Promoting Public Access Policies – A New Role for Librarians

Leila Fernandez, Rajiv Nariani & Marcia Salmon

Steacie Science and Engineering Library
York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Overview of presentation

• Public access policies as an opportunity to promote OA on campus
  – Strategies and lessons learned

• Enlarging the Liaison role in supporting the scholarly research cycle
  – Examples and outcomes
Public Access Policies of Research Funders – a major driver of Open Access

- US – National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- UK - Wellcome Trust, Research Councils
- Pan European - CERN, ERC, EC (pilot) + 10 European countries
- Canada – Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)
“........ we have probably passed the point where any serious institution or funder that aspires to international influence needs to have, or be in the process of developing, an OA policy.”

David C. Prosser,
former Director SPARC Europe
Open Access Policies in Europe, May 2010
Public Access Policies to Health Research in Canada

• Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR): One of nine research funders’ in Canada listed in SHERPA-JULIET with open access policies

• CIHR provides funding opportunities for research in Biomedical, Clinical, Health System Services, Social, Cultural, Environmental and Population health
Policy on Access to Research Outputs

September, 2007

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1. Preamble

As a publicly funded organization, CIHR has a fundamental interest in ensuring that the findings that
CIHR Policy on Access to Research Outputs

• Option #1: Full-text of publication to be made freely accessible from the publishers website (Gold route)

• Option #2: Final peer-reviewed full-text manuscript to be archived within 6 months of publication in PMC Canada or institutional repository belonging to the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (Green Route)

• Datasets to be retained for 5 years.
  – Deposit bioinformatics, atomic and molecular coordinate data into the appropriate public databases

• Policy applies to all grants awarded after January 1, 2008
PubMed Central Canada

PMC Canada launches manuscript submission system

PMC Canada is pleased to announce the launch of its manuscript submission system, enabling CIHR-funded researchers to deposit their peer-reviewed research publications.

PMC Canada's manuscript submission system supports CIHR's Policy on Access to Research Outputs, which requires CIHR grant recipients to make their peer-reviewed publications freely accessible online within six months of publication.

PMC Canada is a partnership between the National Research Council's Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (NRC-CISTI), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), and the US National Library of Medicine (NLM).
Canadian Institutional Repositories

An institutional repository (IR) is a digital collection of an institution’s intellectual output. IRs are a key infrastructure component in the digital environment because they provide better access to our digital assets and they ensure that digital objects are managed appropriately.

Since 2003, the Canadian Association of Research Libraries has been promoting the use of institutional repositories in Canada through the CARL Institutional Repositories Program. As a result, over 80% of CARL members have implemented an IR at their institution.

Links to Canadian Institutional Repositories:

- University of Alberta
- University of British Columbia
- Brock University
- University of Calgary
- Carleton University
- Concordia University
- Dalhousie University
- University of Guelph
- International Development Research Centre
- Université Laval
- University of Lethbridge
- University of Manitoba
- McGill University
- McMaster University
Promoting OA Initiatives on York Campus

- CIHR policy: An opportunity to promote OA to Faculty & Graduate students
  - Workshops organized by research officers for CIHR grant recipients
- Article in library newsletter for faculty
- Yfile: York online community news bulletin
- Grant workshops, grads symposia
- ScholComm. Committee website
- Presentation to Senate Committee on Library & Information Technology
CIHR workshops

• Helping researchers comply with public access policy
• Listing compliant OA journals or Delayed Open Access journals, Hybrid OA journals
• Explaining SHERPA/ROMEO and publisher policies on self-archiving
• Introducing SPARC Canadian Author Addendum
• Promoting library membership funding covering author fees for OA publishing
Information for CIHR Grant Recipients

CIHR Policy on Access to Research Outputs

Policy Summary

Highlights:

* Ensure that all research papers generated from CIHR funded projects awarded after January 1, 2008 are freely accessible through the Publisher’s website or an online repository within "six months of publication";

* Deposit bioinformatics, atomic, and molecular coordinate data into the appropriate public database (e.g. gene sequences deposited in GenBank) immediately upon publication of research results;

* Retain original data sets for a minimum of "five years" (or longer if other policies apply);

* Acknowledge CIHR support by quoting "the funding reference number" in journal publications.

See FAQ on CIHR Policy on Access to Research Outputs
Search for Journals/Publishers compliant with CIHR Policy

Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

Search

Search ○ Journal titles or ISSNs ○ Publisher names
for Elsevier
find ○ Any or ○ All keywords or ○ Exact phrase only
Show open access mandate compliance in results for:
Canadian Institutes of Health Research

RoMEO News

- Latest Updates to RoMEO
- RoMEO Survey - 28-Oct-2009
- Major Upgrade to RoMEO released - 22-Oct-2009
- RoMEO reaches 600 publishers - 27-May-2009
- JULIET: Selected research funders’ grant expenditure

- Publishers Allowing use of their PDFs in Repositories
  ○ List of Publishers

- Publishers with Paid Options for Open Access
  ○ Press Release - 03-Sept-2008
  ○ List of Publishers

Showing compliance with the open access mandate of: Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Canada)

Key: ✓ Can archive ✓/ Archiving with restrictions ✗ Cannot archive ? Unclear policy — No information $ Fee for publishers version

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher (linked to the full RoMEO details)</th>
<th>Self-archiving Rights</th>
<th>Paid OA Option</th>
<th>OA Mandate Compliance</th>
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<td>Author's Pre-Print ✓</td>
<td>Author's Post-Print ✓</td>
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<td>Elsevier (Cell Press)</td>
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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/>), 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.
York University Libraries Initiative for covering Article Processing Charges

- Author fees subsidy for publishing in certain journals covered by York University Libraries

- At present three publishers supported:
  - BioMed Central
  - Public Library of Science
  - Hindawi Publishing Corporation (pilot for 1 year)
Study of York author perceptions on OA publishing

- Nariani and Fernandez presented at the DBIO Contributed Papers Session
- In essence we have found authors publish in OA journals for increased impact and choose journals that are read by their peers
- Our respondents indicate that publishing in OA journals is not considered a barrier in the T&P process
Making connections on campus

• Local CIHR Delegate
• Research Officers
• CIHR researchers

Recent study on university supports for OA calls for greater synergy between libraries and research administration offices.

Lessons Learned

• Work with research officers who know their constituencies well
• Get endorsement from local CIHR delegate
• Be ready for questions. Many researchers are hearing of OA and self-archiving for the first time
Prescription for Science Librarians

• Advocate for Public Access to research – we need to *seize the moment*!
• Support new scholarly publishing models e.g. [SCOAP³](http://www.scoap3.org)
• Include author self-archiving rights as part of electronic resources licensing agreements (see [ASEE/ELD Punch List](http://www.asee.org/eld/punchlist))
• Be creative in using opportunities to educate faculty on Open Access
Supporting researchers through the scholarly research cycle

- Promoting York Research using Public Blogroll
- Assisting manuscripts deposits in Faculty of Health community on YorkSpace
  - Co-author for *Nature Rev. Cardiol.* on a systematic review article
- Member of Faculty Council
  - Organized PubMed Central Canada launch event
- Attendance at departmental events
  - Increases opportunity for consultation
- Liaison with campus research analysts
  - Bibliometric analysis & research evaluation
Open Blogroll: Monitor articles from Grant funded research

RSS Feeds (CIHR) from Web of Science
Building Connections: PubMed Central Canada Launch

CIHR Policy on public access to research

Listing compliant OA journals

Informing Faculty members about OA support for authors at YU
Transforming Liaison Roles

• Forthcoming report by Karen Williams in ARL series New Roles for New Times

  – A broadened definition of liaison librarian roles makes these positions key in advancing the library’s mission within the larger institution. Liaisons are challenged to become more outwardly focused, striving to understand the needs and changing practices of scholars and students in order to shape future directions.
Thank You!