

# Open Access to UNT Faculty's Scholarly Publications



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# Overview

- Introduction to Open Access
- Review of Open Access Policies
- Implementation: Workflows & Technology Support



# The issue

- The Internet provides new opportunities to bring information to much broader audiences at virtually no marginal cost
- Too often, the research results (either publicly or privately funded) are simply not widely available to the community of potential users
- Result: Call for new framework designed to eliminate access barriers to allow research results to be more easily accessed and used

Adapted from: SPARC advocacy presentation by Heather Joseph, Strategies Towards Open Access  
[http://eprints.rclis.org/10819/1/HJoseph\\_-\\_UMUC1.pdf](http://eprints.rclis.org/10819/1/HJoseph_-_UMUC1.pdf)



# What is Open Access?

- Open Access is the immediate, free availability on the Internet of research results (papers, datasets, etc.) that scholars traditionally produce without payment
- It is a vision of scholarly communication where user “toll” barriers to research access are eliminated
  - potential usage is maximized
  - the value of research is more fully realized
- It is an **access model, not a business model**

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# Background

- Beginning circa 1994 during early Web era with debates such as Steven Harnad's well-circulated "subversive proposal"
- Many early experimental journals and repositories demonstrated the viability and advantages of the model
- Hypothesis that open access improves scientific impact of journal articles has been born out in studies since 2001 (see bibliography)



# U.S. advocacy and support

- The Open Access model is endorsed by many scholarly groups, research funding agencies, and universities (examples: Harvard University, the National Institutes of Health, the International Mathematical Union, the Association of Research Libraries)
- Organized groups such as ARL SPARC began to appear in the 90's as advocacy efforts on the part of libraries and authors
- Open Access to publicly funded research enjoys wide support across the political landscape, ranging from conservatives such as Senator John Cornyn to the Obama administration



# “Green” and “Gold” Open Access

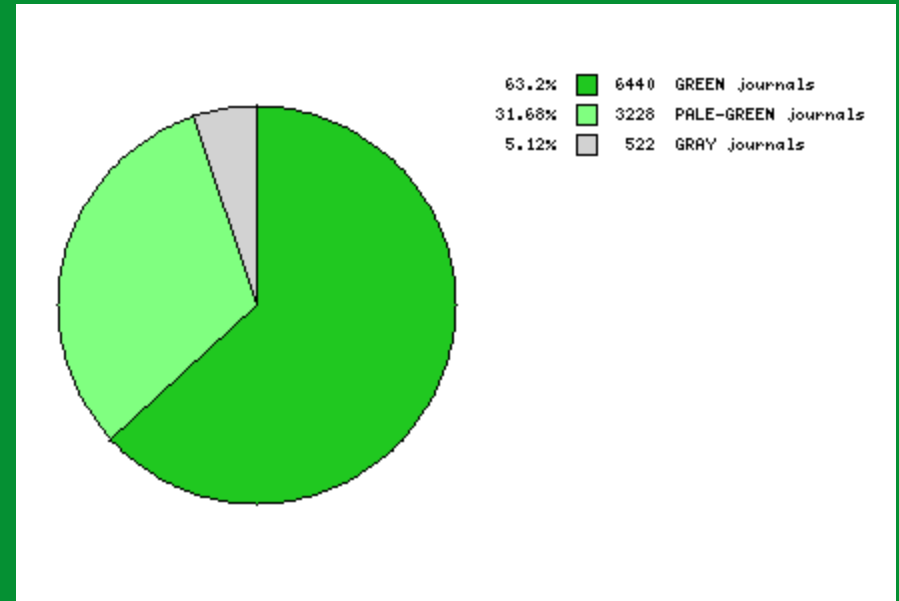
Open Access approaches are often grouped into two categories/strategies:

- Green Model in which authors and their institutions have the responsibility for permanent open access to their research
- Gold Model in which the publication assumes responsibility for permanent open access to research



# Publisher support

- Of the 10,190 non-OA peer-reviewed journals indexed in the RoMEO directory of 523 publisher policies
  - over 90% endorse some form of author self-archiving (green or "pale-green" OA)
  - 63% endorse self-archiving the author's final peer-reviewed draft or postprint ("green journals")
  - 31% endorse the pre-refereeing preprint ("pale-green journals")



Source: <http://romeo.eprints.org/stats.php>



# Worldwide growth of Open Access mandates

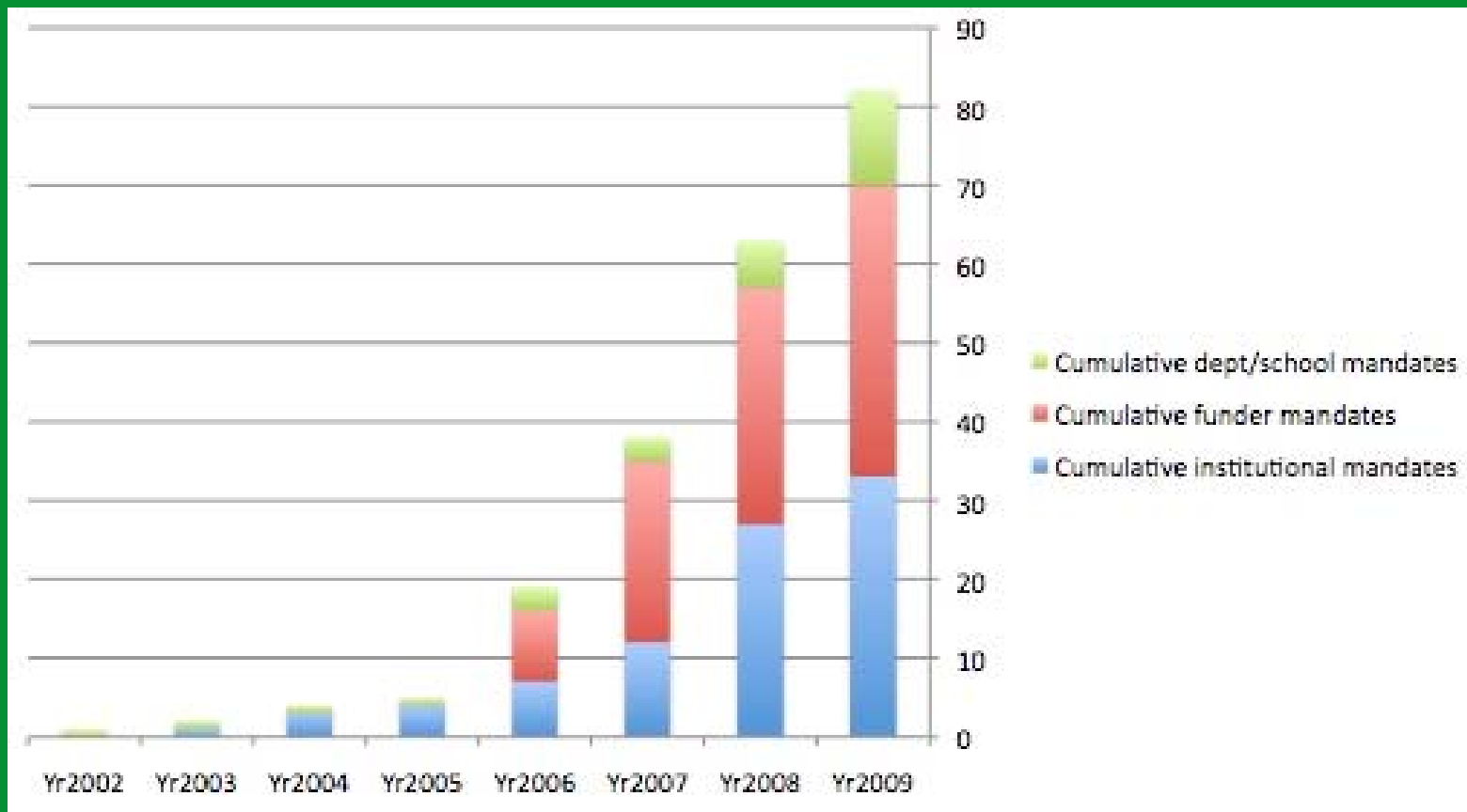


FIGURE: Accelerating Growth Rate in Worldwide Adoptions of Green Open Access Self-Archiving Mandates (2002-2009) by Research Funders, Institutions, and Departments/Faculties/Schools (Swan 2009)



# Opportunities for UNT

- There is strong support for the adoption of an institutional open access policy at UNT by the libraries, the College of Information, and other faculty groups
- UNT has to opportunity to become the first public institution in Texas to adopt an open access policy



# Open Access collaboration opportunities between UNT groups

- The leadership of the libraries, the UNT Press, and the TSHA are discussing directions for collaboration through open access projects
- The libraries are now working with faculty in History and Philosophy on open access research projects and publications



# UNT Open Access Symposium

- UNT will host a major Symposium on Open Access on Tuesday, May 18 (save the date!)
- Speakers will include Stevan Harnad, Provosts, the Executive Director of SPARC, scholars, and librarians
- This will be a major regional event to catalyze discussions in Texas on Open Access
- Registration required:
  - [openaccess.unt.edu/symposium/registration](http://openaccess.unt.edu/symposium/registration)



# Policy defined

- General course of action taken by the local authority to achieve an objective
  - [www.qualityplanning.org.nz/definitions/index.php](http://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/definitions/index.php)
- Plan of action adopted by an individual or social group
  - [wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn](http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn)
- Deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve rational outcome(s)
  - [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Policy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Policy)



# OA policy objectives

- Primary (public good)
  - Maximize the visibility, usage, and impact of research output by maximizing online access for all would-be users and researchers worldwide
- Secondary (institutional good)
  - Maximize the visibility of an institution's (i.e., UNT) scholarly products



# Open access policies adopted (U.S.)

- Institutional
  - Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
  - Trinity University (San Antonio)
  - University of Kansas
- Unit (colleges and schools)
  - Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences
  - Harvard Law School
  - Harvard Kennedy School of Government
  - Harvard Graduate School of Education
  - Stanford University School of Education
  - University of Oregon Department of Romance Languages



# Key components of OA policies

- Based on a side-by-side policy analysis:
  - Justification, Objective, and Reason
  - Copyright and License Statement
  - Coverage of Policy
  - Exceptions
  - Party Granting Exceptions
  - Party Interpreting/Reviewing Policy
  - Implementation Details



# Adopted policies reflect

- Common components
  - Common language
  - Vetting by key stakeholders
  - Legal counsel input
- 
- Giving UNT a firm foundation to develop its policy



# Proposed process (1)

- Establish policy drafting committee (underway)
  - Joseph Oppong, Graduate School
  - Floyd Del McDaniel, CADRE
  - Gus Seligmann, Faculty Senate
  - Michael Richmond, Chemistry
  - Ruthanne Thompson, Biology
  - Santiago Betelu, Mathematics
  - Martin Halbert, UNT Libraries
  - Cathy Hartman, UNT Libraries
  - William E. Moen, College of Information
- Review existing policies & develop draft UNT policy



# Proposed process (2)

- Engage campus community
  - Education about open access
  - Disseminate draft policy
  - Town hall meetings
  - Presentations to Faculty Senate
  - Online discussion
- Open Access Symposium – May 18
  - National leaders and experts to inform
  - Milestone for campus-wide discussion



# Proposed process (3)

- Move toward UNT adoption of policy
  - Refinement of UNT draft policy
  - Continuation of campus-wide discussion
  - Faculty Senate deliberation and action
  - Adoption of UNT Policy
- Establish implementation committee
  - Representation of faculty, led by UNT Libraries
  - Develop implementation details to enact policy



# Implementation

- Strong, flexible technical infrastructure
- Clear, simple process for submission of publications
- Assistance for faculty members to navigate OA discussions with publishers and to support submission of publications to repository – Scholarly Communications officer



# Technical infrastructure (1)

- UNT Libraries' mature, flexible digital library system supports:
  - Mature “Digital Object Model”: Supports any type of digital resource – datasets, maps, photos, books, articles, video, audio, etc.
  - Flexible “Metadata Model”: Description of resources easily adapted as needed



# Technical infrastructure (2)

- Scalable infrastructure
  - Storage is readily available, dependable, scalable
  - Easily handles growing content and traffic
- Access
  - Fully searchable (metadata and full-text), available through Google search
  - Controlled access available if needed: metadata only, UNT community only, etc.
- Long-term preservation – full digital archive



# Process: Submitting publications

- Work with faculty committee to establish process
- Minimize effort for faculty
- Flexible submission: email, web form, disc
- Repository collections for:
  1. Peer reviewed articles (addressed in the OA policy)
  2. Other scholarly materials – datasets, video, photographs, text



# Assistance for faculty

- Scholarly Communications Officer/UNT Libraries
  - Respond to questions about open access
  - Work with faculty to determine publisher policies
  - Assist with submission of articles to the repository
  - Metadata creation
  - Other support as required



# Closing remarks

- In developing an Open Access policy, UNT has an opportunity for leadership among the public universities of Texas
- There is little question about whether or not other Texas universities will jump on the Open Access bandwagon, it is a question of *when*
- Open Access @ UNT: [openaccess.unt.edu](http://openaccess.unt.edu)



# Bibliography

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