**Open Access Panel Presentation**
**CAFA Western Regional Conference, Edmonton**
**October 30, 2010**
**Mary Westell, University of Calgary**

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss Open Access today.

My role is to show you some of the tools available to help you publish your work.  What you will notice is that these tools are truly international and have developed through the broad network of scholarly sharing in the OA movement

If there is a key journal in your discipline in which you would like to publish, you can check to see if it is an OA journal.

The Directory of Open Access journals, produced at Lund University Libraries in Sweden covers almost 5,600 OA journals, including all subjects and languages.  You can find journal titles, but you can also use this as a portal to do a subject search over 450,000 articles.

DOAJ does not include information on publisher policies.  To find a journal's specific policy, you need to check the Sherpa/Romeo list, produced out of the University of Nottingham.



This list categorizes journals based on colour coding –
A "green" journal can archive pre-print **and** post-print or publisher's version/PDF
"Blue" allows archiving of the post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
"Yellow" allows archiving of the archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)

Key:  ✓ Can archive   ✓ Archiving with restrictions   ✗ Cannot archive   ? Unclear policy   − No information   $ Fee for publisher's version

**Important: Check the full record for your publisher, because archiving may be subject to restrictions or conditions.**

| Publisher (linked to the full RoMEO details) | RoMEO Colour | Self-archiving Rights | | | Paid OA Option |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Author's Pre-print | Author's Post-print | Publisher's Version/PDF | |
| Academic Conferences International | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Economics Institute (EI) | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| Actuarial Profession, The | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | − |
| Aedificatio Publishers | Green | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | − |
| AgroParisTech, ENGREF | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | − |
| AK Peters | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | − |
| Akadémiai Kiadó | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | $ |
| Alliance for Children and Families | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| American Anthropological Association | Green | ✓ | ✓ | − | − |
| American Association for the Advancement of Science | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | − |
| American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | $ |
| American Astronomical Society | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| American Economic Association | Green | ✓ | ✓ | − | − |
| American Fisheries Society | Green | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | − |
| American Geophysical Union (AGU) | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | $ |
| American Institute of Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| American Institute of Physics | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | $ |
| American Library Association | Green | ✓ | ✓ | − | − |
| American Mathematical Society | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| American Meteorological Society | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| American Physical Society | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | $ |
| American Psychological Association | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | $ |
| American Society for Cell Biology | Green | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | − |
| American Vacuum Society | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | − |
| Ames Foundation at the Harvard Law School, The | Green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | − |
| Anadolu University | Green | ✓ | ✓ | − | − |

If the journal is not an OA journal, you can use the Canadian Author Addendum to propose to the journal that your work also be included in an open access repository

*"The SPARC Canadian Author Addendum enables authors to secure a more balanced agreement by retaining select rights, such as the rights to reproduce, reuse, and publicly present the articles they publish for non-commercial purposes. It will help Canadian researchers to comply with granting council public access policies, such as the Canadian Institutes of Health Research Policy on Access to Research Outputs.*

**Canadian Association of Research Libraries**

**CARL ABRC**

Using the SPARC Canadian
Author Addendum to secure
your rights as the author of
a journal article

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November 2008

### THE SPARC CANADIAN AUTHOR ADDENDUM

Your article has been accepted for publication in a journal and, like your colleagues, you want it to have the widest possible distribution and impact in the scholarly community. In the past, this required print publication. Today you have other options, like online archiving, but the publication agreement you'll likely encounter will actually prevent broad distribution of your work.

You would never knowingly keep your research from a readership that could benefit from it, but signing a restrictive publication agreement limits your scholarly universe and lessens your impact as an author.

**Why?** According to the traditional publication agreement, all rights — including copyright — go to the journal. You probably want to include sections of your article in later works. You might want to give copies to your class or distribute it among colleagues. And you likely want to place it on your Web page or in an online repository if you had the choice. These are all ways to give your research wide exposure and fulfill your goals as a scholar, but they are inhibited by the traditional agreement. If you sign on the publisher's dotted line, is there any way to retain these critical rights?

**Yes.** The SPARC Canadian Author Addendum is a legal instrument that modifies the publisher's agreement and allows you to keep key rights to your articles. The Author Addendum is a free resource developed by SPARC and in partnership with Creative Commons <http://creativecommons.org/> and Science Commons <http://sciencecommons.org/>, established non-profit organizations that offer a range of copyright options for many different creative endeavors. See also Creative Commons Canada <http://creativecommons.org/international/ca/> It has been adapted for the Canadian context by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) <http://www.carl-abrc.ca>.

The SPARC Canadian Author Addendum is online at www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/author-e.html

### KNOW YOUR RIGHTS AS THE AUTHOR

- **The author is the copyright holder.**
  As the author of a work you are the copyright holder unless and until you transfer the copyright to someone else in a signed agreement.

- **Assigning your rights matters.**
  Normally, the copyright holder possesses the exclusive rights of reproduction, distribution, public performance, public display, and modification of the original work. An author who has transferred copyright without retaining these rights must ask permission unless the use is one of the statutory exemptions in copyright law.

- **The copyright holder controls the work.**
  Decisions concerning use of the work, such as distribution, access, pricing, updates, and any use restrictions belong to the copyright holder. Authors who have transferred their copyright without retaining any rights may not be able to place the work on course Web sites, copy it for students or colleagues, deposit the work in a public online archive, or reuse portions in a subsequent work. That's why it is important to retain the rights you need.

- **Transferring copyright doesn't have to be all or nothing.**
  The law allows you to transfer copyright while holding back rights for yourself and others. This is the compromise that the SPARC Canadian Author Addendum helps you to achieve.

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If the journal is an OA journal, there might be OA publishing charges. As with many journals that have charges for formatting, adding tables, etc, some OA journals offset their costs for refereeing, web and technical support, etc. through OA fees. Some granting agencies (CIHR, for example) allow this as a budget line in grants and so you can anticipate this cost at the beginning of your project. We have approached our Research Services to ask them to routinely require researchers to add a modest amount to eligible grants to foster OA publishing. We are really hoping that this will encourage authors to think about Open Access and begin to rationalize the use of our OA Fund.

You also may be able to apply to an Open Access Authors' Fund if your University Library has one. A number of libraries internationally have introduced these funds to help campus authors publish openly. The goal of the fund is to provide a sufficient and sustainable funding basis for open access publication of scholarly literature – and the interpretation is left with the individual institutions as to the type of publishing they will support.

# Compact for Open-Access Publishing Equity

## OVERVIEW

Scholarly publishing is going through a transformation as a result of digital means of communication, coupled with the financial predicament of libraries. With the most recent economic downturn, access to scholarly articles, so important to research progress and public advancement, will no doubt suffer.

Open-access scholarly journals have arisen as an alternative to traditional subscription scholarly journals. Open-access journals make their articles available freely to anyone, while providing the same services common to all scholarly journals, such as management of the peer-review process, filtering, production, and distribution. Since open-access journals do not charge subscription or other access fees, they must cover their operating expenses through other sources, including subventions, in-kind support, or, in a sizable minority of cases, processing fees paid by or on behalf of authors for submission to or publication in the journal.

Universities subsidize the costs of subscription journals by subscribing to them. Universities and funding agencies can provide equitable support for the processing-fee business model for open-access journals — to place the subscription-fee and processing-fee models on a more level playing field — by subsidizing processing fees as well.

The *compact for open-access publishing equity* supports equity of the business models by committing each university to "the timely establishment of durable mechanisms for underwriting reasonable publication charges for articles written by its faculty and published in fee-based open-access journals and for which other institutions would not be expected to provide funds."

A full account of the motivation for the compact can be found in the article "Equity for Open-Access Journal Publishing" published in the open-access journal Public Library of Science Biology.

Additional universities are encouraged to sign on to the compact at this web site.

Overview
The Compact
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The Compact for Open Access Publishing Equity has been signed by more than a dozen libraries in Canada and the United States is an effort to bring together support for alternative business models for OA publishing.

As an example, the University of Calgary fund has supported 140 submissions since 2008, with approximately half of these going directly to individual journals.  The remaining publications have been with OA publishers that charge an institution fee, rather than by the article.  (BioMed Central, Hindawi, PLOS).

When you submit to the fund, your article is evaluated against our funding criteria (http://www.ucalgary.ca/scholarlycommunication/node/33#criteria ).  If it is accepted, we also ask that you deposit the article in our Institutional Repository.

If your granting agency has mandated deposit in a repository, you will have two choices:
Institutional Repository –vs- Subject Repository
Here are examples of four IRs in Alberta:
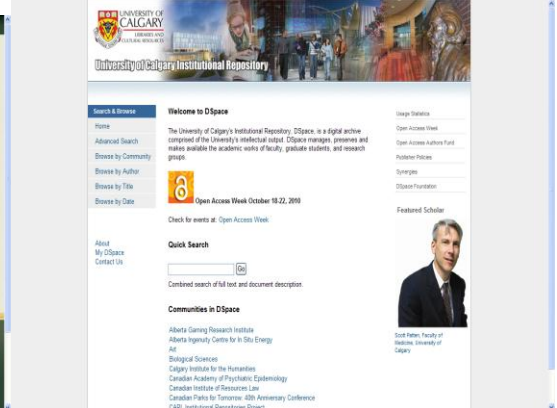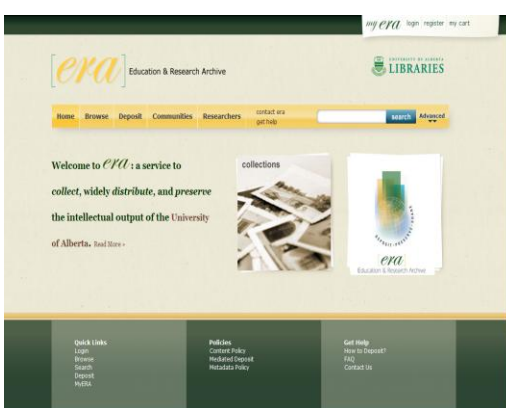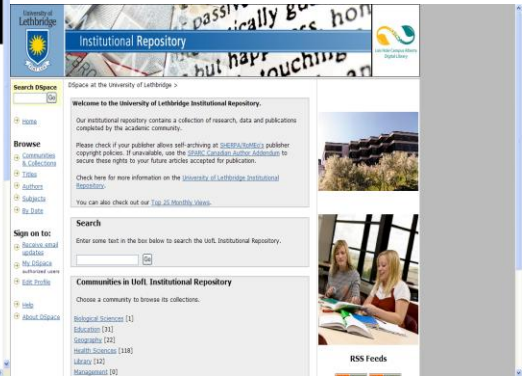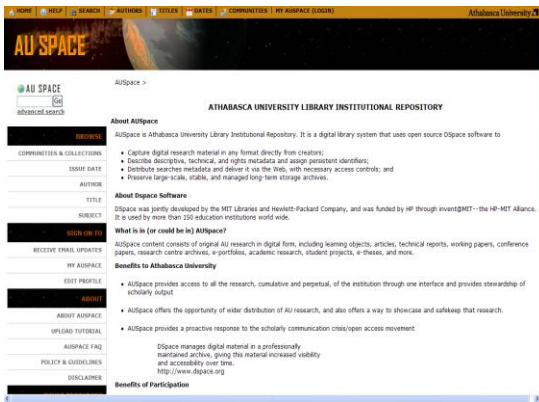
Examples of subject/format repositories – the most well known of these is ArXiv, an archive of over 100,000 articles in Physics and with developing collections in Mathematics and Computer Science. Other examples are PubMed Canada, BioMed Central, and the Public Library of Science.

Search Library    Search Cornell

# arXiv.org

Login
(Help | Advanced search)

Search or Article-id

[                    ]  [All papers ▼] [Go!]

Open access to 636,147 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics

Subject search and browse: [Physics ▼] [Search] [Form Interface] [Catchup]

5 Mar 2010: New Submission System and announcement schedule changes
21 Jan 2010: Collaborative support plan announced
8 Apr 2009: Added public author identifiers, Facebook interaction, myarticles widget, and personal Atom feeds
See cumulative "What's New" pages
**Robots Beware:** indiscriminate automated downloads from this site are *not* permitted

## Physics

- Astrophysics (**astro-ph** new, recent, find)
  includes: Cosmology and Extragalactic Astrophysics; Earth and Planetary Astrophysics; Galaxy Astrophysics; High Energy Astrophysical Phenomena; Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics; Solar and Stellar Astrophysics
- Condensed Matter (**cond-mat** new, recent, find)
  includes: 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
- General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology (**gr-qc** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Experiment (**hep-ex** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Lattice (**hep-lat** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Phenomenology (**hep-ph** new, recent, find)
- High Energy Physics - Theory (**hep-th** new, recent, find)
- Mathematical Physics (**math-ph** new, recent, find)
- Nuclear Experiment (**nucl-ex** new, recent, find)
- Nuclear Theory (**nucl-th** new, recent, find)
- Physics (**physics** new, recent, find)
  includes: Accelerator Physics; Atmospheric and Oceanic Physics; Atomic Physics; Atomic and Molecular Clusters; Biological Physics; Chemical Physics; Classical Physics; Computational Physics; Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability; Fluid Dynamics; General Physics; Geophysics; History of Physics; Instrumentation and Detectors; Medical Physics; Optics; Physics Education; Physics and Society; Plasma Physics; Popular Physics; Space Physics
- Quantum Physics (**quant-ph** new, recent, find)

## Mathematics

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### ../PLoS has Moved

We've outgrown our existing Cambridge location and have moved to our new office in Carlyle House, just a 10-minute walk from our existing location and close to the city center. Read more in our blog.

### ../IN THE NEWS

PLoS journal articles currently receiving widespread media attention: Pharma promotions influence doctors, Citation rates for different types of OA, T. rex was a cannibal, OA helps protect marine atoll, Saving tigers from extinction, New insight into hearing loss, Love dulls physical pain, Effects of household chemicals on pre-schoolers, Ancient virus in finch genome, Different owl monkey species, How dengue virus infects cells, and New test for river blindness.

Recent News on PLoS Journals:
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■ **From the BioMed Central blog**

Evidence-based health and social care reach "new heights" in Colorado (28 Oct 2010)

Parasite to Prevention – an Open Access Week event (27 Oct 2010)

Thematic series and book highlighting recent developments in treatment of angiogenic diseases (27 Oct 2010)

What place for Antisocial Personality Disorder in DSM-V? (27 Oct 2010)

Tony Pawson awarded Signal Transduction Society medal (26 Oct 2010)

More from the blog

**Explore new career opportunities**

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■ **Featured articles** Open Access

**Phenotypic effects of microRNA159 regulation negligible**
*Silence* 2010, **1**:18
MiR159 regulation of the most conserved target genes in Arabidopsis does not result in any major phenotypic impact, suggesting that the extent of miRNA regulation that confers a functional impact has been overestimated.

**Pentachromatic vision in cichlid fish**
*BMC Biology* 2010, **8**:133
The extraordinary spectral sensitivity of cichlid fish indicates the functional coexpression of up to five different opsin cone pigments, with variation between species that correlates with foraging behaviour and the spectral reflectance of conspecifics.

**Green tea does not prevent breast cancer**
*Breast Cancer Research* 2010, **12**:R88
Although some studies have demonstrated a protective effect of green tea against breast cancer, a study of 53,793 Japanese women found no association between green tea drinking and breast cancer risk.

**Feedback inhibition of L1 retrotansposition**
*Mobile DNA* 2010, **1**:22
Constitutive expression of L1 transposable elements, which can generate double strand breaks in DNA and

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Nominations for the 5th Annual Research Awards are now open

Nominations for the 5th Annual Research Awards are now open

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# PubMed Central Canada: A free archive of life sciences journals

## What is PubMed Central Canada?

**PubMed** CENTRAL
C A N A D A

PubMed Central Canada (PMC Canada) is a world class, domain-based repository. PMC Canada provides free access to a stable and permanent online digital archive of full-text, peer-reviewed research publications in health and life sciences.

The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) has partnered with the National Research Council's Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (NRC-CISTI) and the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM) in the creation of this central, electronic repository for CIHR-funded research publications.

*"PMC Canada is a powerful tool that will help researchers build upon one another's work and speed up the discovery and innovation process to address important health challenges. It will provide quick and easy access to a much broader audience, increasing the value of CIHR-funded research."*
*Ian Graham*
*VP, Knowledge Translation & Public Outreach*
*Canadian Institutes of Health Research*

PMC Canada builds on PubMed Central (PMC), the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature and is a member of the broader PMC International (PMCI) network of e-repositories.

PubMed Central aims to fill the role of a world class library in the digital age. Giving all users free access to the material in PubMed Central is the best way to ensure the durability and utility of the archive as technology changes over time.

## Why use PMC Canada?

Both subject and institutional repositories can be found in ROAR Map, ROARMAP, the Registry of Open Access Material Archiving Policies. This tool indicates whether there is an institutional mandate or policy and links to the text of that policy. For example, Libraries and Cultural Resources at the University of Calgary has a faculty Open Access mandate. In ROARMAP you can find the wording of the mandate, the date passes, etc.



How will you get the material into the repository? - What services does the library provide?

As noted in the Sherpa list, it is important to be aware of the version of your work that the publisher will allow for inclusion in the repository – many will approve the POSTPRINT, the final refereed version before it has been typeset by the publisher. Some will allow archiving only of the PREPRINT (i.e. before refereeing). It is important to keep these original versions if you plan to include them in the repository.

Some libraries allow self archiving and provide guidelines for what material may be included, files types, metadata standards, etc.

Others provide mediated deposit and will work with you to determine copyright permissions and other issues related to your bibliographies, as well as create your metadata and upload your work.

Most repositories provide full text indexing, as well as indexing of metadata for your work. You will be asked to provide keywords and possibly an abstract.

In our repository, we leave the content guidelines to the department or faculty, assuming that scholarly standards will be discipline specific. For example, some disciplines

include only peer-reviewed scholarly articles, while others routinely include material from departmental occasional paper series and written and presented by graduate students. We have a collection of undergraduate research, vetted by student union peer competition. In our repository, we don't include learning objects (although many others do). One common theme is that the repository includes work that is worthy of preserving over the long term.
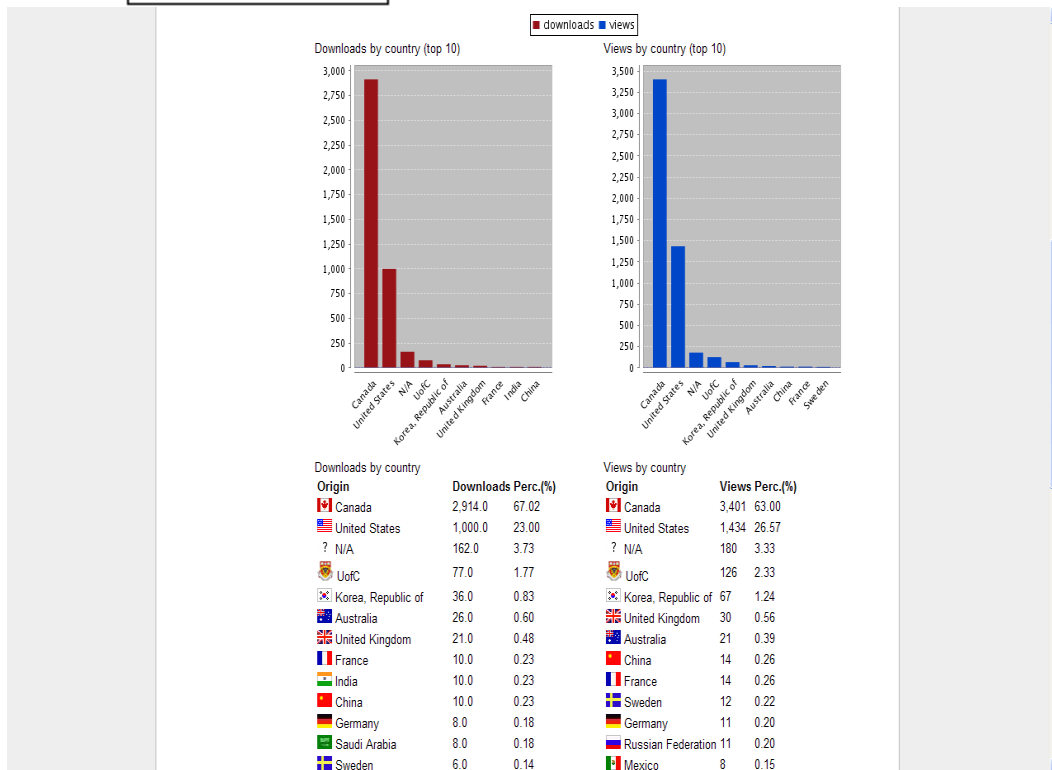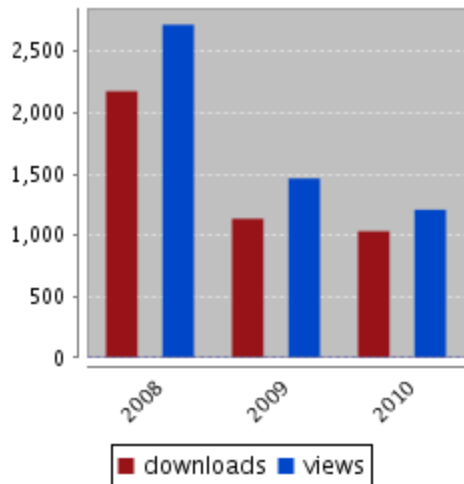
As mentioned, other material in your local repository could be theses, conference proceedings, occasional papers, learning objects – any series of work that could benefit from wide accessibility and meets the standards of your scholarly community



Just a few comments on Open Access monograph publishing. At the UofC we announced our first OA monograph last week, publishing it online and in print simultaneously. Athabasca University Press has been doing this for some time and we are really excited that Alberta is leading the way. The book that we published is called Grey Matters and it is about seniors doing research about seniors. Based on research funded by the CIHR and therefore mandated to publish openly, the authors of this book would have done it anyway. They have coined the term "Action Publishing" to characterize the instant worldwide building of community that OA provides through the broad open dissemination of their research. They believe that this is a new paradigm in scholarly communicating

What happens to your work when it is in the repository?

- Harvesting by other repositories and by major search engines.  Increasingly, to make life easier for researchers, repositories are developing protocols that harvest the metadata from other repositories.  For example a protocol named SWORD collects information from local repositories and sends it to selected subject repositories.  The idea here is that your work will gain maximum access and visibility no matter where you deposit it.  Another example is Libraries and Archives Canada which is gearing up to harvest thesis metadata from local repositories.
- Irrespective of the repository, you work is harvested by major search engines and will be exposed in Google, Google Scholar, etc.  Just as an aside, this is a major reason why we normally do not remove material from a repository.  Once this work is included in the major search engines, it cannot be removed, so removing it from the repository causes broken links
- persistent identification and preservation of the online file so that you can link from anywhere, including your own web site, university departments or research services and Blackboard or other course software
- In most repositories, statistics are collected and made available for you and for all end users.  Here is an example of our statistics reporting, which includes the number of view (the bibliographic data) and downloads of the files.  This kind of information is handy at annual report time or for developing or responding to research grant questions.

Downloads by country (top 10)

Views by country (top 10)





Downloads by country

| Origin | Downloads | Perc.(%) |
|---|---|---|
| 🇨🇦 Canada | 2,914.0 | 67.02 |
| 🇺🇸 United States | 1,000.0 | 23.00 |
| ? N/A | 162.0 | 3.73 |
| 🛡 UofC | 77.0 | 1.77 |
| 🇰🇷 Korea, Republic of | 36.0 | 0.83 |
| 🇦🇺 Australia | 26.0 | 0.60 |
| 🇬🇧 United Kingdom | 21.0 | 0.48 |
| 🇫🇷 France | 10.0 | 0.23 |
| 🇮🇳 India | 10.0 | 0.23 |
| 🇨🇳 China | 10.0 | 0.23 |
| 🇩🇪 Germany | 8.0 | 0.18 |
| 🇸🇦 Saudi Arabia | 8.0 | 0.18 |
| 🇸🇪 Sweden | 6.0 | 0.14 |

Views by country

| Origin | Views | Perc.(%) |
|---|---|---|
| 🇨🇦 Canada | 3,401 | 63.00 |
| 🇺🇸 United States | 1,434 | 26.57 |
| ? N/A | 180 | 3.33 |
| 🛡 UofC | 126 | 2.33 |
| 🇰🇷 Korea, Republic of | 67 | 1.24 |
| 🇬🇧 United Kingdom | 30 | 0.56 |
| 🇦🇺 Australia | 21 | 0.39 |
| 🇨🇳 China | 14 | 0.26 |
| 🇫🇷 France | 14 | 0.26 |
| 🇸🇪 Sweden | 12 | 0.22 |
| 🇩🇪 Germany | 11 | 0.20 |
| 🇷🇺 Russian Federation | 11 | 0.20 |
| 🇲🇽 Mexico | 8 | 0.15 |

As you can see, a significant infrastructure has been developed to support Open Access:
- Open Access journals, some hosted by libraries
- OA monographs from scholarly presses
- Institutional and subject repositories to archive your work
- Access mechanisms and ways to report traffic

As Heather mentioned, University OA mandates are growing
New business models are developing to foster the ability to publish openly
Granting agencies are coming on board, recognizing their obligation to public funding
Now we need the scholars to use these tools to make their work available

Open Access accelerates research and results in tangible benefits to the research community and for the public good

During Open Access Week this year in Calgary, Jean-Claude Guedon, one of the original signatories of the Budapest Open Access Initiative in 2002, talked about the tipping point for Open Access dissemination.  We have the tools and are developing the mechanisms and policies. As faculty members we can have the will to change scholarly communication.
That tipping point is getting closer.