
- Growing ubiquity of Internet
- Open Access movement, early 00s
- Funders’ mandates for Open Access
  - National Institutes of Health 2009
Possibilities for scholarly publishing

Scholars
- Research writing
- Certification
- Peer review
- Publishers, Researchers
  - Responses by readers via downloads, citations, interactive comments
- Registration

Repositories
- Blogs
- Wikis etc.

Funders
- Scholars
- Publishers
- Citation indexers
- Search engines
- Repositories

Academic reward structure

Publishers
- 3rd parties
- Content aggregators
- Search engines

Profit making

Awareness
- Accessibility
- Distribution
- Publicity

Access to wider readership
e.g. funders, practitioners, patients

Internet
- Web browsers
- Content aggregators
- Search engines

Publishers
- Libraries
- 3rd parties e.g. Indexers & abstracter

Repositories
- Blogs
- Wikis etc.
Scholarly Communication: New Models

- **Institutional Repositories**
  - Unified open access to and preservation of the electronic collections of works of members of the institution’s community
  - http://digitalcommons.brockport.edu/

- **Open Access Journals**
  - Journals available at no cost to end user
  - Various models and implications
Open Access Journals

- Creation of Content
- Peer Review
- Dissemination of Scholarship
- Citation Impact Factors
- Promotion and Tenure Implications
- Rights Management
- Preservation of Content
Faculty Roles and Open Access

- **Faculty Roles**
  - Authors
  - Peer-reviewers
  - Editors

- **Open access options**
  - Creative Commons licenses
  - Negotiate Author Agreements
  - SPARC addendum

How are faculty going to address these new roles and responsibilities?
Library Roles and Open Access

- Collect and curate digital materials
- Provide expertise on metadata for enhanced access and discoverability
- Consult on rights management issues
- Experts in information and digital fluency
- Provide education and workshops
- Promote Open Access initiatives
- Create strategic partnerships

Could we consider a partnership between faculty and libraries, building on both areas of expertise?
Negotiate your author agreements

Strike through or write in!

Like negotiating for cars or houses.

OR …
Clauses to negotiate

OA journals generally leave all rights with authors, but watch for:

- OA fees
- Rights to re-use in other formats
- NC (non-commercial) or not

Commercial (toll-access) publisher contracts:

- Indemnification clauses
- Copyright assignment
  - versus exclusive license to all versions in all media in perpetuity
  - versus exclusive license to first publication rights for THIS work
  - versus non-exclusive license
- Your rights to re-use and distribute
- Their rights to edit, title, index, etc.
- Their rights to sue on your behalf without your consent
- Reversion rights – When do their rights end?
Negotiate your author agreements

... OR

Use the SPARC author’s addendum with all the rights that authors need DISTRIBUTION and REUSE

http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/authors/addendum
Kennan, Mary Anne and Karlheinz Kautz. Scholarly Publishing and Open Access: Searching for Understanding of an Emerging Phenomenon, 2007 http://hdl.handle.net/10150/105430
Range = 36%-200%
(Data: Stevan Harnad and co-workers)
### TABLE 1
Pace of Substitution of Direct Gold OA for Subscription Journals

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Source: “The Inevitability of Open Access”, David Lewis
[http://crl.acrl.org/content/73/5/493.full.pdf+html](http://crl.acrl.org/content/73/5/493.full.pdf+html) (College and Research Libraries, Sep 2012)
Trends

- Article level metrics
- New publishing services
  - Robust infrastructure
  - Authoring tools
  - Peer review processes
  - Distribution channels
  - Storage and archiving
  - Social networking tools

- Dealing with Data
Systematic screen of chemotherapeutics in Drosophila stem cell tumors

Michele Markstein et al.

So far Altmetric has seen 3 stories from 3 outlets.

Several FDA-approved anti-cancer drugs induce stem cell tumors, perhaps thwarting therapy
MedicalXpress
Using a new approach to systematically test chemotherapy drugs in an unusual animal model, a research team led by University of..

Researchers Report That Several FDA-Approved Anti-Cancer Drugs Induce Stem Cell Tumours, Perhaps Thwarting Therapy
Scicasts
Amherst, MA (Scicasts) Using a new approach to systematically test chemotherapy drugs in an unusual animal model, a research te..

serious side effect: Several FDA-approved anti-cancer drugs induce stem cell tumors, perhaps thwarting therapy
Rivaling the World's Smallest Reptiles: Discovery of Miniaturized and Microendemic New Species of Leaf Chameleons (*Brookesia*) from Northern Madagascar
Dealing with Data

- **Funder mandates**
  - Office of Science and Technology Policy
  - National Institutes of Health
  - National Science Foundation
  - others

- **Data Management Plans**
- **Expertise**
- **Content**
- **Infrastructure**
Office of Science and Technology Policy Blog

Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research
Posted by Michael Stebbins on February 22, 2013 at 12:04 PM EST

The Obama Administration is committed to the proposition that citizens deserve easy access to the results of scientific research their tax dollars have paid for. That’s why, in a policy memorandum released today, OSTP Director John Holdren has directed Federal agencies with more than $100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the published results of federally funded research freely available to the public within one year of publication and requiring researchers to better account for and manage the digital data resulting from federally funded scientific research. OSTP has been looking into this issue for some time, soliciting broad public input on multiple occasions and convening an interagency working group to develop a policy. The final policy reflects substantial inputs from scientists and scientific organizations, publishers, members of Congress, and other members of the public—over 65 thousand of whom recently signed a We the People petition asking for expanded public access to the results of taxpayer-funded research.

To see the new policy memorandum, please visit: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdf

To see Dr. Holdren’s response to the We the People petition, please visit: https://petitions.whitehouse.gov/response/increasing-public-access-results-scientific-research

Michael Stebbins is Assistant Director for Biotechnology at OSTP
Half of taxpayer funded research will soon be available to the public

By Andrea Peterson, Updated: January 17 at 6:06 pm

Proponents of the open access model for academic research notched a huge victory Thursday night when Congress passed a budget that will make about half of taxpayer-funded research available to the public.

Deep inside the $1.1 trillion Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2014 is a provision that requires federal agencies under the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education portion of the bill with research budgets of $100 million or more to provide the public with online access to the research that they fund within 12 months of publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

According to the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), this means approximately $31 billion of the total $60 billion annual U.S. investment in taxpayer-funded research will become openly accessible. “This is an important step toward making federally funded scientific research available for everyone to use online at no cost,” said SPARC Executive Director Heather Joseph in a news release. The language in the appropriations bill mirrors that in the White House open access memo from last year, and a National Institutes of Health public access program enacted in 2008.

Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) who was instrumental in getting the NIH program launched told The Post: "Expanding this policy to public health and education research is a step toward a more transparent government and better science.”

While the government funds a significant chunk of academic research in the United States, most taxpayers do not have access to the results of that research, which is often kept in pay-walled databases controlled by commercial publishers. As the Internet has made it far easier for academics to share their research results, many have pushed for a more open system that allows public sharing of scholarly research commonly called "open access." But some publishers have cracked down, even going after individual professors who post their research on their university Web pages.
Questions/Discussion

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