Libraries and Faculty Partnering To Advance Scholarly Communication

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Libraries and Faculty Partnering
To Advance Scholarly Communication

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

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University Libraries
University of Massachusetts Amherst
Today’s Outline

- Introduction
- Changing Times of 90s and 00s
- New Models and Partnerships
  - Institutional Repositories
  - Open Access Journals
- Trends and Implications
- Open Educational Resources
The Scholarly Communication Life Cycle

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

Phase 2: Authoring
- Creative Commons
- Faculty Writing Place

Collaboration & Discoverability

Phase 3: Publication & Dissemination
- ScholarWorks
- Selected Works

Phase 4: Storage, Archiving & Preservation
- ScholarWorks
- Selected Works
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
- Ubiquity of Internet
- Funders’ mandates for Open Access
  - National Institutes of Health 2009
- Future
Scholarly Communications System - new thinking

- Copyrights
- New business models
- Open access
- Serials Crisis
- Academic Library
- Cost
- Budget
- Publisher
- Editor
- Peer Review
- Grants
- University
- Taxpayers
- OA mandates

From Lee Van Orsdel's “Basics” ACRL SchCom 101
Would prefer other slide
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

- **Open Access Journals**
  - Journals available at no cost to end user
  - May or may not be refereed

- **Open Education Resources**
  - Alternatives to high-cost textbooks
Open Access Journals

- Creation of Content
- Rights
- Peer Review
- Dissemination
- Citation Impact Factors
- Promotion and Tenure Implications
- Preservation of Content
Partnership: Libraries and Faculty

- Expertise
- Content
- Infrastructure

- New services needed by faculty
  - Place to put data sets, have them be citable
Creative Commons Licenses
- Grants / funders stuff goes here
Alt-metrics goes here
Scholarly Communication
Library Roles

- Research and scholarship in digital form
- Library role as steward of scholarship
- Collect and preserve digital material
- Organize, provide access to information
- Commitment to long-term preservation
- Copyright, fair use, author rights, OA
- Information and digital fluency
Faculty Roles and Open Access

- Faculty Roles
  - Authors
  - Peer-reviewers
  - Editors

- Open access options
  - Creative Commons licenses
  - SPARC addendum

How are faculty going to address these new roles and potential responsibilities?
Challenges

- Perception of faculty members
  - What value is there in publishing in open access journals?
    - Impact on tenure and promotion?
    - Potential problems with author pays financial model?

- Copyright Issues
  - Who owns the copyright to works published in an open access journal?
  - What can a faculty member do to preserve the right to post a previously published work to an open access journal?
Transforming Librarian Roles

- Nexus of communication
- Create strategic partnerships
- Promote Open Access initiatives
- Curate digital materials
- Provide expertise on metadata, author rights, usage rights, etc
- Expand liaison role with faculty
- Provide education and workshops
The rapid rise in open access. The graph (from Laasko and Bjork’s paper – BMC Medicine 2012, 10:124) shows the numbers of papers published in three different types of online open access journals from 2000 to 2011. Courtesy The Guardian.
Impact

Range = 36%-200%
(Data: Stevan Harnad and co-workers)
Growth in use of the CC-BY license

Articles published by OASPA members under a CC-BY license

Data for the above chart can be downloaded here: OASPA Members CC-BY Growth

A total of 252,418 articles were published with the CC-BY license during the period shown above.
Predicted ‘Disruption Timeframe’ of OA vs Subscription model

Table 1: Pace of Substitution of Direct Gold OA for Subscription Journals

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<td>2023</td>
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Source: “The Inevitability of Open Access”, David Lewis
http://crl.acrl.org/content/73/5/493.full.pdf+html (College and Research Libraries, Sep 2012)
1. Article Level Metrics
Rivaling the World's Smallest Reptiles: Discovery of Miniaturized and Microendemic New Species of Leaf Chameleons (Brookesia) from Northern Madagascar
The Open Access Movement Grows Up: Taking Stock of a Revolution

Heather Joseph

Published: October 22, 2013  •  DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.1001686  •  Featured in PLOS Collections

Introduction

We've Imagined a Better Future
We've Built a Robust Infrastructure
We're Building the Global Community
We've Begun to Accelerate the Culture Change Needed to Make OA the Norm


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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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Trends

- Article level metrics
- New publishing services
  - Authoring tools
  - Peer review processes
  - Distribution channels
  - Storage and archiving
  - Social networking tools
- Dealing with Data