

Open Access

7 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW



1. Copyright Basics

Copyright gives the rightholder(s) the ability to:

- Reproduce
- Make derivatives (adaptations)
- Distribute
- Publicly perform or display

→ You have these rights automatically when works are in a “fixed tangible medium” (i.e. finished) until you give them away.

→ Many publishers require that you sign over your copyright to them in exchange for publishing your article or book.

2. Open Access Definition

Open Access = Free availability on the public internet

- Read
- Download
- Copy
- Print
- Search

Open Access = Free to reuse and repurpose

- Distribute (to other researchers, students, the public, etc)
- Link to full-text
- Text-mine (Crawl for indexing, analyze as data using software)

“The only constraint ... and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give **authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.**”

“Open access to peer-reviewed journal literature is the goal. **Self-archiving** and a new generation of **open-access journals** are the ways to attain this goal.”

<http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>

3. Who has a stake in OA?

Educators & Students

Authors

- Faculty and librarians

Other researchers

- Esp. at “resource poor” institutions

Publishers

Governments & NGOs

Libraries

Taxpayers & Learned public



4. OA Models for Journal Publishing

Green: Self-archiving in a repository – like IUScholarWorks Repository

Gold: Publisher solution route

- Usually supported by publication or submission fees

Hybrid: Charge for OA publication of an article, as well as regular subscription fee

New Models: Advertising, crowdfunding, endowments, fundraising, institutional subsidies, membership dues, priced editions, temporary, value-added services, volunteer effort

5. Open Access to other scholarly outputs

- Open source software
- Open education materials (syllabi, lecture materials, activities)
- Open research data
- Open government data
- Open notebook science

→ All of these movements share a commitment to the removal of barriers to access. Open sharing allows for the free flow of knowledge and information as well as the use and re-use of research. ←

6. IU & OA

Office of Scholarly Publishing

IU Press and IUScholarWorks: shared commitment to removing barriers to access

Bloomington Faculty Council – IU University Faculty Council

Long history discussing scholarly communication

- [IUB Committee on Scholarly Communication](#): 1998
- [UFC Circular U10-2007](#): CIC Provost's Statement on Publishing Agreements, including author addendum
- 2013-14: BFC Library Committee charged to consider whether IUB should, or should not, pursue adoption of an OA policy, akin to [UC](#).

7. Librarians' roles in OA

Advising faculty; [IU's Intellectual Property Policy](#)

Helping users find OA materials: understanding the role of WorldCat and [OAster](#)

As authors ourselves

- Have you published a paper in a journal? Did you retain copyright?
- Have you self-archived your paper on a website or repository?

Of the top 10 library and info science journals (via [Scimago](#)):

- 2 are “gold” OA
- 8 are “hybrid” OA (\$1100-\$3000 per article)

Why are we adding to our own budgetary woes by publishing in and subscribing to “toll”-access journals?

Selected unanimous **library** faculty OA mandate votes

- [University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#) (2013)
- [Colorado State University Libraries](#) (2012)
- [Oregon State University Libraries](#) (2009)

Questions? Thoughts?

What do you see our role(s) being if the BFC passes an OA mandate?

What responsibility do we have to make our own work OA?

- Not just publications, but white papers, strategic plans, etc?

Would you support a BLFC OA mandate? Why or why not?

Send questions/comments to Jen Laherty, jlaherty@Indiana.edu or Stacy Konkiel, skonkiel@Indiana.edu.