

WIU Open Access Task Force Report of Activities



About the Open Access Task Force

- Established by act of the Illinois General Assembly & signed by Governor Quinn August 9, 2013.
- Requires state universities to set up Task Forces to “review current practices and design a proposed policy regarding open access to research articles, based on criteria that are specific to each public university's needs.”



About the Open Access Task Force

- Task Force requirements:
 - Consider how the university can advance the open access goals.
 - Review how peer institutions and the federal government are addressing open access issues.
 - Ensure that institutional or statewide policies are consistent with these agencies.



About the Open Access Task Force

- Requirements, continued:
 - Consider academic, legal, ethical, and fiscal ramifications of, and questions, regarding an open access policy.
 - Report their findings and recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2015.



WIU Intellectual Property Policy

- Board of Trustees Bylaws & Regulations Section II. A17, part C.
- “Copyrightable works created using University resources usually and customarily provided (including internally funded grants) are owned by the creators.”
- “Works owned by the author may be copyrighted, published, and distributed by the author, or by others to whom the author has assigned such rights.”
- Also includes language about patents.



What Is Open Access?



What is Open Access?

- The practice of providing free, unrestricted access to research results and literature.
- Open access means that scholarly articles can be read by anyone at any time without having to go to a library that subscribes to a journal or requesting it through Interlibrary Loan.
- Can include other works: theses, dissertations, photographs, artistic works, data, etc.



What is Open Access?

- A new model of scholarly publishing that frees researchers and libraries from limitations imposed by subscription prices for peer-reviewed journals.
- OA breaks the monopoly of commercial publishers by making information access more equitable.
- Allows authors to maintain control of the copyright of their work.



Open Access Models



Open Access Models

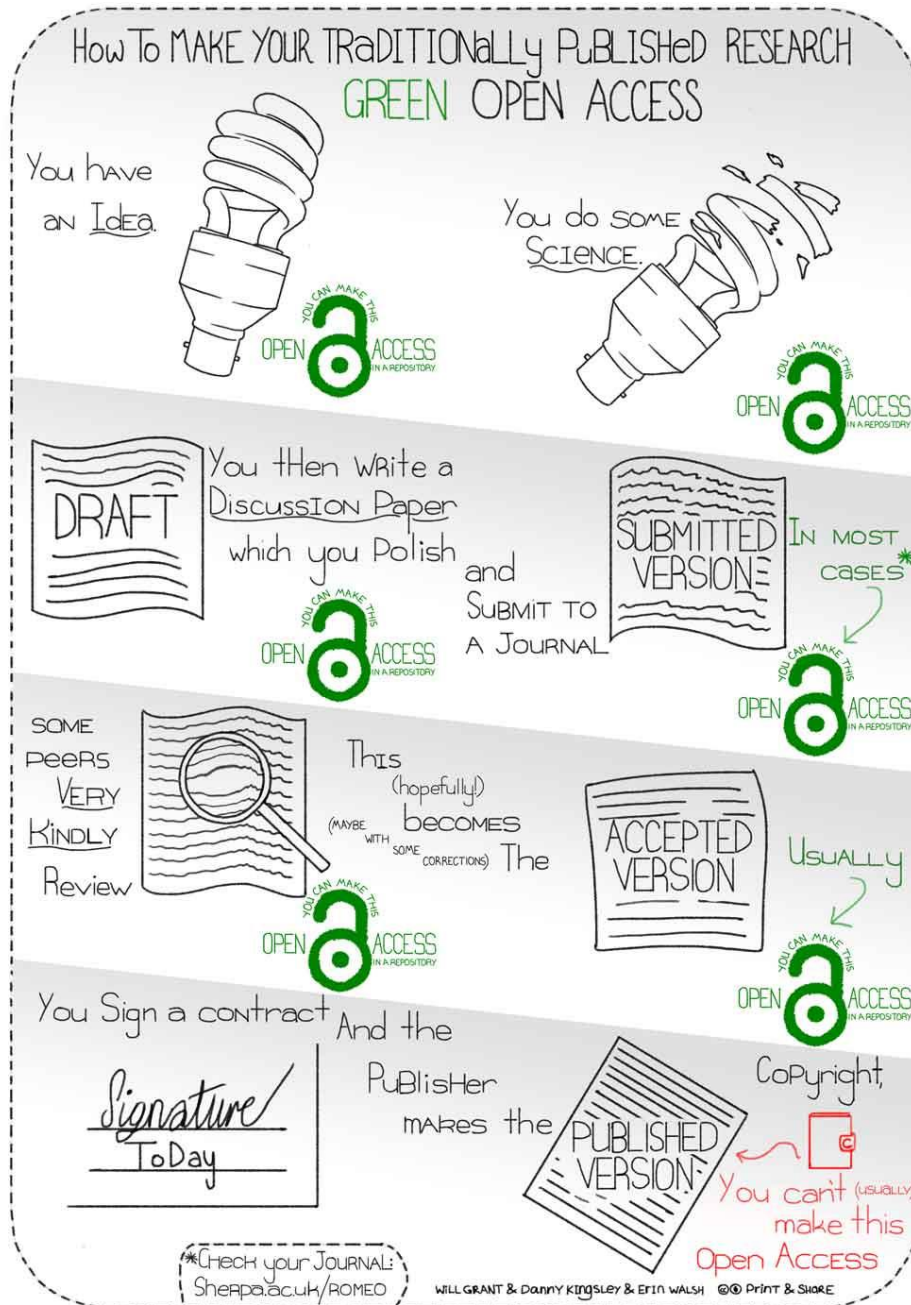
- Gold Open Access - author or institution pay a fee to publishers, who make peer-reviewed articles on their web sites available to all. Fees vary from minimal to nearly \$5000 per article.
 - Gold Open Access could cost WIU at least \$220,000 a year, probably more.



Open Access Models

- Green Open Access - author or institution archive peer-reviewed articles in open digital repositories as pre-prints or post-prints.
 - Pre-print – article that has been submitted but not peer-reviewed.
 - Post-Print – article that has been submitted, peer-reviewed and accepted for publication (not the publisher's version).





Many publishers
allow authors to
place accepted
versions of
manuscripts in
Institutional
Repositories



Why is Open Access Important?

- Research performed at public institutions is funded by taxes (salaries, facilities & grants).
- Articles describing results are submitted to journals (for free), selected by editors (who are not paid), peer-reviewed (for free) and published in journals, which are then sold back to university libraries.
- The cost of journal subscriptions has increased over 450% since 1986, much more than the rate of inflation (100%).



Open Access Myths



An Open Access policy means that I can only publish in open access journals, many of which are not as prestigious as others in my field.

- Open access can be provided by:
 - Paying a fee to a publisher to make an article openly accessible (Gold Open Access).
 - Providing access to a preprint or postprint of an article on the author's website or in a repository (Green Open Access).
 - Publishing in an open access journal.



I have to pay a fee to make my article openly accessible

- In 2012, WIU authors published 198 articles in 164 different journals from 100 different publishers. Of those articles:
 - 106 (64.6 %) have some sort of Open Access option:
 - 93 (56.7 %) allow authors to place preprints on their website or in their institution's repository.
 - 106 (64.6 %) allow authors to place postprints on their website or in their institution's repository (Green Open Access).



I have to pay a fee to make my article openly accessible (continued)

- 16 (9.7 %) were published in open access journals.
- 75 (37.9 %) of the journals did not provide any information on open access, open access fees or whether authors could archive pre-prints and post-prints.
- 1 (0.5 %) does not have an open access option.



The law infringes on my academic freedom

- Grant-making agencies and organizations already impose requirements:
 - The National Institutes of Health requires that publications resulting from research that they fund through their grants be made publicly accessible within a year of publication
 - The National Science Foundation is requiring that primary data be shared.
 - Federal agencies must develop plans to provide public access to research and data resulting from their grants.



Implications

- WIU should consider developing and maintaining an institutional repository to collect scholarly publications authored by WIU Faculty and Staff.
- Could also collect and offer access to other works:
 - Theses & Dissertations.
 - Honors projects.
 - Photographs & artistic works.
 - Data.



Benefits

- Increase visibility of WIU's scholarly & creative activity (can be found with Internet search engines).
- All research results will be permanently accessible and archived.
- Permanent location for scholarly work.
- Easily shared with students and colleagues.



Open Access Task Force Report

Report is at:

<http://wiu.libguides.com/OAWIU>

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Questions

