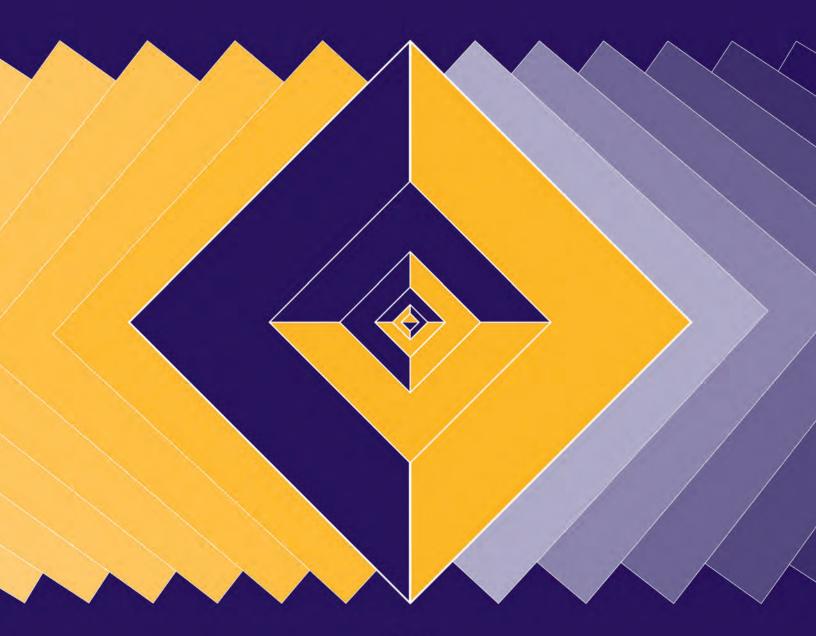# SPEC

Kit 343

Library Support for Faculty / Researcher Publishing
October 2014

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SPEC Kit 343

Library Support for Faculty/Researcher Publishing

October 2014

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ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES®

SPEC Kit 343

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SURVEY RESULTS

REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

SELECTED RESOURCES

SURVEY RESULTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This survey investigated the level and variety of services ARL libraries are providing to support, facilitate, and participate in the publishing activities of the faculty and researchers they serve. The survey was distributed to ARL member libraries in June 2014. Seventy-one libraries at 70 of the 125 member institutions (56%) responded by the July 7 deadline.

Library involvement with scholarly publishing begins, naturally and historically, with the stages leading up to publication: researching, writing, and determining place of publication. These areas are therefore addressed first in the survey and this summary, with a natural progression to library facilitation of open access publishing, and the most recent phenomenon: library as publisher. However, survey results, as discussed below, indicate that even where libraries are not acting as publishers, they are active participants in the scholarly publishing process. Libraries routinely engage with curating and marketing faculty publications whether they are published by the library or by a traditional publisher, resulting in stronger ties with academics across campus.

Library Services that Support the Research Process

The most traditional library publishing services are in areas that support the research process. Sixty-eight of the responding libraries (96%) provide document delivery services and train faculty on how to conduct a literature search; 65 provide traditional bibliographic search services (92%) and 58 identify articles for literature reviews (82%). These are high, but not unexpected numbers because this type of support for faculty has long been a mainstay in academic libraries. The newest

service with a high uptake is management of scholarly identity through an identification system such as ORCID or VIVO; 40 libraries (56%) provide this service.

Evidence of librarian involvement in research and publishing suggests that librarians write or assist with writing literature reviews rather than simply provide research to support the writing of these reviews; however, survey results indicate than fewer than one-third of the libraries are actually engaged in this service. Respondents' comments indicate that there is a distinction between medical and academic libraries. Medical librarians appear to provide the greatest assistance with writing literature reviews through their clinical work. Further research should investigate if those librarians who are writing literature reviews are also listed on the appropriate grant and/or given author credit on the research articles.

Respondents identified an interesting mix of additional services to support the research process, such as uploading articles to the IR and assisting in data management planning, services that were asked about in the latter part of the survey. Librarians also provide DOI's to researchers, teach researchers and graduate students to search primary source materials within the libraries' various collections, and provide personal content management systems for management of articles and citations.

Library Services that Support the Writing Process

Libraries are not only supporting faculty writing but also participating as co-authors with faculty. While it's unsurprising that 70 of 71 libraries provide citation management software and training, the number of libraries responding that their librarians are serving as primary and secondary authors in *non-library*

literature reveals a new trend. Two-thirds of the responding libraries (46, or 65%) reported that their librarians serve as secondary authors in non-library publishing and 27 (38%) indicated that librarians are serving as primary authors in non-library publishing. The low number of responses to the query regarding more supporting roles confirms the trend: only 17 provide proofreading services (24%) and 15 provide editing services (21%). The comments indicate that libraries more often provide these services through referral.

The top non-library fields in which librarian authors are publishing are history (16 responses), medicine (16), nursing (13), and English (12). Others range from political science (2) to biology (7). This question did not specifically exclude library publishing, but only 7 of the 48 respondents indicated in the "other" category that they were writing for publication in library literature. While it is tempting to infer that librarians are co-authoring with university faculty, further research is needed to determine if this is the case or if librarians are publishing individually in non-library fields.

Library Services that Support Place of Publication Decisions

In all but two of the 68 responding libraries, librarians are consulting with faculty on where and how they should publish. They provide consultation and training on authors' rights, including copyright management, and they identify open access and commercial journals for possible publication. Newer services are being offered by fewer but still significant numbers of these libraries. Nearly half provide funding for open access article fees, 27 are helping faculty navigate the manuscript submission process (39%), and 14 are actually representing the faculty author in rights negotiations (21%). This representation is new and noteworthy. One in five responding libraries have embraced this new role, meaning that faculty at 1 in 5 universities represented by the respondents to this survey are placing their confidence in the library to provide this crucial service. This has long been an area where librarians have wanted to guide faculty, so while these numbers remain relatively low they represent a significant breakthrough. The comments identifying the "other staff" providing these services

reflect this trend with consistent references to copyright librarians, offices, and advisory services.

When asked to describe how library staff are helping faculty navigate the manuscript submission process, there are again consistent references to copyright transfer, author rights agreement, rights to images, etc. Other assistance provided, as noted by respondents, include interpreting submission guidelines, aiding compliance with funder mandates, and negotiating publication contracts.

Facilitation of Open Access Publishing

The growth of open access (OA) publishing provides libraries with momentum in publishing support. Opportunities have arisen for libraries to advise faculty on locating OA journals for publication, to host OA journals locally, and to advocate usage of institutional repositories for deposit of published works. Conversations with faculty about OA publishing also provide opportunities for librarians to discuss the need for scholarly publishing reform. Unfortunately, the rise of OA publishing and librarian engagement in it has not similarly led to a comparable rise in implementation of OA policies on university campuses. Thirty-three of 70 respondents (47%) reported that their institution has no OA policy and that none is presently under consideration. Of the remaining survey respondents, 17 are considering a policy (24%), and 15 have a policy implemented (21%). An additional five have passed a policy but not implemented it (7%).

Of the 15 implemented OA policies, eight apply to the entire institution, four apply only to library faculty, and the remaining three policies only apply to a select group of the institution's faculty. While respondents were not asked if the OA policy at their institution was a mandate or merely an endorsement of OA, comments reveal that a large portion of the policies are voluntary in nature with the word "encourage(s)" being most used to describe faculty relationship with the OA policy. Also, at 14 of 23 institutions that have or are considering a policy (61%), the policy does not grant the institution a prior non-exclusive license to the faculty/researcher's publications.

Over half of the institutions represented by the survey respondents are providing financial support to their faculty and researchers to publish in OA

publications. An impressive 89% of these institutions (31 of 35) provide support for gold OA publishing. At 40% the OA funds provide financial support for publication in hybrid open access journals, and 20% also support publication in open access monographs. Several libraries also support OA indirectly through institutional subscriptions with OA publishers such as BioMed Central (34 of 43, or 79%). Public Library of Science (PLoS) was also heavily subscribed at 42%, although their funding program has now changed.

Because most copyright agreements with publishers require a complete transfer of copyright ownership from the author to the publisher, SPARC and others advocate that authors seek to modify the agreement in order to only grant publishers a license to be the first publication of record and to retain for the authors the rights to reuse their work. The common method of modifying copyright transfer agreements is through an author's addendum. Advocacy for use of author addenda is high among survey respondents with 53 libraries advocating for their use (78%); 40 of these libraries (77%) use the SPARC addendum. Fifteen (29%) have drafted an addendum specific to their institution. Other addenda used include Science Commons, Creative Commons, the CIC addendum, and the Scholars Copyright Addendum Engine.

Advocacy of OA and actual implementation of OA support are mixed. Advocacy remains high, but implementation is more sporadic and heavily dependent on institutional provision of author publishing fees. The good news is that librarians have engaged with faculty about OA regarding place of publication and assignment of copyright. Time and further research will be needed to judge the long-term effectiveness of OA publishing without mandates, but scholarly communications librarians, copyright librarians, and liaison librarians are all important change agents in this area of academic publishing.

Library Support for Repository Deposit

Institutional repositories (IR) have continued to grow in popularity in academic libraries. In a survey of ARL libraries for a 2006 SPEC Kit, just 37 of 87 respondents (43%) had an operational IR at that time. In 2014, 61 of 69 responding institutions (88%) operate an IR. With 58 respondents (95%) stating that the library assists faculty and researchers with the deposit of their scholarly works in the IR, it is clear that libraries have integrated this new role into their core work. This support is provided by IR librarians and staff (51, or 88%), liaison librarians and subject specialists (30, or 52%), and scholarly communications (26, or 45%) and data management (15, or 26%) librarians.

The difficulty comes with the next step: encouraging faculty participation in the IR. This survey question resulted in a tellingly, if not alarmingly, low percentage of participation whether one considers the mean or the median. The mean (average) participation rate of faculty and researchers in the deposit of their materials stands at 11%. The median (middle of all answers) participation rate stands at 5%. Statistically the median is most accurate here since the removal of outliers would result in a mean between 6% and 7%. While many IR's are set up to be self-submittal, the reality is that faculty have not adopted this tool—or the IR itself—as librarians have hoped. While mandates for open access and data management may naturally begin to bridge this gap, further research is needed to in this area.

Eighty-three percent of the responding libraries support faculty and researcher compliance with public access mandates. This is a fast uptake for a new service and could indicate an area where libraries should direct energy and resources. Work with faculty on mandates for open access and data management could naturally lead to more open access publishing and better use of the IR. Comments on how support was offered concentrated on consultation along with workshops and training. The NIH mandate was also consistently mentioned, likely because it has been in effect for several years and is the first public access mandate with which most libraries have been involved.

Library Marketing of Faculty/Researcher Publications

Nearly two-thirds of the responding libraries (43, or 63%) reported that they do not track faculty and research publications. The 26 libraries that do track publications use 22 different systems for this purpose. Other than an internal system, VIVO is the most popular system (6 responses, or 23%). Other systems used

include ORCID, Scopus, and Google Scholar. This is obviously an area that has not yet stabilized. Adoption of this service by libraries is still low, and no one system has emerged as the best. Is this an opportunity lost? Could libraries key into these systems and use publication data to drive services and outreach?

A marginally higher number of libraries (30, or 44%) host public presentations by faculty and researchers for discussion of their publications. An additional seven (10%) are planning to offer this service; therefore, when those programs are implemented, just over half of the responding libraries will have programs in place to highlight faculty research. A very small number of libraries (18, or 26%) have taken the next step to create an online environment for promotion of faculty and researcher publications. Again, more are planning to do so (9, or 13%), but a firm 61% do not use their website to help promote faculty research. As with tracking faculty research and publication, this seems like a lost opportunity. A properly implemented and utilized IR would give libraries access to this data, which could then be used to inform further research.

Other Support for Faculty/Researcher Publishing

Over two-thirds of the responding libraries (45, or 68%) report that other departments or offices at their institutions provide support for faculty and researcher publishing. In the comments sections, they identified 15 different areas for this support. Unsurprisingly, the most often listed source of support was the Research Office or Division of Sponsored Research (45% of yes respondents). However, the list from there branched into all parts of the university: faculty departments and colleges, provost offices, graduate schools, centers for teaching, university presses, writing centers, humanities centers, tech transfer offices, and more.

When then asked if they regularly collaborate with these other departments to support faculty publishing only half answered yes, although another seven (12%) are planning to do so. This collaboration for support of publishing includes funding, general consultations and referrals, copyright consultation, research forums and training, provision of communication avenues, and working directly with the research office. Work with the research office includes joint events, research

data services, publication management, and training of research staff on scholarly communications issues. It is also clear from the comments that many of these libraries are not stopping with support, but are providing direct publishing avenues through OA journals, institutional repositories, traditional publishing through university presses that sit in the library, hosting of digital content, and providing print on demand. The complete list of campus offices that support faculty publishing included 15 different entities. As libraries increase their direct support for faculty publishing, it may be prudent to also increase collaboration with these campus entities as libraries seek to broaden their role in this area.

Current and Future Roles for Research Libraries in Faculty Publishing

Respondents identified twelve areas within three categories for research libraries to consider as their role in faculty publishing continues to evolve: scholarly communications, support at all stages of the publishing workflow, and library as publisher. (See the sidebar for a full delineation of the twelve areas identified within these three categories of library roles.) There was also an indication from some respondents that libraries may want to pull back from further engagement in faculty publishing. Some reported that they have experienced faculty pushback again librarian attempts to be integrated into faculty publishing, and others indicated that they do not have the resources to commit to these new areas or they may choose to allocate resources in areas deemed to be higher priority.

Libraries have emerged as the hub for scholarly communications discourse on campuses, and many respondents recognize that libraries are "key partners" in the scholarly communication process. In the future, libraries should continue to guide researchers through the issues surrounding scholarly publication reform and discuss with faculty how, working together, librarians, publishers, and authors can devise ways to create a more sustainable publishing system. One of the ways that has been noted is open access publishing and libraries are active participants in open access advocacy and support. However, in the future, respondents suggest that libraries should promote alternate models for open access publishing,

educate faculty on recognizing predatory publishers, support creation of open educational resources, and assist faculty with the development of open access textbooks. Public access mandates beyond the NIH mandate are also likely in the near future; therefore, libraries should, commenters stated, lead initiatives at their institutions to educate faculty on how to comply with these mandates and provide resources for the hosting of publications and data subject to public access or other funder mandates.

This survey polled ARL libraries on current publishing workflow support, but respondents added in the comments ways in which libraries can, in the future, provide better and more visible support. Libraries should seek out opportunities to serve in cooperative roles with faculty in the research and publishing process, including serving as co-PIs on grants and co-editors on books and other works. Other comments suggest that the concept of embedded librarianship should extend beyond faculty teaching to faculty research. One respondent noted that libraries should find "the natural places where libraries interface with the research workflow" and develop "new place where libraries can add value to the research workflow." The areas of data management and copyright management were also identified as important areas for future library support. Finally, library management of researcher identities or profiles was identified as an important area of future support of faculty publishing.

Although the purpose of this survey was to capture data on the many ways that libraries support faculty publishing before publication, the library as publisher was noted by several respondents as an important future role for academic libraries. Although lack of funding to support the role of publisher was recognized, providing journal publishing infrastructure and hosting of alternative publishing venues were noted as services libraries should consider providing in the future. Greater collaboration with academic or university presses was also highlighted as a means of providing these services in the future.

In Conclusion

A quick review of the "what else would you like to tell us" comments provides an excellent summation of the survey results. It is clear that libraries are increasingly supporting faculty publication through a combination of new library services, intra-institutional collaboration, and as publishers of academic content. Responsibility for supporting academic publishing is distributed through the institutions and through the libraries, and with some strategic offering of services libraries may play a role in bringing these scattered threads together into a more cohesive and useful whole. The key campus partner in this endeavour will be the Research Office. In many cases these offices are struggling to meet the needs of faculty and researchers and would welcome collaboration with the library.

It is also clear that provision of additional services is not an option with current resources. Several libraries have plans for future services, but cannot stretch their liaison services any further. Libraries also lack funds to hire data managers, copyright specialists, and scholarly communications librarians to provide these crucial services. Collaboration with other support services on campus will be critical for those who want to dip their toe into the waters, but can't afford to dive.

Library publishers include traditional university presses that are managed by the library along with library digital imprints and open access monographs. Libraries continue to promote open access publishing; while progress is being made, the absence of institutional mandates to participate in or support open access results in relatively slow uptake. Through institutional repositories libraries make academic content available to the public, including content published in alternative formats, digital presentations and research data. The need for publication of alternative formats is an emerging trend, and libraries are well positioned to fill this need.

Roles for Research Libraries in Faculty Publishing

Scholarly Communications

Communication and Education
- Educate scholars on sustainability of current scholarly publishing system and need for reform
- Libraries are key partners—instrumental in guiding researchers through changing scholarly publishing climate and are best suited to capturing new and traditional forms of scholarly output and managing access to it
- Vital resource for information about scholarly publishing

Open Access
- Promote affordable OA publishing options
- Identify predatory OA publishers
- Provide funding for OA publishing
- Support creation of OER
- Promote open access publishing through the institutional repository
- Assist with creation of OA textbooks

Public Access
- Assist with funder requirements for publication of research
- Lead initiatives that manage, describe and preserve information in furtherance of public access mandates
- Assist with grant compliance with hosing of publication and data

Repository Development/Support
- Distribute research output globally
- Support multiple formats—video, data, images

Support at All Stages of the Publishing Workflow

Research Workflow Integration
- "Finding the 'natural' places where libraries interface with the research workflow, developing new places where libraries can add value to the research workflow, and more aggressively capturing the outputs of the research workflow"—moving from a "collection-centric" to an "engagement-centric" role
- Co-PIs on grants
- Co-editors on books
- Embedded in research enterprise, provide embedded expertise in information management, data curation, scholarly edition, and publishing
- Collection development to support research and publishing
- Be embedded in research process
- Locate "gaps" in world of research that need attention—share these gaps with faculty

Data Management
- Assist/facilitate with data management
- Dataset publishing
- Disciplinary expertise of librarians make us logical partner for campus-wide initiatives in data management

Copyright/Licensing
- Advise about use of Creative Commons
- Copyright education
- Authors rights consultation
- Develop strategies for managing copyright and licenses to scholarly works
- Robust rights management consultation to faculty researchers and new scholars

Researcher Identity/Profile
- Manage ORCID IDs

Writing Support
- Copyediting/proofreading

Showcasing Faculty Research
- Hosting conferences, lectures and exhibitions with faculty
- Work with provost or offices of research to promote scholarship of faculty

Library as Publisher

Library-based Publication of Faculty Research
- Support faculty journal and conference proceedings publishing
- Provide infrastructure for journal publication
- Host alternative publishing venues
- Funding needed to develop more library based publishing

Development of Publishing Support Tools
- Collaborate with academic presses
- Create hybrid system that can support publications through university press and library
- Work as technologists connecting researchers with new tools and hardware to support their research goals

SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

The SPEC Survey on Library Support of Faculty/Researcher Publishing was designed by **Diane Bruxvoort**, University Librarian & Director, University of Aberdeen, and **Christine Fruin**, Scholarly Communications Librarian, at the George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida. These results are based on data submitted by 71 libraries at 70 of the 125 ARL member libraries (56%) by the deadline of July 7, 2014. The survey's introductory text and questions are reproduced below, followed by the response data and selected comments from the respondents.

Whether by reframing existing services or developing new services, academic and research librarians are engaged in innovative collaborations that enhance their libraries' contributions to advancing research and scholarship. Further, by actively participating in the research and writing process, librarians can utilize their subject expertise to develop new roles for themselves and devise new modes of contributing to the scholarly communication cycle. This survey explores ARL member libraries' activities related to support of faculty and researcher publishing of scholarly works. This introduction will help identify who should respond to the survey questions, and we encourage involving others at your institution to assist in filling out this survey.

Library publishing services have been a key area of interest for academic and research libraries as evidenced by conference programs, several recent scholarly articles, and the development of the Library Publishing Coalition, which is dedicated to the investigation and showcasing of library publishing activities. In addition to providing the mechanism for publication, libraries can also be an important player in faculty/researcher publishing through the provision of various support services and personal participation in the research and writing process. As more librarians with subject expertise are being employed, librarians are poised to become more visible partners in the production of new scholarship, providing in-depth research assistance, data analysis, and serving as co-authors.

The purpose of this survey is to investigate the level and variety of services ARL libraries are providing to support, facilitate, and participate in the publishing activities of the faculty and researchers they serve, whether through the re-framing of existing traditional library services or the development of new services.

LIBRARY SERVICES THAT SUPPORT THE RESEARCH PROCESS

1. For each of the following services that your library provides to faculty/researchers to support the research process, please indicate who in your library supports/provides the service. Check all that apply. N=71

Research Services	Liaison librarians or subject specialists	Institutional repository librarian and/ or staff	Scholarly communications librarian	Data management librarian	Other staff category	N
Provide document delivery services	12	2	0	0	66	68
Provide training to faculty on how to conduct a literature search	67	2	5	2	11	68
Provide traditional search or bibliographic services	65	1	2	2	16	65
Identify articles for literature reviews	57	3	1	0	9	58
Manage scholarly identity through ORCID IDs, VIVO, or other systems	17	18	16	10	8	40
Write literature reviews pursuant to faculty request	22	0	0	0	4	23
Other service	13	2	4	10	2	21
Total Responses	70	23	19	20	67	71

If you selected "Other staff category" above, please specify the category and the corresponding service. N=56

For document delivery the following responses were reported:

Interlibrary Loan	34
Access Services	8
Reference Staff	8
Circulation Desk	4
Public Services Staff	2

AULS and systems staff help manage scholarly identity.

Identify articles: paraprofessional staff also. Provide traditional search: paraprofessional staff also. Manage scholarly identity: paraprofessional staff in collections.

Identify articles for literature reviews: reference & instruction staff serving at Information Desk or teaching information literacy sessions

Literature search training: support staff in public services

Manage scholarly identity: Strategic Initiatives Manager

Most librarians here are transitioning away from liaison and subject responsibilities toward user-based services, and so are both Liaison librarians and Other staff. The ORCID implementation is being coordinated by a university committee being sponsored by the Libraries. Members of the committee are non-library faculty and librarians with expertise in IT, scholarly communication, and research support.

Provide traditional search or bibliographic services: reference technicians

Public service staff performs reference services, including non-librarian staff.

Reference and research assistants in some libraries identify articles for literature reviews, provide search and bibliographic services, and train faculty.

Scholarly Communications and Copyright Office

Scholars Commons staff may sometimes assist faculty/researchers with traditional search services.

Search and Bib Services: Circulation Staff

Search and training: IR Librarian, special collections curator/staff.

Search services: reference librarians

Search, training, literature reviews: graduate students at reference desks

Several research services listed are also provided by the library's Graduate Research Assistants who are trained to offer this assistance.

The Biomedical Library in particular has an extensive training program, completed by all members of the staff, professional and paraprofessional, equipping them to provide services listed above. Additionally, clinical librarians and individuals with PhDs go far beyond these types of support to provide filtered, relevant information packets on clinical questions, and they actively participate in conducting systematic reviews throughout the medical center.

Traditional search: research desk or virtual reference handled by librarians and desk staff. ORCID, VIVO: Office of Faculty Affairs is taking the lead on these two initiatives.

Training: Education and Outreach staff.

Write literature reviews: Veterinary Medicine Library Director

If you selected "Other service" above, please specify the service and the corresponding staff category. N=21

Assist faculty and their staff on uploading recent and past research publications to the institutional repository by liaison librarians and the scholarly communications librarian.

Assist in writing data management plans: Data Management Librarian. Provide training for data management: Data Management Librarian.

Clinical librarians and individuals with PhDs go far beyond these types of support to provide filtered, relevant information packets on clinical questions, and they actively participate in conducting systematic reviews throughout the medical center.

Copyright issues: scholarly communication librarian. Data management plan assistance: data management librarian.

Data management consultation done by some liaison librarians, Scholarly Communication Librarian, Scholarly Communication Resident Librarian, and Copyright and Information Policy Librarian.

Data management librarian: Data management best practices; support for digital humanities projects

Data management planning: Data Librarian

Data Management Services provides assistance with data management plans and data management training (free). They also will archive data (fee-based).

DOIs provided through Data Services department.

Identify funding opportunities, reviewing research grant proposals, reviewing IRB and/or IACUC applications, connecting researchers with potential collaborators: liaison librarians, scholarly communication librarian.

Often liaison librarians are embedded in the research process to a greater extent offered by the available choices here, to the point of becoming research partners, sometimes with authorship credits.

Other data librarian services include data management plans, data archiving, and data visualization.

Other services include providing training to faculty and graduate students on how to conduct searches for primary-source special collections material (that is, not commercial print literature, but other resources) which is done by library faculty in library's Special Collections and in the library's Oral History Research Program; providing a platform for refereed journals through the library's Open Journal System which is done by our Digital Library Services librarians (equivalent to Data Management) for the Institutional Repository; and occasionally verifying and/or checking citations for faculty for article or book manuscripts which is done by some liaison librarians.

Point faculty to tools for managing resources or enhancing research productivity (e.g., RefWorks): liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Provide resources, workshops, and advice on personal content management services to manage citations and papers used in research process. Offer information on scholarly resources that allow text mining, where APIs can be found for text mining, and act as intermediary to obtain APIs in some cases: liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Provide training on how to navigate/search finding aids for archival collections; copyright guidance; membership in HathiTrust: liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Purchase content/resources, policy work and consultation on digital humanities and social science issues: IR staff.

Research Data Management Support through our Digital Assets Librarian. Data consultations: Data Librarian. Faculty consultations: Digital Initiatives Librarian.

Research using primary sources in special collection (archives, manuscripts, and rare books): liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Data management librarian provides data analysis consulting and statistical consulting within Research Data Services.

Systematic Reviews: liaison librarians or subject specialists

Additional Comment N=1

> We are in the process of investigating options for managing scholarly identity through ORCID IDs and this will probably be handled by the IR and data management librarians in cooperation with the Division of Research on campus.

LIBRARY SERVICES THAT SUPPORT THE WRITING PROCESS

2. For each of the following services that your library provides to faculty/researchers to support the writing process, please indicate who in your library supports/provides the service. Check all that apply. N=71

Writing Services	Liaison librarians or subject specialists	Institutional repository librarian and/ or staff	Scholarly communications librarian	Data management librarian	Other staff category	N
Bibliography/citation management (e.g., training on RefWorks)	67	3	4	0	12	70
Serve as secondary authors in publication of non-library scholarly literature	46	4	5	5	7	48
Serve as primary authors in publication of non-library scholarly literature	26	3	5	3	7	28
Proofread draft articles	13	2	0	0	3	17
Edit draft articles	11	1	0	0	4	15
Other service	4	0	3	2	2	8
Total Responses	69	7	12	8	18	71

If you selected "Other staff category" above, please specify the category and the corresponding service. N=16

> Bibliography/citation management: classes on Zotero are provided by staff in our Digital Media Commons.

> Bibliography/citation management: paraprofessional staff in medical library

> Bibliography/citation management: reference technicians

> Bibliography/citation management: Digital Scholarship and Emerging Technology Librarian, Reference Department staff

> Bibliography/citation management and secondary authors: other librarians as appropriate and reference librarians

> Four librarians provide training in EndNote: one from Digital Library Services and three liaison librarians. Library faculty from Special Collections and the library's Oral History Research Program serve as primary authors in publication of non-library scholarly literature.

> Our medical library has a service that will match article writers with external proofreading and writing consultants.

Primary and secondary authors of non-library literature: any librarian or staff with interests, expertise, etc. Reference and research assistants in some libraries provide bibliography/citation support.

Primary authors: staff authors of novels. Secondary authors: staff co-editors of poetry.

Primary authors: professional staff

Proofreading: University Writing Center, or informal arrangements with colleagues

Several librarians publish in non-library scholarly literature. The Libraries' Center for Graduate Initiatives and Engagement has a staff member that supports EndNote and other bibliographic tools.

Software developers, GIS specialists, library administrators, digital scholarship specialists are all serving as primary and secondary authors.

Subject librarians provide images for use in publications.

Support staff: edit draft article (copyediting an essay written by a faculty member that will accompany a digital collection.) Public Services support staff: bibliography/citation management training.

The university press provided copyediting and proofreading services for the first two issues of "Public" and can recommend the names of experienced freelance copyeditors and tested indexers to faculty upon request. Special Collections curators serve as editors for peer-reviewed journals. Locating images for publications: Digital Initiatives/ Digital Production Unit.

If you selected "Other service" above, please specify the service and the corresponding staff category. N=6

Data services provide assistance in designing data visualizations for scholarly articles.

In the Law Library librarians assist faculty in footnote verification, both in terms of content of footnotes as well as compliance with citation style requirements for the publication.

Liaison librarians, scholarly communications librarian: instruction in the editorial process for scholarly journals—student and faculty research journals

Produces unique citation collections for systematic reviews: paraprofessional staff and subject specialists in medical library. Data Management Services: provide data archive for publishing data that supports publication.

Reference librarians; university press (part of library)

We negotiate licenses so that they include scholarly sharing language that allows authors to reuse figures, tables, and illustrations from journals we subscribe to in their new articles without payment or permission needed. We have had one instance of a librarian serving as a primary author in the publication of nonlibrary scholarly literature. I hesitate to call this a service as this is only one example and we have not set out to offer this "service."

3. If library staff are serving as primary or secondary authors, in what fields are they publishing? Check all that apply. N=48

Fields	Primary Author	Secondary Author	N
History	15	7	16
Medicine	10	10	16
Nursing	5	10	13
English	10	5	12
Biology	4	5	7
Agriculture	0	4	4
Anthropology	4	0	4
Engineering	1	3	4
Psychology	3	2	4
Environmental Science	2	2	3
Chemistry	2	1	2
Political Science	1	2	2
Other field	24	24	32
Total Responses	36	34	48

If you selected "Other field" above, please specify the field. N=31

As primary author N=24

American Studies, Food Studies, other medical fields

Art History

Art History, Book History, Print Culture, Gender Studies, Musicology, etc.

Art History, Criminology, Education

Art, Linguistics, Organizational Development

Art, Oral History, Digital Humanities

Communication, Sociology

Could be any or all of the above, depending on librarian/academic faculty member collaborations.

Education

Education, Social Work, Art History

Education, Librarianship & Informatics

It depends on the composition of the library staff. Some examples currently include Icelandic Literature, Art History, Drama, Labor Studies.

Law

Legal Studies, Law and Economics, Literary Criticism, Comparative Literature, Art History, Paleontology

Librarianship, Assessment, Theology, Archival Studies

Libraries faculty often co-author with discipline faculty.

Library & Information Science

Library and Information Science, Computer Programming, Music, Informatics

Library Science

Library Science; Russian literature; Art

Music, Historical Bibliography

Music, Slavic Studies

Sociology; Digital Humanities

The one case mentioned above involved a librarian working on a digital humanities book, which analyzed code as text.

As secondary author N=24

American Studies, Food Studies, other medical fields

Art History, Biology

Art History, Criminology, Education

Behavioral Science, Organizational Development

Communication Studies

Could be any or all of the above, depending on librarian/academic faculty member collaborations.

Digital Humanities

Education

Education, Equine Science

Education, Librarianship & Informatics

Gender Studies

Gender Studies, Information Science

It depends on the composition of the library staff. Some examples currently include Icelandic Literature, Art History, Drama, Labor Studies.

Legal Studies, Community Engagement, Paleontology, Zoology, Molecular Biology

Libraries faculty often co-author with discipline faculty.

Library and Information Science, Computer Programming, Data Management, Informatics

Library faculty have published on occasion with faculty from our Computing and Information, Economics, and Women's Studies departments.

Mathematics

Music, Slavic Studies

Pharmacy

Public Health

Social Work; Social Sciences

Sociology

LIBRARY SERVICES THAT SUPPORT PLACE OF PUBLICATION DECISIONS

4. For each of the following services that your library provides to faculty/researchers to support decisions about where to publish, please indicate who in your library supports/provides the service. Check all that apply. N=68

Where to Publish Services	Liaison librarians or subject specialists	Institutional repository librarian and/ or staff	Scholarly communications librarian	Data management librarian	Other staff category	N
Provide consultations on author's rights (e.g., copyright management)	33	23	37	5	20	64
Identify open access journals for possible publication of their works	50	16	30	7	6	56
Provide training on author's rights	20	21	33	1	17	54
Identify toll access journals for possible publication of their works	50	6	12	2	5	50
Provide funding for publication in open access journals	3	6	17	0	17	31
Help faculty/researchers navigate the manuscript submission process	23	5	9	3	3	27
Represent author in rights negotiations with publishers	1	2	10	0	5	14
Other service	2	1	5	3	3	10
Total Responses	57	29	40	12	32	68

If you selected "Other staff category" above, please specify the category and the corresponding service. N=30

A Scholarly Communications Team allocates funding for publication in open access journals and provides consultations on author's rights and training on author's rights.

All "Other staff category" selections: Assistant University Librarian for Research Services

Associate dean of libraries with responsibility for research: publication funding, author's rights training/consultation

AUL for Collections is in charge of open access fund and also consults on copyright, etc.

AULS provide consultations on authors' rights.

Author's rights training is primarily provided by the campus Copyright Licensing Office.

Collection Strategy staff also work on open access publications.

Collections librarians: provide funding for publication in open access journals

Consultations on author's rights, provide training on author's rights, represent author in rights negotiations with publishers: all provided by Copyright Librarian, supplemented by other staffing in the Scholarly Communication Department (Scholarly Communication Resident Librarian).

Consultations and training on author's rights: Copyright Librarian

Copyright and Licensing Librarian: author's rights training/consultation

Copyright office provides some author rights consultation, while Outreach Librarian (publishing) provides help in guiding authors to open access options.

Copyright Program Librarian, Reference Department/Scholars' Commons staff: identify journals, author's rights training/consultation

Electronic Resource Librarian: identify journals

Funding for OA: amount of overall budget for OA determined by Director, Scholarly Resource Development & Dean.

Funding: limited funding is provided centrally from the library/provost.

General Counsel might be asked about copyright and author's rights.

Libraries Director of University Copyright Office consults and provides training on author's rights.

Most librarians here are transitioning away from liaison and subject responsibilities toward user-based services, and so are both Liaison librarians and Other staff. Our Open Access author fund is managed by a team includes librarians/staff from scholarly communications, specialized libraries (medical and law), and technical processing functions/units.

OA Fund: Collections Librarian. Authors Rights: Copyright Advisory

Open access funding provided by Assistant Dean for Collections. Consult and training on author's rights by Copyright Librarian.

Our financial support for authors is provided through Information Resources (i.e., collections development).

Provide consultations on authors' rights: Copyright Officer; Director, Information Resources and Scholarly Communication. Provide Training on author's rights: Copyright Officer; Director, Information Resources and Scholarly Communication

Provide select funding for publication in open access journals: eResources librarian in consultation with AUL Collections

Scholarly Communications and Copyright Office" publication funding, author's rights training/consultation

Select members of the scholarly communications committee: publication funding

University Counsel, AUL for Public Services (as the designated copyright officer for the library), Head of Access Services (for course reserves and ILL), Head of Education and Outreach (for training sessions on copyright, fair use, and public domain topics).

University Counsel's office: legal expertise on author's rights

University press, Copyright Advisor: represent author in rights negotiations with publishers

Veterinary Medicine Librarian: publication funding, help navigate submission process, author's rights consultations

If you selected "Other service" above, please specify the service and the corresponding staff category. N=10

Advocacy for a more open scholarly and research environment: scholarly communication librarian

AUL for Graduate and Research Services serves as the university's representative in SHARE.

Data publication: data management librarian

Find images that can be used, or help seek permissions for re-using material from other papers; connecting researchers to needed software (statistical, image manipulation, etc.): Veterinary Medicine Librarian

Identify appropriate repositories; advise on documenting data collections for sharing/deposit: data management librarian

Identifying repositories, self-publication: university press staff regularly offers and participates in workshops and colloquia on campus to educate faculty—particularly early-career faculty—about the scholarly publishing process. Further, faculty can contact the press at any time with questions related to proposing book projects/preparing manuscripts for submission, negotiating rights, choosing the correct publisher, copyright and permissions issues, etc.

Negotiate library licenses to include author rights language to benefit all authors on campus: scholarly communication librarian

Publishing in open access journals through the institutional repository (eScholarship): IR and scholarly communication librarians

Publishing of online journals through Open Journal Software system: liaison librarians/subject specialists, scholarly communication librarian. Hosting institutional repository: data management librarian.

Subject librarians and scholarly communications librarian: Distribute RSC (Royal Society of Chemistry) gold vouchers

Additional Comments N=3

Note about providing funding. The IR coordinator administers the voucher program for the Royal Society of Chemistry Gold for Gold OA publishing voucher program. We do not have an OA publishing fund, but a proposal for one was submitted to the Dean's group by the Scholarly Communications librarian and the IR coordinator.

The Director of Graduate and Research Services who also is a liaison librarian provides support for copyright related issues and questions. A Data Management Librarian has occasionally assisted faculty/researchers in identifying and evaluating open-access journals and has helped faculty with an addendum to their author copyright.

We do not have a "scholarly communications librarian." This function has in the past been in the associate university librarian's portfolio, but a new position for a scholarly communication officer is being created so it might be this new position that offers these support services.

5. **If library staff help faculty/researchers navigate the manuscript submission process, please briefly describe how this assistance is provided and by whom.** N=15

Assist primarily with funder compliance and understanding terms of copyright transfer agreements.

For journals published through the libraries, library staff provide on-call support over email for article submission, occasional phone support, submission by proxy as necessary. Additional assistance provided in the form of development of training resources.

Help to obtain rights to images used in manuscripts.

I think by helping find places to publish and explaining rights and funding possibilities for OA, basically by doing the other things listed here.

It's not so much the whole submission process, but specifically the kinds of questions we get are about the author rights agreements that authors are asked to sign when submitting articles. Liaisons often field the questions, and if needed forward them to the scholarly communication/repository librarian. Sometimes the questions come straight from the author to the Scholarly Communication and Digital Curation department.

Liaison and subject specialist librarians review documentation on journal sites, interpret policies and procedures, and advise faculty/researchers in submission.

Medical librarians assist with NIH submission; subject specialists and scholarly communications librarians assist upon request.

Medical library staff assist researchers with the requirements of the NIH open access policy, which requires submission into PubMedCentral.

Occasionally some liaison librarians and/or data management librarians have helped identify journals, submission guidelines, and/or policies in a subject area for possible article submission.

The scholarly communications librarian provides SPARC riders for faculty to use in negotiating publishing contracts.

The university implemented an open access policy that extends copyright permissions to the IR (eScholarship) for current research publications. The Scholarly Communications Librarian counsels faculty on language and documentation for waiver, embargo, and addendum changes to copyright release during the submission process. The IR can also provide OA support of supplementary data and rich-data formats (e.g., video, sound, images) related to the publication in a preservation-quality repository.

This is provided on request when a faculty member contacts either a subject liaison or the Repository Collection Manager through one of the many buttons that connect them to an email for answering questions about the repository and the publication process.

Veterinary Medicine Librarians assist in proper ways to acknowledge NIH and other funders in the manuscript process, output or reformat reference lists of manuscripts in formats that will be accepted by manuscript submission software, identify keywords for manuscripts, help identify potential peer reviewers.

Via university press: locating rights holders, providing pub-quality images for publication (Special Collections)

We have a librarian dedicated to "author rights, copyright, and publishing consultation."

FACILITATION OF OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

6. **Which of the following best describes the status of open access policy implementation at your institution?** N=70

There is no policy and none is under consideration	33	47%
A policy is under consideration	17	24%
A policy has been implemented	15	21%
A policy has passed, but has not been implemented	5	7%

If there is a policy, please briefly explain whether there is one or multiple policies, and whether it applies to the entire institution or to specific departments/units. N=27

Policy has been implemented N=15

A policy specifically for the Libraries' faculty has been implemented. Library faculty members are not required to adopt the policy. Each faculty member has the option to agree to the policy or not.

Entire institution

One policy for the entire institution

One policy applies to all faculty at the Institute.

Policy only encouraged support of open access principle, and has no mandate.

Single policy applies to all faculty across the institution.

The university has an institutional open access policy, passed by the Faculty Senate in 2009 and being implemented since 2010.

The university has an Open-Access Statement of Principles for Scholarly Articles passed by the Faculty Senate in 2011 that encourages OA journal article publication and encourages granting the university non-exclusive rights to license the publication.

There are multiple school-level policies that have been implemented. And many are under discussion.

There is one policy for faculty librarians only that encourages (but does not require) us to publish in open access journals.

There is one policy that applies to all the faculty.

There is one policy that applies to the Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies, for Masters and PhD theses.

This is NOT an institutional policy, only a library-wide policy.

University of California policy covers ten campuses for Faculty Senate positions, but does not include research staff or lecturers. University of California, San Francisco adopted a policy prior to the entire UC system that is structurally similar, but also includes research faculty beyond Faculty Senate for its campus. In order to cover non-Academic Senate researchers, students, and staff, the UC Office of the President has convened a task force to develop a corollary UC Presidential OA Policy to cover these stakeholders, which is currently under comment and review.

We have two departmental/unit policies (Romance Languages and the Libraries), but a campus-wide policy is not under consideration.

Policy has passed, but has not been implemented N=3

There is one policy and it applies to the entire institution.

There is one policy, applying to the entire institution.

This is a single policy, which is notable for including graduate student authors and for referencing research data although not currently requiring open access deposits for research data. It applies to the entire three-campus institution.

Policy is under consideration N=6

A policy passed in the University Libraries in April 2014. The University Faculty Senate has shown interest in OA and we expect it will be a topic for them in the coming academic year.

Although an open access policy is still under consideration at our institution, the academic library staff have implemented such a policy.

Current Open Access Resolution under revision; rights retention policy being discussed by a task force reporting to the Faculty Senate via Faculty Senate Library Committee.

If the university develops an open access policy, it would have to be individually adopted by each of the schools.

The Libraries faculty passed an OA policy giving the university a nonexclusive license to faculty publications. Libraries faculty may opt out. The campus has not yet passed a Harvard style OA policy but a resolution in support of OA was passed.

The University Senate voted unanimously to support open access. Process now includes implementation department by department within each college.

There is no policy and none is under consideration N=3

A university-wide position statement encourages faculty to deposit works in the IR, but it is not a formal policy.

We do have a resolution endorsed by the Faculty Senate that advocates for publishing in open access journals or by using other open access methods whenever possible, but we do not have a policy in place yet. We will be working on that by using a department-by-department approach this coming year.

We used to discuss a policy, but have no ongoing conversations. However, a non-exclusive license between the university and faculty IS in place (see question below).

7. If there is a policy, does it grant the institution a prior non-exclusive license to the faculty/ researcher's publications? N=23

Yes	9	39%
No	14	61%

8. **Does your institution provide financial support to faculty/researchers to publish in open access publications?** N=67

Yes   35   52%
No   32   48%

If yes, what types of publications are supported? Check all that apply. N=35

Gold open access journals   31   89%
Hybrid open access journals   14   40%
Open access monographs   7   20%
Other type of publication   7   20%

Please specify the other type of publication. N=7

Exploring additional uses of the fund in support of open access, not necessarily for original publication. For example, post-publication licensing to allow us to hold content within our digital repository; freely accessible, perpetual license for online access to translation; sponsoring a young researcher to attend an open access conference.

First book publication.

Funding provided through RSC Gold for Gold program. This is limited to the RSC suite of journals—a hybrid model. The Biomedical Library provides support through institutional membership in a number of open access publications. Please see question below.

Indirect through institutional memberships

Not specifically for open access but can be.

The university allowed for open access monographs and charges for storing data. However, applications for funding were exclusively for Gold OA and hybrid OA research articles.

We don't provide direct funding such as covering APCs but we do subscribe to BioMed Central and our subscription will cover a set number of fees for faculty to publish in the journals. In a way, those could be considered APCs.

9. **Please indicate whether your institution supports an institutional level membership with any of the following publishers. Check all that apply.** N=43

BioMed Central   34   79%
Public Library of Science   18   42%
Hindawai   6   14%
Royal Society Publishing   6   14%
Springer Open Access Option   7   16%
British Medical Journal (BMJ)   2   5%
Other publisher   17   40%

Please specify the other publisher. N=17

> American Chemical Society, Biochem Journal, British Journal of Cancer, Chemical Central Journal, Proceedings National Academic Sciences, Royal Society of Chemistry

> arXiv, BioOne, Knowledge Unlatched, SCOAP3, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Other organizations the library supports that are in this area include Library Publishing Coalition, Networked Library of Theses and Dissertations, and SPARC.

> Faculty of a 1000

> Institutional account with PeerJ; support Dryad, SCOAP3 and arXiv

> None at this time but we have contacted BioMed Central/Springer about the company's services.

> Nucleic Acids Research and PNAS

> PeerJ (2 responses)

> PLOS's institutional membership program was retired in 10/13. We were members prior to that. (2 responses)

> Royal Society of Chemistry

> Royal Society of Chemistry gold vouchers

> Sage Open

> Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics (SCOAP)

> We are members of Nucleic Acids Research. PLoS no longer offers institutional membership, unless it's for prepaying fees. We had a membership but don't any longer because the program ended.

> We have an institutional membership with PeerJ and Cogitatio.

> Were with Hindawai but dropped; below "taxed" ArXiv; Knowledge Unlatched; SCOAP3

10. **Does your library advocate that faculty/researchers use an author's addendum as a means of amending copyright agreements with publishers?** N=68

Yes	53	78%
No	15	22%

If yes, what addendum does the library or institution use? Check all that apply. N=52

SPARC	40	77%
Institutionally drafted addendum	15	29%
Science Commons	11	21%
Other addendum	10	19%

Please specify the other addendum. N=10

> CIC addendum (4 responses)

Creative Commons

Creative Commons, CIC Author Addendum

http://files.lib.byu.edu/copyright/addendumA.pdf OR http://files.lib.byu.edu/copyright/addendumB.pdf

Scholars Copyright Addendum Engine; SURF Copyright Toolbox—and more as advocated on the library's Copyright Advisory Website

SPARC Canadian Author Addendum: http://www.carl-abrc.ca/en/scholarly-communications/resources-for-authors.html#addendum

The University of California addendum generator: http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/open-access-policy/waiver-embargo-addendum/

Additional Comments N=3

"Advocate" is perhaps a little too strong, but we do make faculty members aware of the SPARC addendum as part of conversations about publishing and OA.

Currently have a committee working on a variation of SPARC's.

We point people to the SPARC addendum but leave the choice to authors.

LIBRARY SUPPORT FOR REPOSITORY DEPOSIT

11. Does your institution have an institutional repository? N=69

Yes	61	88%
No	8	12%

If yes, please answer the following questions. If no, please continue to the next screen.

12. Does the library assist faculty/researchers with the deposit of their scholarly works in the institutional repository? N=61

Yes	58	95%
No	3	5%

If yes, who in your library supports/provides repository deposit? Check all that apply. N=58

Institutional repository librarian and/or staff	51	88%
Liaison librarians or subject specialists	30	52%
Scholarly communications librarian	26	45%
Data management librarian	15	26%
Other staff category	17	29%

Please specify the other staff category. N=17

Acquisition and Discovery staff and Veterinary Medicine Library Director and staff will facilitate submission workflow where needed.

Acquisitions and cataloging staff deposit papers and provide metadata. Liaisons are involved in outreach and transfer manuscripts via email to staff who deposit, but do not actually perform repository deposit.

Catalogers assist in deposit process.

Digital Projects student staff

Institutional Repository Assistant

Metadata Services Librarian

Our Digital Library Services Librarians serve as our Institutional Repository and Data Management Librarians.

Our repository is designed to be an easy self-deposit. We have technology staff who can assist if someone has something like a very large data file that can't be uploaded via our web process. Our repository is only about 2 years old and deposits are voluntary; our participation numbers reflect that, and considerable marketing efforts are expended to get the word out.

Outreach Librarian from university publishing, too, so a group effort.

Recent organizational changes have eliminated the position of scholarly communications librarian and will emphasize the role of liaison librarians in providing scholarly communication training to faculty.

Reference Department/Scholars' Commons staff

Scholarly Communications liaison (paraprofessional staff member)

Student employees

Student workers (work-study), interns, Bibliographic Control

Technical services staff in medical library deposit for researches in schools of medicine, public health, and nursing. Data management librarians offer a separate data archive where researchers can publish/make available their data sets.

Technical Services, Scholarly Communications and Copyright Office

The staff and student assistants of the Libraries' Office of Scholarly Communication and Copyright provide the bulk of this service, though there are some subject specialists that occasionally assist faculty or deposit their own work. We are trying to encourage the deposit of data in our repository and the data management librarian assists with that process.

13. **What is the rate of participation of faculty/researchers in the deposit of their scholarly publications into the institutional repository? Please enter a whole number without a % sign. An estimate is acceptable.** N=49

Participation Percentage

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	80	11	5	15.70

Percentage	Responses
0	1
1	9
2	2
3	3
5	11
6	2
8	2
10	8
12	1
15	1
20	3
30	1
37	1
50	1
60	1
80	1

14. Do librarians help faculty/researchers with compliance with public access mandates (e.g., NIH)?
N=65

Yes	54	83%
No	11	17%

If yes, please briefly describe the services offered to support compliance with public access mandates. N=51

A science librarian is available to assist researchers to correctly submit materials to PubMed Central. Provide a LibGuide on how to do it.

Addressed in institutional repository "Open Access Works: FAQs."

Assistance with data management plans, classes, and consultation on NIH access policies

Awareness and education, particularly with respect to regulations that will be implemented per the recent OSTP memo.

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) mandates open access to publications. Our library helps CIHR-funded researchers comply with the mandate by providing the Open Access Authors' Fund (including BioMed Central institutional membership), and by assisting with pre-print deposits into our institutional repository.

Compliance with data plans and public access provided by data librarian, scholarly communications librarian, sciences librarians, and as part of services to be offered in Scholars' Commons opening in Fall 2014.

Consultation

Consultation and advisory for compliance with DMP requirements, public access for funded works, general communication with researchers about requirements

Consultation regarding open access vehicles for publication

Consultation services and workshops

Consultations and mediated deposits

Currently, we provide advice upon request regarding open access and open data mandates. The Biomedical Library has developed a comprehensive set of instructions to aid authors in complying with the NIH Public Access Mandate. Additionally, the library holds formal training sessions for faculty/researchers on how to comply with open access mandates.

Data management planning services, compliance assistance, and PubMed

Guide and consultations

Heath science librarians provide instructional materials concerning the NIH Access Policy and Compliance.

Help faculty put their data in a publicly accessible location. Help NIH researchers meet compliance requirements with publications in PubMed Central. Building website with information for PIs: what compliance entails and how to achieve it, and common pitfalls.

Information and awareness of mandates

Institutional repository is available as a deposit location.

Interpret policies and advise on compliance.

Just beginning to support the PMCID process (NIH).

Liaison librarian consultation, but the support is minimal.

Liaison librarians work with faculty and their staff to identify publications and update reporting requirements for NIH public access policy requirements. Liaison librarians also work with faculty completing data management plans for NSF and other funding organizations that require freely accessible data as part of the publication plan.

Liaisons work with faculty in their liaison area departments, also data management, Purdue University Research Repository (PURR) data management plan tools.

Librarians are available to review data management plans if requested by faculty/researchers.

Librarians at Penn State Hershey developed and maintain a site for compliance: http://www.libraries.psu.edu/psul/hershey/resources/copyright/nihcomp.html. The Libraries Research Data Management Study Team developed a guide for data management.

Librarians provide information about mandates and assist with resolving compliance issues.

Medical informationists provide online training materials (LibGuides). They are consulted by faculty to determine if NIH mandate applies and have helped with NIHMS submission.

Pilot project in 2013 for NIH compliance working with authors, publishers, and NIH to confirm and address compliance and deposit issues. Sample compliance rates and work with the research office to target outreach. Provide general awareness materials to researchers, instructional materials, and in-person guidance.

Regularly provide workshops on funder mandate compliance and answer questions about compliance.

Research data management plan consultations

Support comes from medical library staff.

The health sciences library teaches classes, provides guidance, receives reports about non-compliance (not individuals identifiable, aggregate figs).

The institution receives few NIH awards, but the Libraries works with the Office of Research and Engagement to ensure compliance with other funding agency mandates, such as NSF and other data management plan requirements. We offer the DMPTool and review of the DMP, minting of DOIs, mediated deposit of data and publications, and we assist PIs in understanding all of the various identifiers and requirements for citing funded publications.

The library offers workshops and an online guide on the subject.

The scholarly communication librarian helps with the NIH PAP in the form of workshops, one-on-one consultations in person, phone, or email, and running the NIH compliance report each month.

The Health Sciences Library created an online guide for PIs that explains the NIH Public Access Policy, the process for submitting articles, and using My NCBI to verify compliance. The library also created a 1-page checklist for PIs that has been disseminated during instructional sessions and has been posted on the website of the Institute of Translational Health Sciences. Liaison librarians field questions from individual researchers and administrators. A formal presentation on complying with the NIH Public Access Policy has also been made to campus research administrators.

There is a LibGuide available for NIH, and liaison librarians will answer questions faculty/researchers may have about the mandates.

Training

Upon request and through the Office of Sponsored Projects

Use of the repository for open access

We assist them with deposit, provide documentation (subject guides), assist with the creation and implementation of data management plans, and with the dissemination of other research products. We work closely with the Office of Research and their compliance office, presenting at some of their workshops for faculty and researchers.

We do not currently have institution-wide participation in our institutional repository (IR). Some liaison librarians occasionally assist researchers with identifying suitable data repositories. Regents Professors have been directly approached to participate in our IR. We have a self-deposit option and faculty can approach us directly to deposit their materials in the IR. Overall, minimal assistance by liaison and/or Digital Library Services librarians is provided to help researchers understand requirements and options that would help increase access and visibility of material. Sometime in the near future, we are hoping to add at least one new librarian position whose duties might include scholarly communications, IR, and data management efforts.

We have an informational website and provide consultation on request.

We have developed a three-page flow chart that outlines the NIH public access compliance. The librarians will help faculty with any part of that process although the workload is exceeding our staffing.

We trouble-shoot articles that are not in compliance and provide training about how to comply, largely for admin assistants. We offer hands-on, drop-in workshops where people work together to solve compliance problems and share info. We offer a website with detailed information about compliance.

We will deposit on their behalf or advise them on how to deposit if that is their preference.

We work with the Office of Research Administration in the Division of Research to educate faculty and researchers about complying with the NIH Public Access Policy; offer workshops and individual/group consultations.

Web page and individual assistance as requested

Worked with O8P to add this requirement to the list of items PI's must acknowledge.

Workshops and individual consultation

Workshops in NIH policy and managing PubMed Central requirements are offered. Individual consulting with librarians is available as well.

LIBRARY MARKETING OF FACULTY/RESEARCHER PUBLICATIONS

15. Does the library track faculty/researcher publications? N=69

Yes	26	38%
No	43	62%

If yes, what system is used to track these publications? Check all that apply. N=26

Internal system	11	42%
VIVO	6	23%
ORCID	2	8%
ResearcherID	1	4%
Other system	14	54%

Please specify the other system. N=14

A locally created system is used to track and post publications from one research center. No other tracking is done by the libraries.

A subset of our researcher publications are tracked by the marine school librarians using Scopus and Web of Science.

Academic Analytics

Individual librarians using a variety of terms: Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar.

Liaisons set up alerts in their area databases so that when their faculty publish we reach out and offer to help with the deposit, explaining the benefits of doing so. We also have an internal CV management system that they update sporadically for tenure/review; we can run queries on it to see publications and reach out based on this information.

Library is currently implementing a faculty profile system made by Symplectic.

Scopus

Starting in 2012, the university has used Digital Measures to track all faculty/researcher publications. The implementation of Digital Measures is called Professional Record Online (PRO).

Symplectic Elements system

The university has an internal tracking of authors publishing open access articles using Web of Knowledge, Scopus, PubMedCentral, and eScholarship. But the tracking does not populate faculty profile pages or publicly accessible web pages.

Thomson Rueters InCites

We don't do this systematically; we do this upon request of a dean or department chair.

We get some basic publication information via a report generated by Web of Science, but the library does not track to the level that is possible via VIVO or ORCID, for example.

We track publications and post them to our IR.

Additional Comments N=4

The provost's office has implemented Symplectic Elements and is considering VIVO. These tools are not hosted or supported by the Libraries, but we are actively engaged in system configuration, policy decisions, providing faculty assistance, etc. Some librarians are working with individual faculty or department heads to track publications, but this is done on an ad hoc basis at present, and uses a variety of identifiers (ORCID, ResearcherID, ScopusID, ISNI, etc.)

VIVO and ORCID are under consideration.

We are working on ORCID. We do work with some publishers to do bulk deposits into IR. We negotiate this when engaged in acquisitions negotiations with publishers.

We maintained an internal RefWorks database for our faculty publishing event from 2006–2009.

16. **Does your library host public presentations by faculty/researchers to discuss their publications?** N=68

Yes	30	44%
No, but we plan to	7	10%
No	31	46%

Comments N=17

Answered Yes N=12

Authors@UF program invites university authors to present on their research and related published book.

Book talks, research presentations

Emergent Research conversations allow librarians to learn about new research.

In February each year the library honors employees and students who have authored, co-authored, or edited a book or published a major creative work such as musical composition, art exhibit catalog, or audio recording in the past two years. A nice event and reception is held during the university's Research Week and is publicized through the colleges and departments, word-of-mouth, and other channels. The event is entirely opt-in; authors submit an application to participate. The library also co-sponsors and hosts Science Café, which features faculty discussing their research (which usually has been or is in the process of being published) in an informal and engaging program. Science Café is typically

offered six or more times a year at the library. Also, a community series of four weekly Science Café programs featuring six professors was recently held at the local public library.

Occasionally, typically for book publications.

Open Access Week events; symposia in Special Collections and elsewhere

Series title: Chats in the Stacks

The Divinity Library has an ongoing series of recorded interviews (published on the web pages) with faculty about recently published books.

The Libraries have hosted public presentations by faculty/researchers who serve as editors or founders of open access journals or conferences that are in ScholarWorks @ UMass Amherst, our institutional repository's journal software, (bepress Digital Commons).

The Libraries' Center for Community Initiatives sponsors a lecture series for faculty to discuss their research (and publications).

The University Libraries has a "Visible Scholar" initiative.

We regularly hold talks in which faculty present their research. They don't necessarily discuss their publications explicitly, but most often the research they're presenting is based on something they've published or are preparing for publication.

Answered No, but we plan to N=2

Part of our library's near-future renewal/renovation is creating space to showcase scholar work in many different ways.

Working on new programming series as part of services of the Scholars' Commons.

Answered No N=3

Done at the university and academic college level.

Not at this time but this is an interesting idea.

The Libraries does not have an ongoing program for public presentations by faculty/researchers to discuss their research publications, but there have been ad hoc presentations by faculty/researchers on open access, authors rights, or their research as part of the Scholarly Communications and Management Program (SCAMP), LAUC-I Programs (librarian association programs), and as part of our development efforts.

17. **Does your library have a web page dedicated to showcasing faculty/researcher publications?** N=69

Yes	18	26%
No, but we plan to	9	13%
No	42	61%

Comments N=19

Answered Yes N=10

DigitalGeorgetown

Faculty/researcher publications are showcased through their individual Selected Works pages, which is part of ScholarWorks @ UMass Amherst. When University Relations showcases this work, they point to the faculty member's Selected Works page.

In addition to offering publications at DSpace.mit.edu, we showcase research that has appeared in mainstream news services within the libraries' blog stories when we have associated open access articles to link to. But this is not a dedicated web page—it's within the Libraries' overall blog. The MIT News for the entire campus frequently showcases faculty publications on the news blog.

Institutional Repository—Purdue ePubs—highlights faculty publications on its main web page.

ScholarsArchive (institutional repository)

The institutional repository has several pages devoted to faculty/researcher publications. The library's Communications Department coordinates the annual "Celebrating Authors" event and maintains the web page that lists the participants. A library guide created for the Science Café Community Series showcases some faculty publications.

The library has a "featured works" section on the repository page, and the university hosts a research blog. Some subject specialists also maintain "Duke authors" page(s).

Through VIVO, ScholarlyCommons (IR operated by bepress which highlights various papers), and through Selected Works (bepress selected faculty profiles).

VIVO front page feed

We currently subscribe to bepress' SelectedWorks, which allows faculty to showcase their own publications and other research products. The Libraries will assist in setting up the researcher profiles and adding publications, but we do not systematically track faculty/researcher publications.

Answered No, but we plan to N=3

The library is collecting and preparing success stories for marketing and outreach to faculty to highlight individuals and department research impact.

We are in the process of updating our IR site and investigating options for highlighting author's research.

We do highlight uploaded publications designated as "public" in our ScholarSphere repository system.

Answered No N=6

But promoted via IR among other institutional publications/outputs.

Done at the university level.

Good idea though. We do publicize faculty talks/presentations on the library homepage banner, but there is not specific place in the library website dedicated to showcasing publications as such.

However, research publications funded by the OA fund are listed on the Scholarly Communication website, and the other research publications are accessible through the digital repository website. Columbia researchers also publish in Columbia-hosted journals, and those articles are also available on the journal websites.

Other than our IR, no.

The Libraries do not provide this kind of web page showcasing publications of an individual because there are plans to implement these pages for all faculty at the university level. However, we are upgrading our institutional repository software late this summer and may have more opportunities with that software to showcase faculty work in the

repository. Also, Journals@KU (journals.ku.edu) showcases journals published with the support of the Libraries' Digital Publishing Services staff and infrastructure (DSpace and OJS).

OTHER SUPPORT FOR FACULTY/RESEARCHER PUBLISHING

18. **Do other departments or offices at your institution provide support for faculty/researcher publishing?** N=66

Yes	45	68%
No	21	32%

If yes, please list the departments or offices that provide this support. N=43

Center for Teaching Excellence

College of Arts and Sciences, Provost's Office, probably others

Division of Research and Sponsored Programs

Division of Sponsored Programs. Office of the Provost is working on a current research information service and the Libraries have been talking with them about the gathering of the citation data, publicly posting author profiles (from the provost's system), and collaborating to post allowable content in the repository.

Division of Sponsored Research works with those with external grants and this office does provide some support for publishing.

Graduate School

Health sciences has a publishing consultant. Provost's office provides some support but we are not sure what.

Home departments and/or centers, University Bookstore (showcases faculty books)

Human Resources

Humanities Center, Office of Research, Office of Sponsored Programs, University Press

Institute for Teaching and Learning Excellence, Writing Center, Legal Council, Office of Institutional Research, Office of Undergraduate Scholarship.

Institutional Research, BCRW, Harriman Institute, Journal of Philosophy, several law reviews. Support for publishing is widely distributed, well beyond these examples.

Most departments in the sciences, Technology Transfer, Sponsored Projects, Humanities Center

Office of Institutional Analysis, Office of the Vice President for Research & Economic Development (several research offices under this office), University Research Foundation

Office of Research (2 responses)

Office of Research and Creative Activities

Office of Research and Engagement, University Press

Office of Research Services (ORS), Support Programs to Advance Research Capacity (SPARC), and some services within specific academic faculties

Office of Research Services, University Bookstore, Research Offices assigned to faculties

Office of Research, Office of Sponsored Research

Office of Scholarly Publishing and Georgetown University Press

Office of the Provost, Office of Vice President of Research

Office of Vice-Provost for Research, Office of Scholarly Publishing, Social Science Research Center, Center for Survey Research, Research Technologies, various institutes and centers

Offices of Research Administration in the School of Medicine, School of Public Health, and School of Nursing; Professional Development Offices for the same schools

Research Office

Research Support, Grants office, Deans' offices, University Press

Scholarly Press, individual departments

Some academic departments and colleges provide various levels of support.

The Libraries supported faculty OA publication through a publishing fund pilot in 2013–14. The program was part of a system-wide pilot to explore funding options for supporting faculty research publication.

The Office for Faculty Development and Diversity, the Office for Faculty Development/ University Medical Center

The Office of Faculty Development offers seminars on publishing your scholarly writing, etc.

The Research Office

The university is very decentralized, so it's difficult to know what support is available through various schools.

The University Library System has a group that helps mentor faculty research and publishing.

University Advanced Computing Services and Engagement

University Press

University Press and Scholarly Publishing Services, a division of the University Libraries, provides support for faculty publishing.

University Press (under the library)

University Press, Vice President for Research, The Graduate School Strategic Interdisciplinary Research Office, Office for Research Protections, University Provost, Teaching and Learning with technology, Copyright Perspectives, Media Commons

Vice Chancellor for Research

Vice President for Research, writing center

Within the Libraries' Center for Faculty, Digital Publishing Services supports journals published by departments and faculty. The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (CLAS) provides some funding to help faculty/departments that wish to publish journals. Outside of the Libraries, there is some support on the school/department level for publishing. CLAS's

Digital Media Services assists college faculty with manuscript formatting, graphic design, etc. Also, throughout the university, departmental clerical staff assist faculty with publishing to some extent. The Office of Research assists with NIH compliance. The Office of Research also collaborates with the Libraries to guide students through the dissertation/thesis publishing process.

Additional Comments N=2

The institutional research office tracks faculty publications. I am not sure this qualifies as support for faculty/researcher publishing.

The Office of Sponsored Research may provide some level of such support, but it is not visible to us in the library what that might be.

19. **Does the library regularly collaborate with these other departments or offices for the provision of services supporting faculty/researcher publishing?** N=57

Yes	29	51%
No, but we plan to	7	12%
No	21	37%

If yes or you plan to, please provide an example of intra-institutional collaboration to support publishing. N=34

Answered Yes N=29

An undergraduate research journal, published under the auspices of a center, with collaboration from library staff at Barnard College and Columbia.

COAP Funding provided by Provost's Office/University Library.

Compliance with NIH policy

Have trained graduate assistants and other staff working in various research and tech transfer offices in finding information.

Joint funding of open access article publishing.

Joint workshops, consultations. With opening of Scholars' Commons in library various research and publishing support units will be providing consultation services there.

Just beginning to introduce our "Digital Commons," an institutional repository on the bepress platform. Just beginning to address data management and data curation issues.

Library and Research Office "research forums"

Make referrals to writing center for faculty having difficulty or needing support in the writing process. Refer faculty to VPR for supporting publication in hybrid OA journals.

Michigan Publishing collaborates with UM Health Sciences mainly around printing and distribution.

OA publishing support fund, referrals for various kinds of publishing assistance such as copyediting, selection of a press

Office of Scholarly Publishing and the university press

Open Access Subvention Fund

Press is part of Libraries. Press staff regularly work with Libraries faculty and staff to support publishing initiatives on campus.

Promote better coordination of library services; training to do data analysis on the cluster; refer researchers when their research needs more computational or statistical support.

Providing workshops and training hosted by the school.

Research Data Services; SU Press. An example of intra-institutional collaboration to support publishing is the joint imprint mentioned above, "Syracuse Unbound." This imprint represents a collaboration meant to leverage the Press's editorial, intellectual property, and marketing & design expertise, and the Libraries' metadata, IT, and digital information management, archiving, and storage expertise, in part as a way to address campus needs for new, specifically noncommercial, OA publishing venues.

The IR librarian works with faculty to publish open access journals in the IR.

The libraries work with the Office of Digital Learning and the Office of General Counsel on copyright, licensing, and reuse of publications within edX (MOOC) courses. The Libraries collaborate with the Institutional Research Office regarding obtaining and managing data on researcher publications and authors.

The Libraries' Digital Publishing Services supports editors of journals across campus through a publishing distribution list and regular Editors Forums, where editors can meet to talk about issues and to find solutions for common problems. Staff from the University Press of Kansas and Allen Press also participate in the list and Editors Forums. Also, staff of the Libraries' Office of Scholarly Communication & Copyright consult with faculty and departments about author's rights, research visibility, copyright issues, and open access publishing.

The library hosts scholarly journals and the bookstore provides print-on-demand services for these journals. The Libraries collaborated the Liberal Arts and Professional Studies Faculty to host Open Access 101 event.

UCI Libraries works with California Digital Library, who maintains eScholarship, to recruit and support OA journal creation and publication.

We cross-link and/or provide relevant web content.

We have offered and/or assisted with some training sessions for faculty through the Institute for Teaching and Learning Excellence. As previously mentioned, we are hoping to expand our support services for faculty/researcher publishing.

We host some of the faculty monographs that were published by the university press. In addition, we collaborate with the press by providing a space and persistent URL for monographic supplemental content (not included in the monograph) written by their other authors.

We host workshops/presentations with Office of Research staff to inform them of scholarly communication services available in the library, with the hope that when a faculty member needs help the staff person will put them in touch with us because they'll view us as support staff with expertise that can assist with compliance issues or other scholarly communication/publishing issues.

We will maintain a digital display of PowerPoint and video presentations by campus researchers. The content will be proposed by the Vice Chancellor for Research. We will package the content and support the display equipment.

We work with clinicians, provide information and instructional support to institution researchers, primarily clinicians.

Work with departments supporting OA journals, with Research Support, and News and Communications, provide consulting about publishing platforms for digital projects.

Answered No, but we plan to N=4

Providing better metadata to the faculty information system for publication tracking, joint support for ORCID.

We are developing a Digital Scholarship and Publishing Program that will potentially involve collaboration with other campus units, such as writing centers, the Office of Legal Affairs, and the Division of Research.

We plan to collaborate in data management planning and deposit.

We will investigate collaborative support with the Office of Research.

Answered No N=1

Collaborations with Media Commons to support open access, copyright information, etc.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

20. **Please enter any additional information that may assist the survey authors' understanding of your library's services or activities that support faculty/researcher publishing.** N=36

Although we don't have a faculty profile tool at this time, the library does plan on collaborating with the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research to select and support a tool (such as VIVO, Symplectic) and to determine the role ORCID will play in this.

At our library, the Research Services Librarian performs duties in Scholarly Communications (OA fund, IR) and Data Management.

At this time, the library does not have the resources to expand support for faculty/researcher publishing beyond what is provided. I expect we will gradually move more into supporting publication via data management services more than anything else.

Defining publishing much more broadly than it has been in the past.

In addition to support for depositing scholarly articles, presentations, and research data, the libraries also publish six open access journals and have developed a tool that creates audiovisual analyses that can be published and referenced as scholarly publications and also embedded in other publications, such as dissertations. Analytics created by faculty are managed and their usage is tracked just as print publications.

Information from our website: http://lcr.ucalgary.ca/publishingservices/ The Centre for Scholarly Communication (CSC) in Libraries and Cultural Resources (LCR) at the University of Calgary recognizes the continually evolving need for alternative publishing options. Traditional publishing models such as those through a university press are still important but no longer the only vehicle for scholars to disseminate their research. The wide-spread usage of the Internet has opened up many new avenues for scholarly communication—blogs, independent journals on a variety of publishing platforms, digital monographs as well as conferences and a variety of learning materials—all of which may or may not be published in open access formats. To accommodate for such needs, the Centre is now providing publishing services. We are working toward offering support for several types of open source software. The software was developed by the Public Knowledge Project (PKP). Libraries and Cultural Resources is proud to be a gold sponsor of PKP thereby contributing to the continual improvement of their open source software: Open Journals System (OJS), Open Conference Systems (OCS), Open Monograph Press (OMP).

IR and Scholarly Communications Librarian are embodied in same position; the SCL works with an IR management team and draws support from staff in cataloging and digital production. Copyright Officer is not IR/Scholarly Communications Librarian.

Library Faculty Association Open Access mandate. In addition to Director of Scholarly Communication, the university also has a designated scholarly communications librarian as of 7/1/14.

Michigan Publishing is a dedicated department of the libraries employing 50 people engaged substantially in providing publishing services, although that number also includes staff traditionally part of University of Michigan Press, thus discipline as well as institutionally focused. More at publishing.umich.edu

Our Open Access Policy is in the draft stage and will be presented to the Faculty Senate and Graduate Council in fall 2014 for editing and voting. A state law was passed that each public institution must consider how best to further public access to funded research articles produced at universities: http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext. asp?Name=098-0295. Currently, the institutional repository librarian interacts with faculty to encourage them to submit articles to the IR and supports them in the process. We want liaison librarians to inform, encourage, and assist faculty in this process. The institutional repository librarian administers the COPE fund that is in the library budget.

Researchers and their output are tracked by the Elsevier researcher profiling software (Northwestern Scholars), which is under human resources. Additionally, we hope to have our IR up and running by early 2015.

Services are currently under review and evolving. We currently host three OA journals through the IR and hope to open more in the future as the need arises. A Digital Scholarship Working Group as been meeting for several months to explore needs and potentially develop a DS Center in the Libraries with more staff and technological support than is currently offered. Right now those services are distributed.

The Faculty Council has an interest in support for faculty/researcher publishing. The library is in the process of creating web pages to assist faculty and graduate students in understanding the use and creation of copyrighted works. Information on open access and author rights will be included. The library hosts and provides guidance to several open access and electronic journals that are hosted on library servers.

The Libraries' commitment to supporting scholarly publishing takes many forms, from librarians participating directly as members of research teams for non-library grants/research projects, to the provision of services surrounding the creation and curation of research data, to services that connect researchers with new kinds of scholarly publishing. We are continually striving to find more and better ways to support our faculty and their scholarly output.

The Libraries does not have a dedicated position for scholarly communication. The tasks are distributed among a committee, as well as to all librarians who have liaison responsibilities. The Libraries also does not have a data management librarian.

The Libraries has a digital imprint and publishes open access monographs, but the publications are not limited to the institution's authors. This press is distinct from the University Press.

The Libraries recently appointed a Scholarly Communications Librarian. Part of her job responsibilities will be to lead outreach efforts for scholarly communication and the institutional repository. This position will work closely with subject specialists to identify needed programming and services to support open access, author's rights, intellectual property issues, and emerging trends related to scholarly publishing. It's likely that some of the library's services will evolve to support these issues over the next couple years.

The library hosts a robust publications partnership program, supports nearly two dozen Columbia-affiliated publications. Library staff committed to publications program include application developers, project managers, scholarly communication, and institutional repository staff, as well as library liaisons. The library is also engaged with

the Columbia University Press on the publication of an academic database, a supplement to a published monograph, and more in development. Through the Academic Commons repository, the library also supports data publication, assignment of unique identifiers, access and preservation, as well. The libraries are also engaged in a number of other non-journal digital projects with faculty/researchers that publish to the Web. Examples include the Women Film Pioneers Projects, Dangerous Citizens, Digital Dante, Educating Harlem, the Marenzio Project, and more. The library's publications program also includes support for the Web publication of conference materials, blogs, wikis, and more as described here http://cdrs.columbia.edu/.

The library manages a publishing platform called Open Journal Systems, which is used for a small number of faculty-led journals.

The UCI Libraries hosts a local institutional repository called UCISpace @ the Libraries: http://ucispace.lib.uci.edu/. This IR provides/facilitates access to research that is multimedia in nature (images, video, born digital, oral histories, etc.); requires special access (virtual reading room for restricted special collections/archives content); and innovative publishing formats. Link to the UC Irvine Libraries Publishing Fund website, with policy and guidelines (http://www.lib.uci.edu/about/projects/scamp/uci-libraries-open-access-publishing-fund.html). Working with CDL, the UC Open Access Policy will move from voluntary submission to an automated harvesting system beginning in fall 2014, which will identify metadata for published research articles and allow faculty or proxy designates to upload post-review articles or final publisher versions, depending on publisher archiving policies.

Through our institutional repository software, we provide services for the hosting of conference materials and open access journals from the call for papers, through the double-blind peer review (if wanted by the faculty), to the posting and dissemination of the final content (conference proceedings, poster sessions, open educational resources, journal articles, editorials, book chapters, research data, etc.) We also have librarians serving in roles such as book review editor of non-library scholarly journals, and co-presenting with faculty at non-library conferences.

Two of our clinical librarians have helped to develop curriculum within the School of Medicine and the School of Dentistry that supports research and critical thinking.

Virtually unlimited interlibrary loan, document delivery, and e-journal provisioning.

We are currently exploring some faculty requests for support with journal publishing and in the future would like to support faculty who want to publish open education resources such as open textbooks.

We are establishing an IR and are developing policies for making faculty publications accessible.

We are in the planning stages of new initiatives to support all modes of scholarly communication, including faculty/researcher publishing. We currently host two peer-reviewed journals and are planning to expand our Open Access Services to meet the demands of researchers in Education and other disciplines to provide wider dissemination of research and data.

We as a library have not unilaterally moved into funding open access publication or OA memberships because we strongly believe that the research arm of our university must step forward and partner with us for this to be effective and sustainable. The publication charges must be built into the fabric of research funding.

We do not have a formal publishing program; however, we encourage our faculty and researchers to put their publications in the IR. We also host OA journals in the IR when requested.

We have a suite of library guides to support Research Communication and e-Scholarship, http://guides.library.upenn.edu/rces, which includes information about Penn's IR, the ScholarlyCommons, as well as Copyright Services. Penn's VIVO instance is available from http://vivo.upenn.edu/vivo/ and our data management plan guide is located here http://guides.library.upenn.edu/dmp.

We moved to implementing Digital Commons this spring along with the new hire of our scholarly communications librarian in April 2014 so our IR and faculty deposit program has not yet been launched, and is scheduled for release this fall. The Libraries is seen as a partner, providing consultation services on citation sources, to our Office of Faculty Affairs as the campus implements VIVO and ORCID IDs. Although the campus has passed a resolution in support of OA, a faculty-supported policy is under consideration. The Libraries passed its own OA policy with a nonexclusive license term.

We offer author publication contract review, a service related to author rights that did not seem to fit in above. We also assist with questions about publications such as suspected plagiarism, dealing with errors, etc.

We offer PKPs Open Journal Systems software, although we are having to really cut back. We cannot offer the level of back-end customization that would be required by most faculty (the "out of the box" implementation is the minimum we can support). To offer those services would require the library to see a significant increase of investment in the IT staff and services.

We plan to launch an OA publishing program this year that will include electronic journals and other types of digital publications and offer a menu of consulting services related to publishing, such as training on author identity management, marketing, metadata, digital preservation, eISSNs and DOIs, project management, and general advice on platforms, tools, and technologies.

We're in the process of bringing on board an institutional repository. Until this is in place, we've had to answer no to a number of your questions.

With 12 academic colleges on campus, faculty/researcher publishing needs vary widely. The library is currently positioned to support basic institutional repository services and is developing data management services. Specific publishing/review/editing needs might be met outside the library through college and department offices. We have recently upgraded to new repository software with better search engine optimization and reporting capabilities. After content migration has been completed, we will launch a new (though not the first) promotion campaign for repository services.

With the opening of the Scholars' Commons the library will be expanding its services in support of faculty/scholar research. Additional information and partners can be found here: http://libraries.iub.edu/scholars-commons.

21. **Please briefly describe the role you see research libraries playing in supporting faculty/researcher publishing, now and/or in the future.** N=40

All the usual suspects: data management, effective repositories, promoting affordable/OA publishing options, information literacy efforts, educating scholars on how completely broken and unsustainable the current scholarly publishing system is, that we can no longer fully support the information required for the research activities of our scholars. Providing guidance on predatory OA publishers, providing cost data on subscription journals to our patrons, copyright, author rights. This is becoming one of our primary roles.

As digital publishing and open access publishing become more prevalent and public access mandates become more likely, librarians need to be more savvy about the various modes of publishing, the submission and peer review processes (and the changes those are undergoing), as well as the various methods of funding these new publication models. Libraries not only serve as a source for information and guidance but may also serve as a publishing house (although library as publisher is a wholly separate topic from what is being covered here).

Assistance with data publishing; assistance with journal impact factors; assistance with promotion and tenure data gathering

At our institution, the role will largely be to provide information and guidance.

Continuing to move from a collection-centric to engagement-centric role, finding the "natural" places where libraries interface with the research workflow, developing new places where libraries can add value to the research workflow, and more aggressively capturing the outputs of the research workflow.

Hosting/co-curating conferences, lectures, exhibitions with faculty and guest lecturers.

I don't see this as a growing area, especially since locally we've had faculty pushback against attempts to be more integrated into the process.

In addition to support roles and services described in this survey, the university has a library publishing service that supports journal and conference proceedings publishing. This unit is also open to supporting other publishing such as multi-media and OER.

In addition to supporting faculty publishing, we will be more involved in collaborative production of scholarly works as co-investigators on grants and co-authors of books and articles.

In addition to the above, librarians are providing advice about the use of Creative Commons licenses for author created works. I can see adding copy-editing and proofing expertise to our list of library publishing services as requests are increasing for this type of support. Faculty are also looking for more interactive tools to use in their publishing efforts and our digital media lab can provide some of these services.

Increasing role in future, particularly in facilitating understanding of and participation in new forms of publishing.

Librarians will increasingly consult on best ways to create, describe, and disseminate a wide variety of digital scholarly projects.

Libraries will play a larger role in educating faculty/researchers about author rights and copyright issues related to scholarly publishing, as well as providing increased exposure to open access options and resources. Libraries will partner with campus offices to create greater exposure to campus scholarship in various ways and venues, including local journal publishing and digital humanities/scholarship outcomes.

Libraries will work with faculty to develop new modes of publication as well as continuing to support traditional publication modes, such as e-books and e-journals.

Looking to the current and near term role: There is a strong and growing need for support with author rights issues and complying with expanding funder public access requirements. Assisting with data related to publications is another growth area. Implementing institutional open access policies will also continue to be a main emphasis. Supporting and possibly managing identifiers for authors, papers, and data sets will be a growing need that research libraries are likely to focus on. Developing/buying and implementing/managing researcher profile systems and related systems that track publications and other scholarly outputs and their relationships to grants are likely to continue to grow as a need and role. Collecting and storing research outputs for our own campuses is likely to remain a main focus—with associated work on repository infrastructure and access to digital collections of our researchers' works, particularly open access collections of our authors' articles. Providing education about fair use and reuse, and open licensing systems will remain critical, as will advocating federally and with publishers for copyright policies that support our authors. Negotiating license agreements that take the burden off our authors to make individual changes to their author contracts is likely to remain relevant even as more systemic changes to the scholarly communication landscape occur. Supporting new needs for data/text mining are likely to continue to grow. Of course continuing to provide access to needed journals and other material to support the research process will remain essential. It also seems likely that libraries will more frequently offer publishing platforms, particularly open access publishing platforms, and host journals, as well as provide some editing

and/or marketing support. Down the road a little further, research libraries are likely to be involved in more collaborative repository development and management, as well as deposit services of many kinds.

More direct publishing services, especially for grey literature and other types of scholarly communication vehicle not well supported. More collaboration with university presses. Copyright advisory services and contract negotiation assistance in a more formalized and larger scale way.

Possibly help manage author ORCIDs, orientation on new funder requirements, data set publication.

Realistically, the scope and breadth of each subject specialist liaison's portfolio of responsibilities does not allow for in-depth support of individual faculty/researcher publishing, and we don't see that reality changing any time soon. Academic librarians will continue to consult with faculty about research tools and details regarding publications within their discipline/s, but it's unlikely that they will be able to provide a level of support that is more time-intensive or financially demanding (e.g., proof-reading or editing draft manuscripts, negotiating author rights, or even funding publication in open access journals).

Research libraries are key partners in supporting faculty/researcher publishing. They have been instrumental in helping guide researchers through the changing scholarly publishing climate. Among the participants in scholarly publishing, libraries are best suited to capturing new and traditional forms of scholarly output, aiding in its production, and managing access to it.

Research libraries are well positioned to provide traditional and non-traditional support for faculty/researcher publishing.

Research libraries can and should support scholarly publishing in many ways: providing funding for open access publishing; providing infrastructure and services to support journal publication; open access, author rights, and copyright education; supporting the creation of open educational resources; and participating actively in national and international organizations and initiatives with influence in these areas. Libraries will also continue to be the principle consumer of academic publishing, providing access to scholarly output from around the world.

Research libraries continue to function as a vital source of information and support for scholarly publishing. Research libraries are well-positioned to advise scholars on strategies and author's rights issues for traditional publications and to actively partner with researchers on new forms of scholarship, new models for open and public access, and new ways to evaluate and preserve scholarly communications.

Research libraries have a critical role to play in the future of faculty/researcher publishing in the digital age. New mandates for the open access to research and data provide an opportunity for library professionals to lead initiatives that manage, describe, and preserve information—all core functions of the academic library. Academic libraries in the future will be more embedded in the research enterprise, providing embedded expertise in information management, metadata services, data curation, scholarly editing and publishing services, and more robust rights management consultation to faculty researchers and emerging scholars. New modes of scholarly communication, including born digital projects, will extend the libraries' expertise in digital asset management and preservation. The disciplinary expertise of librarians will make us the logical partner for campus-wide initiatives in data science, digital media, and open access.

Research libraries must provide alternative publishing venues. Our institutional repository supports journal publication and we are expecting to expand our support in this area.

Research libraries should be the go to place on campus for scholars to obtain information and support on publishing activities. New publishing options and collaboration with academic presses help solidify this role.

Research libraries will continue to play a critical role in supporting faculty/researcher publishing through collection development, literature review assistance, and in fostering discussions about author rights and open access. In the future, we hope to see more librarians involved as co-researchers and co-authors with campus faculty/researchers.

Research libraries will expand their role with data management in particular. Only the larger institutions will be able to grow or maintain other services that relate directly to the research or writing processes.

Research libraries will offer data management services throughout the research life cycle, and facilitate data publications, as well as article publications. Academic librarians, especially subject specialists, will become more embedded in the research process, not only in health sciences (where embedded librarianship is already common), but in other disciplines. In Canada, public funding agencies are considering to mandate data management, and research libraries will be able to play a significant role in helping researchers comply with such a mandate.

Stronger support for local open access publishing on our institutional repository. Stronger support for local research data management training and data curation.

Teach authors about their rights, copyright in general, publishing options, and establishing a professional identify (ORCID); archiving content and making content publicly accessible that is not already available in a trusted repository; working with provost/office of research to promote scholarship of institutions.

The IR is a good way to freely distribute the research globally. With more funding, we could help units on campus to develop more open access scholarly journals.

The library's input and activities in support of faculty/researcher publishing should be increasing, especially in the area of education, promotion, and monitoring of campus activity regarding the institutional repository, copyright management, data creation and maintenance, and perhaps even the creation and/or use of open access textbooks.

The library's role in this area will be intentionally expanding with the opening of the Scholars' Commons. We will bring an array of services scattered around campus into a vibrant, technology rich environment to support in-depth scholarship and community building.

The UCI Libraries will continue to support faculty publishing by providing alternate platforms for hosting their research output for previously published articles, new publications hosted on eScholarship, and support for data/video/images on UC and subject data repositories. The direction and support for funding faculty publishing, as well as the total cost of serial publications, is also being addressed during subscription negotiations. The liaison librarians are crucial for helping their faculty understand the options for OA support within the UC and also how their research impact can be enhanced by deposit into eScholarship.

There's no question there is a role for the research library (and even college libraries) in supporting faculty/researcher publishing. The technology now offers the opportunity to do on our own what was once controlled by commercial publishers. This may require more diplomacy at institutions where there is a university press that must support itself financially, but there may be ways to achieve some hybrid system that can support both publications with commercial appeal along with scholarly manuscripts that might not otherwise be published and would likely have much more reach if they were open rather than fee based. It's just a question perhaps of whether we will do this individually as institutions or as part of consortia, such as the Library Publishing Coalition. Librarians at research universities could definitely have a future role as faculty publication advisers.

We perceive libraries to be essential players in the present and future changes to the scholarly publishing landscape, in collaboration with researchers, scholarly societies, university presses, and others throughout the research ecosystem.

We provide an important link into the world of research by assisting in determining "gaps"—areas of research that need attention. We are the link to background information from which new research can be developed.

We see service opportunities to assist researchers through the grant compliance requirements for publication and data deposit in particular.

We want to be seen as partners and problem solvers. More fully integrate into the research life cycle at the university. Work as collaborators, and facilitators of collaborations, given the central place we have on campus. Work as technologists who can connect researchers with new tools and hardware to support their research goals.

Your questions have brought forth some good ideas we should consider for the future.

RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

University at Albany, SUNY

Boston University

Brigham Young University

University of British Columbia

Brown University

University at Buffalo, SUNY

University of Calgary

University of California, Irvine

University of Colorado at Boulder

Colorado State University

Columbia University

University of Connecticut

Cornell University

Duke University

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University of Louisville (2 responses)

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology

University of Miami

University of Michigan

University of Missouri

North Carolina State University

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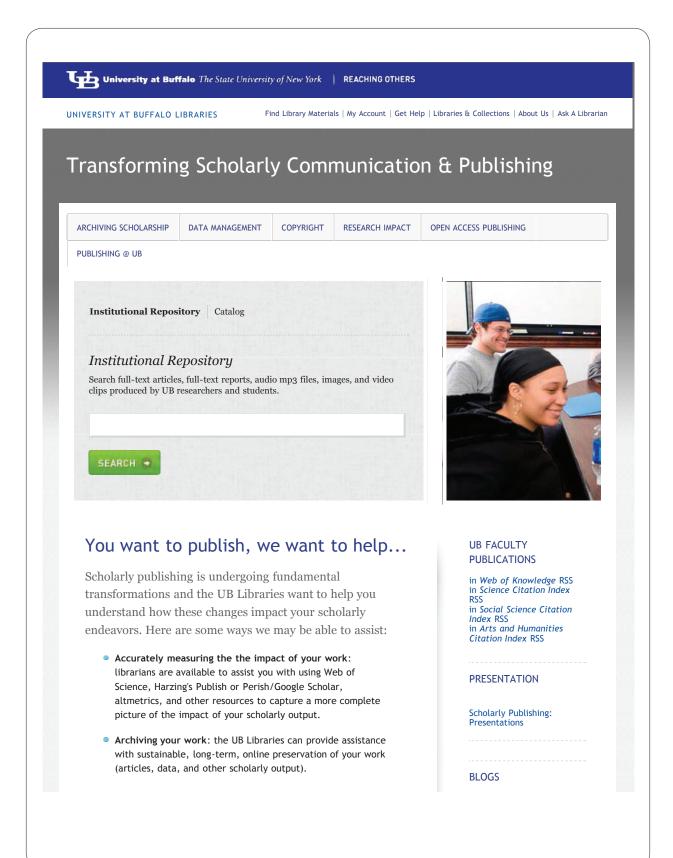
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SEARCH ➜

You want to publish, we want to help...

Scholarly publishing is undergoing fundamental transformations and the UB Libraries want to help you understand how these changes impact your scholarly endeavors. Here are some ways we may be able to assist:

- **Accurately measuring the the impact of your work**: librarians are available to assist you with using Web of Science, Harzing's Publish or Perish/Google Scholar, altmetrics, and other resources to capture a more complete picture of the impact of your scholarly output.

- **Archiving your work**: the UB Libraries can provide assistance with sustainable, long-term, online preservation of your work (articles, data, and other scholarly output).

UB FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

in *Web of Knowledge* RSS
in *Science Citation Index* RSS
in *Social Science Citation Index* RSS
in *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* RSS

PRESENTATION

Scholarly Publishing: Presentations

BLOGS

- **Alternative publishing outlets**: stay up-to-date on emerging and alternative publishing models like open access journals, e-books, open educational resources, and more.

- **Understanding copyright and author's rights**: legislation regarding federally funded research, public access mandates, and data sharing requirements.

Questions about Scholarly Communication issues? Give me a try!

A. Ben Wagner
Sciences Librarian
226 Capen Hall
Buffalo, NY 14260

(716) 645-1333
abwagner@buffalo.edu

Gobbledygook (Public Library of Science, Martin Fenner)

Dr. Fenner has for many years worked as medical doctor and cancer researcher at the Hannover Medical School Cancer Center in Germany.

The Scholarly Kitchen (Society for Scholarly Publishing)

Tag line is "What's Hot & What's Cooking in Scholarly Communications". Generally provides a more conservative or publisher-flavored viewpoint.

Peter Suber (SPARC)

One of the most followed open access advocate/educator holding many concurrent positions including the Director of the Harvard Open Access Project and Senior Researcher at SPARC.

University Libraries > Transforming Scholarly Communication & Publishing

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Home > Research Support > Publish and Archive Your Work

Publish and Archive Your Work

You've done your research, and now you're ready to share it with the world. At Duke University Libraries, we help you publish and archive your work online so that it is available for others to use in the future.

Duke University Libraries can help you publish and archive via:

- DukeSpace, an open-access, online repository
- OJS, an open access journal publishing system
- other online platforms such as blogs and project websites

Through these systems you can publish and archive:

- peer-reviewed articles
- dissertations and theses
- data
- other digital works

In addition, we are available to guide you on issues regarding:

- publishing and managing a scholarly journal
- U.S. copyright law
- data management
- scholarly publishing
- building and managing digital collections

Get help at Duke

Copyright, intellectual property & scholarly communications technologies

The Office of Copyright and Scholarly Communications at Duke University Libraries provides guidance to faculty, staff and students on copyright and technology law, as well as on innovative technologies that support academic publishing and other methods of scholarly communication.

- Contact Copyright and Scholarly Communications staff for individual consultations or to arrange workshops and presentations on these topics
- Learn more about these issues on the Scholarly Communications blog

Open Access Publishing and Archiving

In 2010, the Duke University Academic Council adopted an open access policy to enable readers from around the world to access scholarly articles by Duke faculty for free. To make your works available for open access via the DukeSpace repository:

- Upload your works into the Elements system, an online platform provided by Duke University Libraries that helps Duke faculty document and manage their publications. Files uploaded here (which can include articles as well as supplementary data) are deposited in DukeSpace.
- The works you upload into Elements also will appear in your Scholars@Duke profile, Google Scholar and other websites that draw from DukeSpace or Scholars@Duke.

In addition, Duke faculty who want to publish works in an open access journal that charges publishing fees to authors may request financial support to help cover these fees if they meet university criteria.

For questions about these or other issues related to open access scholarship, or to request assistance with making your work open access, contact Open Access staff or the Office of Copyright and Scholarly Communications. We would be glad to assist you in making your work available in the appropriate open access venue.

MORE INFORMATION

Where can I publish & archive my work at Duke?

DukeSpace is an open-access, online repository for publishing and archiving scholarly works authored or curated by members of the Duke community, including the following types of materials:

- Duke Scholarly Works: Scholarly articles, technical reports and working papers and other research and writings by Duke researchers.
- Electronic Theses and Dissertations: All Duke graduate students must submit a thesis or dissertation to DukeSpace. Learn more about depositing your thesis or dissertation for publication online.
- Research Data: Organize your data by following the Data Management Guide and consult with the library's Data and GIS group for information about depositing your data into DukeSpace.

Additional Resources

- **Duke Law Scholarship Repository** provides open access to scholarly works by Duke Law faculty and affiliates, including faculty articles, working papers and student-edited law journals. See the Author FAQ for information on how to deposit your work.
- **Duke Libraries Open Journal Publishing** is platform for publishing open access online journals sponsored by members of the Duke community. See the Open Journal Publishing page for information about journals currently supported, and how to get started on publishing your own journal in this system.
- **Duke WordPress** is an online publishing system for class websites, e-portfolios, individual or group blogs, multimedia websites and project websites. See Sites@Duke for information on how to build your site.

Data management, publishing & archiving

Duke University Libraries' Data and GIS Services staff help Duke community members make effective use of data and geographic information systems for research and teaching. In addition, they consult with faculty, staff and students on topics such as:

- Data managment planning, including completing the data management plan required for National Science Foundation proposals
- Depositing research data in DukeSpace for archiving and access
- Publishing and archiving data in relevant repositories

More information about the above topics can be found in our Data Management Guide.

Electronic theses & dissertations

The Graduate School requires every student to make his or her thesis or dissertation available online, both through UMI/ProQuest and DukeSpace. Read about how to submit your thesis or dissertation.

Online journal publishing

Interested in starting your own journal? Duke University Libraries provides support for members of the Duke community who want to publish their scholarly journal online via the Open Journal System.

Digitization & digital scholarship projects

Want to digitize primary sources or get other assistance with digital projects? The Digital Scholarship Services department provides training, consulting, and assistance with digital research projects.

Questions?

For further information or questions, please contact:

- scholarworks@duke.edu
- or the staff of the Office of Copyright and Scholarly Communications

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Services

Center staff and affiliates are available for consultations anywhere on campus, or by phone or email. The Center is housed in the second floor (2 East) of the University Library. Project teams can reserve the Center's collaboration commons for meetings and video confer-encing. A digital media lab is available for digitization and production work. Some of our services include:

Understanding Copyright
What is the term of copyright in the United States, and what is the procedure for determining if something is in the public domain? Experts in the Center offer guidance in determining copyright status, understanding fair use, and determining when to seek permission to reuse a work.

Data Management Planning
Some federal funding agencies now require that grant proposals include a data management plan. Experts in the Center can assist investigators in developing research data management plans and strategies. For more, see our page on data management plans.

Author Rights Consultation
Academic authors who do not retain their copyrights may not be able to post copies on their web sites or reuse their articles in other settings. Many publishing contracts ask authors to transfer their copyright, but it may be possible to negotiate this and other terms of the agreement.

Bibliometrics
What is an impact factor, and what does it say about the reach and value of published research? Understand the appropriate use of impact factors, h-index, citation analysis and other bibliometric tools.

Open Access & Self-Archiving
Open access provides access to research results without payment. Center experts can guide authors through options for open access publishing or making copies of research results openly available through public web pages and repositories.

NIH Public Access Policy
Investigators with NIH grants are required to comply with the NIH Public Access Policy and deposit final versions of their electronic, peer-reviewed manuscripts no later than 12 months after publication. This policy is in effect for all grants awarded after 2008. See the Feinberg School of Medicine's Galter Health Sciences Library's guide to the NIH policy for more information and details about how to comply. Faculty and research administrators on the Evanston campus can contact Steve Adams, Life Sciences Librarian, or Cunera Buys, E-Science Librarian, for additional help and guidance. Feinberg faculty and research administrators can contact Pam Shaw, Biosciences and Bioinformatics Librarian at the Galter Health Sciences Library.

Digital Publishing & Research Tools
Digital tools and platforms enable new kinds of scholarly research and publishing. Center experts are available for consultation and collaboration on digital publishing projects, and to help scholars find and use new digital research tools.

Informational Services
Center staff and affiliates stay as current as possible about issues, trends, and activities in scholary communications and maintain a robust presence online—writing on issues, bookmarking articles, sharing our presentations, posting official guides, and, of course, tweeting. For more, check out our Links.

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Open Access

Learning as Play

DMP Tutorial

Copyright

The People's Contest

Publishing and Curation Services (PCS)

PCS is a **digital scholarship services** department working collaboratively to advance and achieve the **research, teaching, and learning** goals of the Penn State community. Key service areas are **data curation, publishing, and digital projects**.

To promote **scholarly communication issues**, we advise and instruct on **copyright, author rights, open access, and data management planning** across the humanities, social sciences, and sciences. PCS is the service home of **ScholarSphere**, in partnership with Information Technology Services. We offer services for **launching and hosting open access publications,** including scholarly journals and student publications, in our role to help capture and disseminate the research record of Penn State. A hybrid department, PCS also works collaboratively on **digital collection platform management and digital preservation strategy**.

We collaborate on **digital humanities (DH) projects** (see the Learning as Play and People's Contest sites for examples), in particular with the College of Liberal Arts. Beginning in fall 2014, we will work in concert with humanities librarians to offer open **studio/lab sessions on DH research methodologies and project design**. Future areas of focus include support for **humanities data curation** and **experimental** R&D activities.

>> *Upcoming Events*

Contact Information

Location: W. Pattee Library Tower, 3rd floor. Rms 308–311.

UL–PCS@LISTS.PSU.EDU

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Home > Scholarly Communication at Purdue

Scholarly Communication at Purdue

Scholarly Communication is the process of conducting research and sharing the results: from creation, to dissemination, to preservation of knowledge, for teaching, research, and scholarship.

Purdue Libraries, like most academic libraries, has traditionally collected books, journals, and other resources, building collections in support of current and future students, researchers, and scholars. Increasingly, though, Purdue users are in need of additional services relating to scholarly communication, from the beginning of the scholarly communication cycle (for example, data management and data curation) through publishing and dissemination (open access repositories and journals), and Purdue Libraries can assist in these areas. Learn more about Libraries services through the columns below.

RESEARCH

ADVOCACY

RESOURCES

The Library Science faculty in the Purdue Libraries participate in a variety of research. Libraries' faculty engage in collaborative or interdisciplinary research by applying library science to other disciplinary problems, usually as co-PIs on grants. More...

Open access archives, such as Purdue's e-Pubs, offer a means to provide access to publications and other scholarly materials freely available over the internet. More...

Purdue University provides varies resources to better prepare its faculty members, students, researchers, community and other academics of scholarly communication issues. More...

OPEN ACCESS

Open Access Week is a global celebration to raise awareness of open access in scholarship and research. Purdue has celebrated Open Access since 2007, with visiting speakers, panels of Purdue faculty, and informational displays.

Past Open Access Week events:
[2013] | [[2012] | [2011] | [2010] | [2009]

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Information for Researchers

Open Access Policy

- Rutgers open access policy
- Deposit your publication in the Rutgers institutional repository, RUcore

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Rutgers University Community Repository

RUcore

- Archiving, preservation, and presentation of digital resources
- Searchable portals for primary sources, scholarly material, and research data

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Research Data Services (Under Development)

- Data management plan consultation
- Ongoing data management support
- Research data repository

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Digitization Projects

- Digital access to rare and unique materials at Rutgers
- Consultations on digitization projects
- Assistance to project managers and strategic partners

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NIH Public Access and More

- Policy Overview
- NIHMS
- PMCID vs PMID
- Support for NIH Public Access Compliance

National Institutes of Health

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Rutgers Open Access Journals (Under Development)

- Publishing open access journals
- Archiving journals in RUcore
- Support for open access and scholarly communication

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Copyright and Licensing

- Copyright education workshops
- Individual copyright queries and consultations
- Support for digitization and open access initiatives

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Citation Management Tools

- RefWorks
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Digital Curation & Research Center

- Book and image digitization
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For all comments or questions about research services, please fill out the contact form.

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Subject librarians serve as liaisons to your academic department and can help you:

- Identify databases for searching in your field of interest.
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- Set up article alerts and customized searches
- Manage information (e.g., RefWorks, EndNote)
- Verify citations before publication.
- And more...

To find the librarian serving your department, consult our list of Subject Liaison Librarians

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Welcome

Publishing Your Research Article: Sciences and Social Sciences

This guide is designed to assist you in:

- finding the best journals in which to publish;
- retaining your rights as author;
- writing the most effective scientific paper;
- assessing the impact your research article has had.

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York Digital Journals

This guide describes the York Digital Journals initiative, and provides links to related resources.

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About the York Digital Journals program

York University Libraries provide an electronic journal hosting service for York-affiliated journals. This service is called York Digital Journals (YDJ).

York University uses Open Journal Systems (OJS), an open source software platform developed by the Public Knowledge Project which is now in use by over 12,000 journals worldwide. OJS differs from other web platforms as it is specially designed to manage articles through author submission, peer review, editing and publication. This online submission and tracking workflow simplifies the administrative aspects of the journal editorial process, allowing designated users to view the status of their article at any given time.

The YDJ team is happy to work with York community members to create new journals or migrate existing journals to an online environment. The libraries will provide training and troubleshooting help with the OJS software, as well as advice to ensure maximum exposure. Design help is also available to ensure a professional appearance.

Contact Andrea Kosavic for more information about York Digital Journals.

York Digital Journals resources

- How to get started with York Digital Journals
  This resource site explains the library's commitment to the hosting of York University's journal content. It will explain how to get started, and has an extensive Frequently Asked Questions section.

- Journal planning checklist
  This is a list of questions that will help you begin your journal planning: whether it be starting a new journal, or migrating an existing journal to the YDJ platform.

- Maximizing exposure of your scholarly journal
  This is a list of suggestions for maximizing the online exposure of your journal. Please note that some of these options are limited to journals that meet specified criteria. These criteria will be noted in this list where possible.

- Journal metrics
  Finding abstracting, indexing, and citation information online.

Scholarly Communications at YUL

About York Digital Journals

About YorkSpace

New YDJ journals

- Tusaaji: A Translation Review
- Health Tomorrow: Interdisciplinarity and Internationality

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  Outside the lines: Libraries reintroduced
  Game nights
  Appalanche
  Image galleries

Library events / Visible Scholarship Initiative

The Visible Scholarship Initiative is a collaboration between the College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences and the University Libraries that seeks to make visible the stages of research and creative scholarship in the liberal arts and human sciences. Illustrating how faculty address key questions, employ varied methods, and produce significant results makes it possible to acknowledge and encourage research and creative activities that engage challenging questions and demonstrate sophisticated understanding.

Works used in these research and creative processes are displayed on the second floor near the news alcove.

Paul Sorrentino: Stephen Crane: A life of fire

With the exception of Poe, no American writer has proven as challenging to biographers as the author of *The Red Badge of Courage*. Stephen Crane's short, compact life—"a life of fire," he called it—continues to be surrounded by myths and half-truths, distortions and outright fabrications. Mindful of the pitfalls that have marred previous biographies, Paul Sorrentino has sifted through garbled chronologies and contradictory eyewitness accounts, scoured the archives, and followed in Crane's footsteps. The result is the most complete and accurate account of the poet and novelist written to date.

Janet Abbate: Recoding gender

Today, women hold only a quarter of computer science degrees and technical computing jobs, and the stereotype of the male *computer geek* seems to be everywhere in popular culture. Few people know that women were a significant presence in the early decades of computing in the United States and Britain—indeed, in the 1950s programming was often considered *woman's work*. In *Recoding Gender*, Janet Abbate explores the untold history of women in computer science and programming from the Second World War to the late twentieth century.

Elisabeth L. Austin: Exemplary ambivalence in late nineteenth-century Spanish

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America

Exemplary ambivalence in late nineteenth-century Spanish America addresses the curiously "bad" examples written into Spanish American creole narratives from the end of the 19th century. Such narratives, authored by the post-independence creole elite, seek to shape their readers by prescribing socio-political ideals for the Spanish American republics. This study interrogates the ideological fissures within postcolonial social and racial mythologies, reading exemplarity as an unintentional narrative of creole writing subjects' social fears.

Max O. Stephenson and Laura Zanotti: Building walls and dissolving borders

Walls play multiple social, political, economic and cultural roles and are linked to the fundamental question of how human beings live together. Globalization and urbanization have created high population density, rapid migration, growing poverty, income inequality and frequent discontent and conflict among heterogeneous populations. The writers in this volume explore how walls are changing in this era, when social "containers" have become porous, proximity has been redefined, circulation has intensified and the state as a way of organizing political life is being questioned. The authors analyze how walls articulate with other social boundaries to address feelings of vulnerability and anxiety and how they embody governmental processes, public and social contestation, fears and notions of identity and alterity.

Matthew Heaton: Black skin, white coats

Black Skin, White Coats is a history of psychiatry in Nigeria from the 1950s to the 1980s. Working in the contexts of decolonization and anticolonial nationalism, Nigerian psychiatrists sought to replace racist colonial psychiatric theories about the psychological inferiority of Africans with a universal and egalitarian model focusing on broad psychological similarities across cultural and racial boundaries.

Corinne Noirot: Entre Deux Airs

Rhétorique et poétique entretiennent à la Renaissance un dialogue fructueux et tendu, qu'éclaire dans cet essai l'examen comparatif et rarement pratiqué de deux poètes traditionnellement opposés. Clément Marot et Joachim Du Bellay font ici l'objet d'un parallèle qui ne raisonne pas en termes d'influence du premier sur le second, les deux projets poétiques restant très contrastés. De part et d'autre du prétendu fossé de 1550, Marot et Du Bellay choisirent chacun à leur manière de ressusciter et de reconvertir le style simple (ou bas) de la tradition rhétorique, le genus humile ou subtile. Comment, pourquoi oser ainsi revendiquer le moins lyrique et le plus prosaïque des genres de discours ? Si humanisme, évangélisme et gallicanisme sous-tendent en

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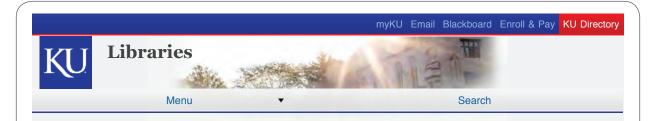
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SMATHERS LIBRARIES CAMPUS CONVERSATIONS

Authors@UF

Welcome to the Authors@UF Home Page

Authors@UF is a program of the Smathers Libraries Campus Conversations series, and is designed to showcase UF authors and their scholarship while providing a forum for discussion and communication between the author and the campus community and beyond. The primary focus is on UF authors of monographs but is not limited to book authors.

Ideally, the authors series will be held four times per academic year, twice in each of the fall and spring semesters. The program format is flexible and might range from informal conversation to author lecture/Q&A, and include an author presentation and readings, and a discussion.

Upcoming Conversations

- Christopher Silver - September 30, 2014
- Mary Ann Eaverly - November 6, 2014

Previous Conversations

- Judith W. Page - April 23, 2014
- Steven Noll and David Tegeder - February 17, 2014
- Lillian Guerra - October 28, 2013
- Stephanie A. Smith - September 4, 2013
- Paul Ortiz - February 5, 2013
- Benjamin Hebblethwaite - November 13, 2012
- Richard Scher - October 16, 2012
- Leela Corman - July 18, 2012
- Norman Goda - February 22, 2012

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Libraries Lecture Series

The University of Kansas Libraries has announced the fall speakers for the Libraries Lecture Series. The series highlights the breadth of interdisciplinary research and creative work found on an expansive range of topics across campus. The fall 2014 series features five eminent KU scholars:

Dr. Steven Duval and Rebecca Blocksome

September 18, 2014 | 3:30 p.m. | Watson Three West

Thinking through: Practice-led research, interdisciplinarity and road building

Dr. Steven Duval, post-doctoral researcher for the ARC initiative, and Rebecca Blocksome, art editor at Spencer Museum of Art, will discuss the history of practice-led research, the role of hybrid practices in collaborative research and their work with the Spencer Museum of Art's ARC (Arts-Research-Collaboration) initiative. Artists and curators have been making work for years that has produced knowledge, but how does this knowledge turn into what we would traditionally call research? This talk will revolve around this question and coincides with the Watson Library exhibition, "art+science: Collaborative research at the University of Kansas."

Foundation Distinguished Professor Chris Beard and Post-Doctoral Researcher Pauline Coster

October 16, 2014 | 3:30 p.m. | Watson Three West

Science in the midst of geopolitical instability: New data on early primate evolution in Libya

Foundation Distinguished Professor Dr. Chris Beard and Post-Doctoral Researcher Pauline Coster will discuss their recent fieldwork and associated research on early Cenozoic primates and other mammals in Libya. The project resonates with the current geopolitics following the Arab Spring revolutions of 2011 and their aftermath, as well as the purely scientific issues relating to primate evolution and how climate change may have impacted early African ecosystems.

Dr. Beard is a 2000 MacArthur Fellowship "Genius Award" winner, and his discoveries of new primate groups have reshaped our understanding of the early history of mammals.

University Distinguished Professor and Senior Curator Dr. Town Peterson

November 20, 2014 | 3:30 p.m. | Watson Three West

Merging science with history: Filling in a century of Mexican ornithology

University Distinguished Professor and Senior Curator Dr. Town Peterson focuses on aspects of the geography of biodiversity with a focus on tropical ornithology and systematics. He has conducted research focusing on the alpha taxonomy of birds, as well as on the phylogeny of recently radiated clades of birds. His work with the geographic and ecology of species' distributions has taken him into other fields, including conservation biology and planning, invasive species biology, and disease transmission systems. Dr. Peterson's work is collaborative in nature, and usually involves geographers, computer scientists, and biologists.

The lectures are free and open to the public. Refreshments will be provided.

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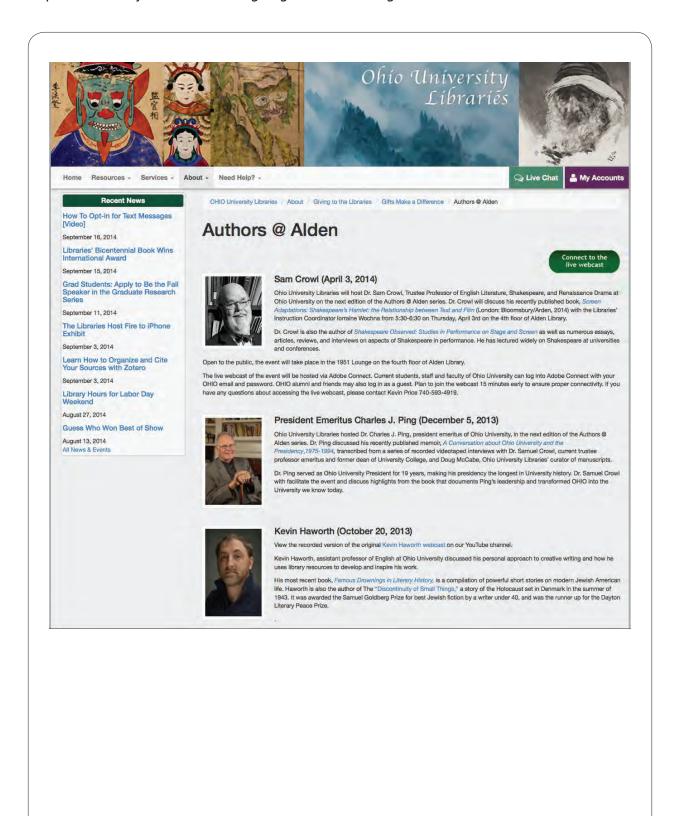
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Science Study Break

About Science Study Break

Take a break from the books and join UT researchers for cookies, chips, and chat about popular movies and TV shows that deal with science topics.

Many viewers uncritically accept scientific information presented in movies or on TV. That may be good in the case of a medical organization broadening viewers' knowledge by using *entertainment-education*—for example, embedding information about breast cancer in the storyline of a telenovela. But that may be bad when "science" unconsciously absorbed from popular programming affects citizens' considerations of public policy issues.

In each program of this occasional series, you'll hear faculty members discuss realms of scientific possibility, evaluate presentations of science in popular culture, or mercilessly mock bad science and worse screenwriting. You'll also sharpen your Bad Science Detector and discover library resources you can use to check the facts.

Science Study Break occurs twice each semester and is generously supported by the University Federal Credit Union.

If you would like to suggest a future program or be a Science Study Break presenter, please email Roxanne Bogucka with the subject line "Science Study Break."

Science Study Break Archives

2014

- September - Dr. Wallace Fowler and Living & Working in Space
- March - Dr. Vernita Gordon and Dr. Martin Kevorkian, "Dr. Who"

2013

- November - Dr. Wilson Geisler, "Forensic Imaging"
- October - Dr. Russell Poldrack, "Autoexperimentation"
- April - Dr. Glenn Lightsey, "Star Trek"
- February - Dr. Timothy Loving, "Ask Dr. Loving"

2012

- November - Drs. Jan and Terry Todd, "Superhuman Strength"
- October - Dr. Carlton Erickson, "Addiction"
- April - Dr. Richard Taylor, "Disease Detectives"
- March - Dr. Andreana Haley, "Dementia: The Long Goodbye"

2011

- November - Dr. Jim Bryant and Dr. Sam Gosling, "Sherlock Holmes"
- October - Dr. Claud Bramblett, "Apes!"
- September - Jim Ottaviani, "Feynman"
- April - Dr. Misha Matz, "The Biology of 'Avatar'"
- February - Sheril Kirshenbaum, "The Science of Kissing"

2010

- October - Dr. Anne Silverman, "Mega Monsters"
- September - Dr. Sacha Kopp, "2012"
- April - Dr. Alison Preston, "Memories"
- March - Dr. Risto Miikkulainen, "Machines Gone Wild"

2009

- October - Sam Scarpino, "Zombies!"
- September - Dr. Sacha Kopp, "Angels & Demons"

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Retaining Author Rights

Congratulations! Someone wants to publish your work. That is always thrilling, but in the rush of excitement don't give away more rights than you should. Some authors think that the publishing agreement is a take-it-or-leave-it kind of thing, but many aspects of the agreement can be negotiated

Page Contents

Why Care?

Who Owns the Work?

Brochure Available

Presentations and Additional Information

Information for implementing NIH Public Access Policy

Why Care?

Often restrictive publishing agreements transfer copyright ownership or grant an exclusive license to the publisher. This can prevent you or BYU from using your work in many useful ways, such as (1) making copies for teaching, (2) posting portions of your work on personal or BYU web sites or other online repositories, or (3) using your work in other research activities within a fast-changing technological environment.

You gain desired flexibility and freedom to make your work more widely available by protecting rights to your intellectual work. Clarify before you sign the agreement.

Who Owns the Work?

As the author of a work, you are the copyright owner until you transfer copyright ownership in writing to someone else. At BYU, unless substantial university resources are used, you become the copyright owner of your authored works. To view the Intellectual Property Policy for BYU, visit copyright.byu.edu/ippolicy (requires NetID and password).

Before you sign on the dotted line:

1. Contemplate: What are the possible present and future uses of your work?

While many publishing agreements grant most rights to the publisher, the publisher may not need all rights they sometimes seek. They may agree, once you bring it to their attention, that you should be allowed to reserve certain rights. Request the rights that both you and BYU need. At a minimum seek to retain the rights to use your work for classroom use, distance teaching, lectures, seminars, BYU online repositories, other scholarly works, and professional activities.

2. Review the agreement: What does it allow or not allow?

Carefully review the section of the publishing agreement titled Author's Rights or a similar section. The Copyright Licensing Office canl help you review a publication agreement. You can also visit copyright.byu.edu/rights for information on retaining the rights to your work. Sample license addendums A and B with suggested wording are provided on the web site.

 3. Negotiate: What rights do you need for personal and institutional use?

Do not be afraid to negotiate! More and more authors are successfully reserving the rights to use their works for themselves and their institutions through open discussion and negotiation. Propose inclusion of the author's addendum as found at copyright.byu.edu/specific or copyright.byu.edu/general.

After you sign:

1. Confirm the publisher's acceptance of any changes to the agreement.

The publisher should approve the changes you make; otherwise there is no "meeting of the minds." The agreement is valid only when it is written and signed by both parties.

2. Keep a copy for your records.

You may need to accurately recall or show evidence as to who owns rights to your work. A complete file of publishing agreements is useful and recommended for future reference.

3. Use and protect your rights and promote this idea with others.

If you retain rights to use the work for both you and your BYU's educational or research purposes, promote those rights for your benefit and the benefit of your readers. Urge your colleagues to insist on publication agreements that will not restrict the use of their scholarship.

If you remain the copyright owner, consider registering your work with the U.S. Copyright Office. Visit Copyright Registration for information.

Brochure Available

You can print this full-color brochure: Where Have All My Rights Gone? Retaining Author Rights. Printed copies of the same brochure are also available from the Copyright Licensing Office, 3760 HBLL, 422-9339, copyright@byu.edu.

Presentations and Additional Information

Manage Your Copyrights by Dr. Kenneth Crews, Columbia University (5 min.).
Bargaining for Better Publication Agreement by Dr. Kenneth Crews, Columbia University (25 min.).
Managing Your Rights as an Author, University of Minnesota

Information for implementing NIH Public Access Policy
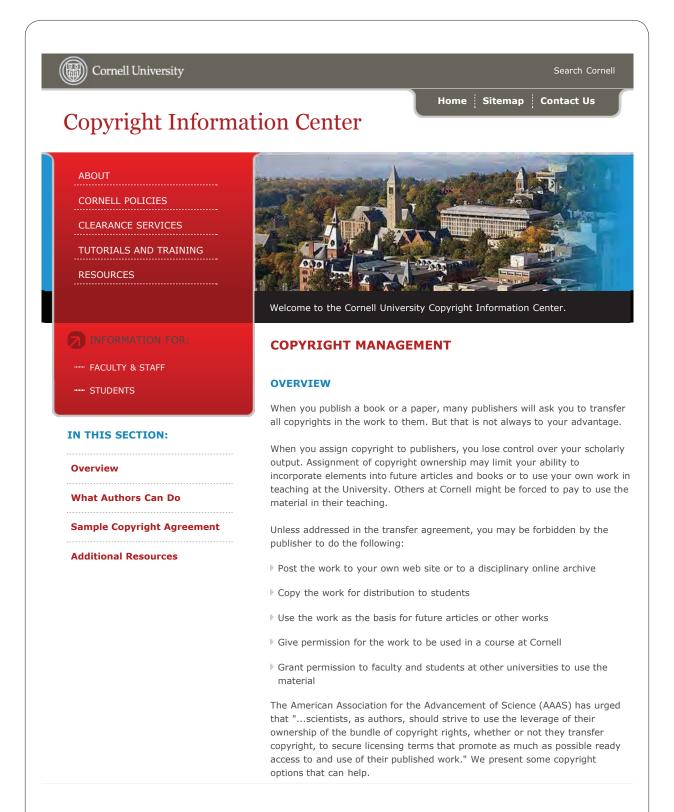
The NIH Public Access website includes information explaining the submission process, a list of Journals that automatically submit to PubMed Central, FAQ, and other policy and procedure details.

Implementing Public Access Policies by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL).

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Overview

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COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

When you publish a book or a paper, many publishers will ask you to transfer all copyrights in the work to them. But that is not always to your advantage.

When you assign copyright to publishers, you lose control over your scholarly output. Assignment of copyright ownership may limit your ability to incorporate elements into future articles and books or to use your own work in teaching at the University. Others at Cornell might be forced to pay to use the material in their teaching.

Unless addressed in the transfer agreement, you may be forbidden by the publisher to do the following:

▶ Post the work to your own web site or to a disciplinary online archive

▶ Copy the work for distribution to students

▶ Use the work as the basis for future articles or other works

▶ Give permission for the work to be used in a course at Cornell

▶ Grant permission to faculty and students at other universities to use the material

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) has urged that "...scientists, as authors, should strive to use the leverage of their ownership of the bundle of copyright rights, whether or not they transfer copyright, to secure licensing terms that promote as much as possible ready access to and use of their published work." We present some copyright options that can help.

WHAT AUTHORS CAN DO

Video Tutorial: Copyright ownership: Preserving your rights as an author
Featuring: Peter Hirtle

Video Tutorial: Copyright: Retaining Author's Rights in Agreements with Publishers Featuring: John Saylor

A copyright is actually a bundle of rights. Traditionally all of them have been transferred to the publisher as a requirement for publication, but it doesn't have to be this way. There are a number of other options available to you.

Option 1: You retain all rights and license publication.
The ideal solution from the author's perspective would be to retain the copyright and all associated rights in their work while licensing to publishers only the rights the publisher needs to conduct its business. You get to determine who can use your scholarship.

You can, for example, grant the publisher an exclusive license for the first formal publication of the work (in print, digital ,or some other form). In addition, you might want to grant the publisher non-exclusive rights to authorize (or accomplish themselves) the following:

▸ Subsequent republication of the work

▸ Reformatting of the publication (from print to microfilm or digital formats, for example)

▸ Distribution via document delivery services or in course packs

The key issue with Option 1 is determining what are the minimum bundle of rights that the publisher needs in order to protect its investment in the publication. This will vary from publisher to publisher. We have some sample language that can help.

Option 2: You transfer your copyright, but retain some specified rights.
You can assign your copyright to the publisher, but at the same time reserve some specific rights for yourself. Rights you might want to receive from the publisher include:

▸ The right to make reproductions for use in teaching, scholarship, and research

▸ The right to borrow portions of the work for use in other works

▸ The right to make derivative works

▸ The right to alter the work, add to the work, or update the content of the work

▸ The right to be identified as the author of the work

▸ The right to be informed of any uses, reproductions, or distributions of the

work

▸ The right to perform or display the work

▸ The right to include all or part of this material in the your thesis or dissertation

▸ The right to make oral presentation of the material in any forum

▸ The right to authorize making materials available to underdeveloped nations for humanitarian purposes

▸ The right to archive and preserve the work as part of either a personal or institutional initiative, e.g. On your web site or in an institutional repository.

▸ The copyright in every draft and pre-print version of the work.

The weakness of Option 2 is that it is often difficult to anticipate in advance everything that an author may wish to do with a work, especially over time and with changes in information technology.

The Scholars Copyright Addendum Engine can generate an addendum that can be attached to a publishing contract. The addendum reserves to the author the rights that are of greatest importance.

Option 3: You can transfer all copyrights to the publisher.
Option 3 is the traditional solution, but is the least desirable from the author's perspective.

SAMPLE COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT

I. Amending Publisher Agreement
Sometimes changing a few words (exclusive to non-exclusive, for example) or substituting language for a particular section may be all that is needed. In many instances, publishers will accept the changes.

Grant a license to the Publisher (Option 1):
Many publishers offer authors the option of retaining copyright. All they require is a licence in order to publish the work. If a licence is not available, you can try creating one:

The original contract may read:

The author transfers exclusively to the publisher copyright (including all rights thereunder) in the work for the duration of copyright and all extensions and renewals thereof, in all languages, throughout the world, and in any form or medium now known or hereafter developed.

Cross out the above and substitute the following language:
The author grants to the Publisher exclusive first publication rights in the Work, and further grants a non-exclusive license for other uses of the Work for the duration of its copyright in all languages, throughout the world, in all media. The Publisher shall include a notice in the Work saying "© [Author's

Name]. Readers of this article may copy it without the copyright owner's permission, if the author and publisher are acknowledged in the copy and copy is used for educational, not-for-profit purposes."

You might want to include other elements important to you, such as a deadline by which the publication must appear.

Transfer copyright but reserve some rights (Option 2)
If you decide you are willing to transfer your copyright but wish to retain certain rights for yourself, strikeout or modify any language that grants exclusive rights to the publisher. Alternatively, a simple solution is to use the Scholars Copyright Addendum Engine. The Engine gives you several options from which to select and then will generate a PDF contract addendum that you can print out and submit to the publisher.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The AAAS report about scientists' authorship rights in the digital age.

Making change work for you from Create Change

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You have exclusive rights

As the author, section 106 of the copyright law gives you the exclusive right to reproduce the copyrighted work, prepare derivative works, distribute the work, and display or perform the work publicly. Copyright law does contain several limitations to these enumerated exclusive rights, but you do have control over much of your work. You are also given the exclusive ability to sell, license, or otherwise authorize others to exercise all or some of these rights.

You can choose to retain all, or some, of your rights

If you choose to publish your work, the publisher needs to have your permission to be able to make copies of your work and to distribute it, since you have that right exclusively (see above). You can grant the publisher these permissions, while still retaining all of your ability to exercise these rights as well. This is called a non-exclusive transfer. You may also choose to give your rights exclusively to a publisher or another entity. This is called an exclusive transfer. Exclusive transfers of copyright must be in writing. You may also choose to parse the rights, i.e. to give one right to one person, and give another to another person. For example, you publish your book with a publisher, but grant the film derivative right to a movie studio. These rights can also be exclusive or non-exclusive.

You can negotiate publisher agreements

Read your publication agreement carefully! Traditionally, publication agreements have asked for a complete or exclusive transfer of all copyrights from the author to the publisher for either a set period of time or for as long as the copyright would last. This means that if you want to re-use your own work, place a copy in a repository, display the work publicly, or many other uses, you would need to obtain permission from the publisher as you would no longer have those rights. Today, publishing agreements run the gamut from very restrictive exclusive transfers to very open non-exclusive transfers. If you find an agreement that you feel is too restrictive, you can negotiate to keep the rights that you want. You can alter the copyright transfer agreement on your own, or use an author addendum created by organizations such as SPARC. The SPARC website has a lot information on author rights and negotiating agreements.

You can license the work yourself

You can license others to use your work by assigning a Creative Commons (CC) License to your work. These licenses allow creators to communicate which rights they wish to retain, and which rights they waive. The licenses do not replace copyright law, but are a mechanism for defining how others may use your work. You should understand the licenses very well before applying one to your work.

You need to be aware of prior commitments

You may be obligated by prior commitments or mandates. For example, if you have funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), you are required by their public access policy to make your work available through PubMed Central within twelve months of publication.

If a journal you publish with does not submit directly to PMC, the investigator should ensure that language is included in copyright agreements for publications to ensure that the agreement between the investigator and the publisher allows for submission to PMC. The NIH has recommended the following language:

> "(Journal) acknowledges that Author retains the right to provide a copy of the final manuscript to the NIH upon acceptance for Journal publication, for public archiving in PubMed Central as soon as possible but no later than 12 months after publication by Journal."

Alternatively, attach the Scholar's Copyright Delayed Access Addendum to the publication contract. The Addendum is a legal instrument that acknowledges any prior grants (including those required by funding agencies). It also provides you with other important rights, including the right to use your paper in your own teaching and research, the right to build on the paper in future publications, and the right to deposit the PDF version from the publisher with PMC. An online engine that generates the Addendum is found at http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/. Note that the engine currently creates an agreement with a six month delay; this can be changed manually if the journal insists on PMC delaying access for the full twelve months.

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Know your copyrights

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Author Addenda

An addendum is intended as a convenient way to seek the kinds of rights most academic authors would value.

- Instructions for Using an Author's Addendum
- University of Iowa Author's Addendum (pdf)
- University of Iowa Author's Addendum (word document)
- CIC Author's Copyright Contract Addendum
- SPARC Author's Addendum
- Science Commons Author's Addendum
- Creative Commons

Which Publishers are Flexible about Author's Rights?

Publisher policies and agreements vary considerably. The SHERPA/RoMEO database offers a summary of publisher copyright policies & self-archiving.

While some publishers will not accept an addendum outright, they might respond by sending back a second, more author friendly publishing contract.

Publisher policies change over time, and the terms stated on their web sites often vary from the terms of their actual agreements, so it is important to read the agreement itself.

Examples of Publisher Copyright/Publication Agreements:

American Physical Society: copyright is

Why Retain Your Rights?

Often publishers create significant barriers for authors who want to reuse their work, or allow others to use it. Negotiating changes to these standard agreements can help authors avoid unfortunate barriers to reuse and sharing.

Some research funders request or require that work created with their funds be made available openly on the web (example: the NIH requires grant receivers to deposit articles into PubMed Central, see UI Division of Sponsored Programs' NIH Public Access Policy web page, or UI Libraries LibGuide on the NIH Public Access Policy for details). Funder policies can be reviewed in the University of Nottingham's SHERPA/JULIET web site. Other institutions also have open access policies or mandates.

Making research and scholarship as widely available as possible supports the University of Iowa's mission "to advance scholarly and creative endeavor through leading-edge research and artistic production; to use this research and creativity to enhance undergraduate, graduate, and professional education, health care, and other services provided to the people of Iowa, the nation, and the world."

What Are Your Rights?

Know your rights as an author. As the author of a work, you are the copyright holder unless or until you transfer your rights.

Copyright law gives the creator of copyrighted works exclusive rights, including:

- To reproduce the work in copies (e.g., through photocopying)
- To distribute copies of the work
- To prepare transitional or other derivative works
- To perform or display the work publicly
- To authorize others to exercise any of these rights

UI authors are often most interested in retaining rights to:

- Reuse their work in teaching, future publications, and in all scholarly and professional activities.
- Post their work on the web page (sometimes referred to as "self-archiving"), in a discipline archive (such as PubMed Central or arXiv), or in an institutional repository (Iowa Research Online is UI's institutional repository)

Know your rights under Fair Use, the TEACH Act, "public domain," and permissions to use copyrighted work. Copyright protection exists from the time the work is created in a fixed, tangible form of expression. However, registering a work for copyright affords the owner additional legal rights. You can register a work through the Copyright Clearance Center or directly with the U.S. Copyright Office.

The author of the original works owns the copyright unless the work was for hire and then the employer owns the copyright. The University's Intellectual Property Policy, in the Operations Manual at V-30, addresses when copyright belongs to the University.

Which Rights to Retain

At a minimum: **Transfer Copyrights But Reserve Some Rights**

Negotiating changes to the standard contract before publication can help authors retain rights, thus increasing options for authors as well as readership, citation, and impact of the work itself. Before signing, strikeout and modify language of the publishing contract by changing the contract from granting "exclusive" rights to the publisher to granting "non-exclusive" rights to the publisher. Initial the changes and submit a signed copy to the publisher. In many cases, publishers will accept changed contracts.

Ideally: **Keep Copyrights and Transfer *Limited Rights* to the Publisher**

Option One: Cross out the original exclusive transfer language in the publication contract that your publisher provides and replace it with text such as the following:

All About Copyright

- Introduction
- Fair Use
- File Sharing
- Plagiarism
- Classroom Use
- Seeking Permissions
- Author's Rights
- Creative Commons
- Getting Help
- Resources & Further Research

How to Retain Your Rights

Check the SHERPA/RoMEO web site to view the self-archiving and copyright policies of your publisher.

Publisher policies and agreements are usually linked from the author information or article submission section of a journal's website.

If the policy for the publisher you want to use isn't listed in the SHERPA database, or isn't what you desire, you can retain rights by specifying to the publisher of your article which rights you would like to keep.

The UI Authors Addendum enables authors to continue using their publications in their academic work and to deposit them into any discipline-based research repository (including PubMed Central, the National Library of Medicine's database for NIH-funded manuscripts).

Use a Creative Commons license in place of the license provided by the publisher.

Find out more....

Find out more about how you, as an author, can affect positive change on the system of publishing and copyright.

Read our blog: Transitions: scholarly communication news for the UI community

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Option Two: Use the University of Iowa's Authors Addendum, or any author addendum you find suitable (the column to the left on this page has a list of addenda). An addendum provides you with the additional opportunity to grant other rights to the public - such as the freedom to use the work for non-commercial purposes provided attribution is given - which fosters further use and impact of your work.

Option Three: The Creative Commons helps you publish your work online while letting others know exactly what they can and can't do with your work. When you choose a license, CC provides you with tools and tutorials that let you add license information to your own site, or to one of several free hosting services that have incorporated Creative Commons.

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Scholarly Communication: Author Rights

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Collaboration

CSCDC

CSCDC

Center for
Scholarly Communication
& Digital Curation

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+

What is Author Rights?

As soon as you begin creating a scholarly work in fixed medium, it is covered under copyright law and no other actions are necessary for it to be protected. But, when you sign a contract to publish that work, you may be asked to transfer your copyright. Many academic publishers

require that authors sign away the rights to their work, but this doesn't always have to be the case. Authors can retain the rights to their work in several ways: negotiating the author's addendum to the traditional scholarly publishing contract, publishing under a Creative Commons license, and other open alternatives.

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, there are other options such as online archiving, but the publication agreement you'll likely encounter may actually prevent open distribution of your work. You would never intentionally keep your research from a readership that could benefit from it, but signing a restrictive publication agreement can limit your scholarly universe and lessen your impact as an author.

Why? According to many standard publication agreements, all rights—including copyright—go to the journal. Signing such an agreement may prevent you from re-using or sharing your work. You might want to republish your article, or portions of it, in later works. You might want to give copies to your class or distribute it to colleagues. And you likely want to post it on your professional web page or deposit it in an online repository. These are all ways to give your research wide exposure and fulfill your goals as a scholar, but they may be prohibited or restricted by an authors agreement. If you sign on the publisher's dotted line, is there any way to retain these critical rights?

Yes. The CIC encourages its scholarly authors to consider attaching an authors addendum to retain certain rights for the author and the University. The addendum states that, regardless of what terms agreed to in the publishing contract or agreement, the Author retains for herself and her university a non-exclusive right to continue to use the work, to modify it, to share it online. Other organizations have also developed authors addenda: the SPARC 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 in partnership with Creative Commons and Science Commons, established non-profit organizations that offer a range of copyright options for many different creative endeavors.

Creative Commons

The ideal of universal access to research, education, and culture is made possible by the Internet, but our legal and social systems sometimes operate in conflict with the goals of broad public access. Copyright law was developed long before the emergence of the Internet, and can make it hard to legally perform actions we take for granted on the network: copy, paste, edit source, and post to the web. The default setting of copyright law is that all of these actions require explicit permission, granted in advance, whether the user is an artist, teacher, scientist, librarian, policymaker, or a member of the general public.

The Creative Commons (CC) licenses and tools forge a balance inside the traditional "all rights reserved" setting that copyright law creates. Creative Commons tools give everyone from individual creators to large companies and institutions a simple, standardized way to explicitly grant permission to certain uses of their copyrighted works. The combination of our tools and our users is a vast and growing digital commons, a pool of content that can be copied, distributed, edited, remixed, and built upon, all within the boundaries of copyright law.

CC licenses are customizable. Some examples include: CC-BY, which only requires that content be attributed when reused; CC-BY-ND, which requires attribution, but does not allow derivatives of your work to be produced; CC-BY-NC, which requires attribution, but does not allow for any commercial uses of your work. Choosing the right CC license for your research and scholarly output is easy and can be done in just a few very simple steps at the Creative Commons website.

Open Alternatives

One alternative to signing away the rights to your research and writing is to publish your work openly. There are many ways of doing this, including in peer-reviewed open access journals. The reality, however, is that the tenure and promotion process, coupled with the entrenched practices of scholarly publishing, does not encourage and makes it very difficult for many scholars across the disciplines (though there are exceptions) to publish openly. For more information on open access publishing, please visit the Open Access section of this guide.

Resources

Below, the Center presents some recommended resources on author's rights. For more information, please contact us at cscdc@northwestern.edu or visit our website.

Committee on Institutional Cooperation

As CIC members, Northwestern University scholars have access to its scholarly communication resources, including the author copyright contract addendum.

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)

SPARC is an international alliance of academic and research libraries working to correct imbalances in the scholarly publishing system.

Creative Commons

CC develops, supports, and stewards legal and technical infrastructure that maximizes digital creativity, sharing, and innovation.

SHERPA/RoMEO

An international database dedicated to providing publisher copyright and self-archiving policies.

Keep Your Copyrights

This resource aims to make clear why you might want to keep your copyrights, and includes important information on author contracts.

Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine

The engine will help you generate a PDF form that you can attach to a journal publisher's copyright agreement to ensure that you retain certain rights.

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Authors' Rights

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Credit Courses
Sandbox Lab
Open Access Publishing
Digital Collections
Digital Preservation

COLLECTIONS
Oregon Digital
Historic Oregon Newspapers
Scholars' Bank

RELATED RESOURCES
CMET
Collection Services

Most academics engage in both teaching and research. Both are intimately tied to communications, and in particular to the patterns of scholarly communications that have developed over the past century. We're all familiar with the process of faculty authors producing research articles, peer-reviewed journals vetting the scholarship and distributing it, and libraries organizing, archiving, and making it available to other scholars and students as the foundation on which new knowledge is built.

If you have questions about authors' rights or other scholarly communication issues, contact your subject librarian or contact John Russell, Scholarly Communications Librarian.

For UO authors

- Deposit your work in Scholars' Bank, the UO's institutional repository, and guarantee that it will be accessible to a world-wide readership
- Find Open Access journals -- consider publishing in an OA journal and take advantage of many benefits
- Get consulting assistance on your publishing questions:
  - Avoid plagiarism and copyright infringement
  - Get permission to quote copyrighted works
  - Understand publishers' copyright transfer agreements
  - Use an Author's Addendum to protect your rights when you transfer copyright to a publisher
  - Comply with NIH Public Access Policy (for authors funded through NIH grants)
  - Comply with NSF data management rules and other funder mandates for public access to data

For UO editors and journal publishers

- Get information about the new UO Libraries e-journal publishing service
- Plan and edit a new electronic journal (information for editors)

For students

- Grad students: Submit your doctoral dissertation electronically, and it will be automatically deposited in Scholars' Bank, available open access to the world
- Undergraduates: Submit your work to the Oregon Undergraduate Research Journal

Learn more

- Learn about Open Access publishing at the UO
- View online videos about Scholarly Communications and Open Access
- Find further readings about Scholarly Communications more generally

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UT Libraries » Research Guides » Author's Rights Retention Kit by Ann Viera & Peter Fernandez   Admin Sign In

Author's Rights Retention Kit by Ann Viera & Peter Fernandez   Tags: author rights, copyright transfer agreements, copyright transfer statements, creative commons, cta, cts, negotiating with publishers, open access publishing, open access week, toll-access publishers, ut open publishing support fund

Author's Rights Retention Support, including negotiating with publishers on copyright transfer, Creative Commons, and the UT Open Publishing Support Fund and Open Access publishing.

| Author's Rights Retention Kit | UT Open Publishing Support Fund and Open Access | Researcher Online Reputation Mgt | Creative Commons |

Author's Rights Retention Kit   💬 Comments(0)   🖨 Print Page   Search: _____ [All Guides] [Search]

Attention Authors!

The publication process fails to serve the needs of an inattentive author.

In order to manage their copyright assets throughout the process it is vital that authors read and understand the agreements that they sign. Authors should think about both current needs and future uses of their works and be certain that they retain rights sufficient to accommodate those needs.

- From Copyright and authors' rights: A Briefing paper

Comments (0)

Retain the Rights You Need

Publishers require only the author's permission to publish an article, not a wholesale transfer of copyright.

Use Sherpa/Romeo to quickly find publishers' policies when deciding where to publish and what rights you'll need to negotiate.

Use the How Open Is It? guide to make informed decisions about where to publish based on publishers' policies.

Use the Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine to generate a cusomized addendum to your publisher's contract, reserving the rights you need.

Toll Access publishers' contracts restrict an author's use of published work in teaching and research. Contracts may prohibit placing the final version publisher's pdf

- on course websites
- in a course-pack
- in scholarly presentations
- on the author's personal web page
- and in digital archives like UTK's TRACE

Some publishers anticipate an author's legitimate need to distribute and repurpose his/her work and no longer require exclusive rights to publication.

About embargos: Some publishers balance their interest in recouping publishing costs with the author's desire to disseminate their ideas broadly, placing an embargo, usually 6-12 months, on the author's ability to place the publisher's pdf in a digital archive.

Comments (0)

What to Look for in Publisher Copyright Agreement Forms:

• make the work accessible in Trace or another digital repository

Author Rights Video by Diego Argaez/SPARC

1. Scrutinize the Copyright Transfer Agreement

2. Negotiate with the Publisher: transferring copyright doesn't have to be all or nothing

3. Retain the Rights You Need: Value Your Intellectual Property

Comments (0)

Why Retain Your Rights?

- Keep Your Copyrights: Columbia Law School
  "....why you might want to keep your copyrights, and to provide information both to help you hold on to your rights and to grant on reasonable terms the rights you do license."

- The SPARC Author Rights support page

- Deposit in TRACE
  Depositing the full text of your scholarly output in the University of Tennessee's digital archive, TRACE will make it more accessible and findable to a wider audience.

Comments (0)

Open or Closed: Author's Choice

From http://www.youtube.com/openaccessnet.

• use part of the work as a basis for a future publication
• send copies of the work to colleagues
• share copies of the work with students
• comply with the NIH Public Access Policy or other funding agency policies
• present the work at conference or meeting and give copies of the work to attendees
• use a different or extended version of the work for a future publication
• make copies of the work for personal use and educational use
• use graphs, charts, and statistical data for a future publication
• use the work for educational use such as lecture notes or study guides
• comply with public access mandates
• deposit supplemental data from the work in an institutional or subject repository
• place a copy of the work on electronic reserves or use for student course-packs
• include the work in future derivative works
• make an oral presentation of the work
• include the work in a dissertation or thesis
• use the work in a compilation of works or collected works
• expand the work into a book form or book chapter
• retain patent and trademark rights of processes or procedures contained in the work

-Adapted from this list

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Ask, Comment, or Suggest Here

Please supply email address if asking a question.

Other options to ask for help:

1. **send email direclty to annviera@utk.edu**

2. **Chat**

Usefullness comments are welcome. Be specific.

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O Yes   O No   O Don't Know

How useful is this page?
(1 = Not Useful, 5 = Very Useful!)
O 1   O 2   O 3   O 4   O 5

Additional comments:

Your Email:

Submit

Comments (0)

For Librarians: Author's Rights Retention Kit materials

The resuable files and examples were developed by Ann Viera to make the paper version of the Author's Rights Retention Kit for the UT College of Veterinary medicine authors.

Alternate versions created for Agriculture can be found here.

Comments (0)

How to take full advantage of digital technologies when publishing

"Experts on copyright law and scholarly publishing discuss how scholars and researchers can take full advantage of opportunities afforded by digital technology in today's legal environment."

Comments (0)

Author's Rights Video from UT Artlingon Librarians

UT Libraries Subject Librarians are available to consult on copyright or other scholarly publishing questions.

We recommend this video by colleagues at UT Arlington.

Comments (0)

Author's Rights Retention Kit Cover Sheet (1)
Toll Access Publisher Copyright Transfer Statement Info (2)
SPARC Addendum to Publication Agreement (3)
Author's Rights Retention Kit (2 & 3)
SelectedWorks Flyer (4)
Author's Rights Retention Kit Flyer
Timeline: changes to scholarly publishing at UTK
Infographic Still a Problem: Access to the Veterinary Literature by Veterinarians in Practice
Pendergrass Library in Numbers 2/2014
Pendergrass Library Resources Guide
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Author Rights

Authors are becoming increasingly aware that the Copyright Transfer Agreements they sign when their articles are accepted for publication can restrict their ability to share their research.

Copyright Transfer Agreements may prevent you from:

- Sharing your work with your colleagues
- Posting your article on your website
- Using your work for teaching purposes
- Creating derivative works
- Posting your work to an institutional repository

This effectively limits the audience of your research to journal subscribers only, which can affect researchers in developing countries, smaller institutions or researchers unaffiliated with an institution.

The following are suggestions to maximize your research exposure:

Know your publisher

- Look up a publisher's policy online at the Sherpa/Romeo website
http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php

- If possible, choose to publish in an Open Access journal, or with publishers that support an author's right to disseminate his/her work

Negotiate your copyright

- If your publisher of choice is very restrictive, you still have the option of negotiating your copyright

- The SPARC Author Addendum is a tool that authors can use to negotiate their copyright with publishers **http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/author/author-e.html**

- Publishers are capitalizing on authors that don't ask to retain their rights — the reality is that many are flexible with requests

The Scholarly Communications Initiative team at York is available to help answer your questions and direct you to appropriate resources.

For a brief and informative overview on author rights, visit this link:
https://umconnect.umn.edu/umauthorsrights/

Author's Rights, Tout de Suite gives journal article authors a quick introduction to key aspects of author's rights. The guide includes references to online documents and links to pertinent Web sites to foster further exploration of this topic.

Advocate

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○ ■ **Get Involved**
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Support for Repository Deposits

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Knowledge Base
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📄 Are works in Academic Commons protected by copyright?

📄 I am the co-author of an article. Do I have to let my co-authors know that I am depositing in Academic Commons?

📄 I think the publisher owns the copyright to my work. How do I know what I can deposit?

    📄 The articles or books that reference my data are under copyright. Can I deposit those?

    📄 What can I do if I think someone has plagiarized my work which has been deposited in Academic Commons?

        6 articles →

File Format →

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    📄 Will you convert my deposited files into PDF (or some other format)?

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    📄 Do you support video or audio as embedded links?

Data →

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    📄 Is there any way for me to control how my data will be used by others?

    📄 Can I deposit data that were generated using a dataset I obtained from another researcher or agency?

        16 articles →

Dissertations and Theses →

    📄 How do I deposit my thesis or dissertation?

    📄 Can I deposit my dissertation if I graduated before 2011?

    📄 Who do I contact to change the embargo on my dissertation?

    📄 Who holds the copyright to my dissertation/thesis?

Visibility →

    📄 Why are there two formats for permanent URLs in Academic Commons?

    📄 What is the difference between a Handle and a DOI?

    📄 What do you do to increase the visibility of my work?

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    📄 Does Academic Commons support OAI-PMH?

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    authorized users

eCommons Support

- **Cornell University Library Support for eCommons**
- **Preservation Support Policy**
- **Collections and Collection Administration**
- **Recommended File Formats for eCommons**

Cornell University Library Support for eCommons

The University Library provides a range of services that support the long-term preservation and access to digital content.

User Support

The Library operates an eCommons user support service for answering questions about eCommons. We can be contacted by going to http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/contact.html

Consulting

The Library can offer consulting on topics related to digital preservation and access, including:

- **Digitization**: options for converting analog materials to digital format, recommended procedures, and cost estimates.
- **File formats**: which formats have a high "preservation support level" in eCommons and whether it is possible to convert existing files to these formats. See Recommended File Formats for eCommons.
- **Author's rights and copyright**: how to determine whether an author has the rights to deposit her/his work in eCommons, and how to secure these rights.
- **eCommons Collections**: consult with those responsible for eCommons Collections on rights and responsibilities of Collections and how to create effective and flexible workflows.

To request additional information about these topics, please contact Digital Consulting and Production Services. Fees may apply.

Digitization and content preparation, for submission to eCommons

The University Library may be able to help you prepare content for submission to eCommons. The Library offers various services for

preparing and submitting content to eCommons. This includes digitization, metadata generation, file conversion, and batch submission processes. Please contact Digital Consulting and Production Services. Fees may apply.

Customization

At this time, the Library discourages requests for customized interface access methods to content within eCommons. This includes customized browse lists and other specialized entry points into eCommons that need to be maintained by eCommons staff.

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Preservation Support Policy

See the Preservation Support Policy under eCommons Policies.

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Collections and Collection Administration

See the description of Collections and Collection Administration under eCommons Rights and Responsibilities.

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Recommended File Formats for eCommons

eCommons can accept many electronic file formats. As stated in the eCommons Preservation Support Policy, the University Library is committed to preserving the binary form of the digital object of content deposited in eCommons. As resources permit, the Library will also take further measures to preserve as much functionality ("look and feel") of the original content as possible.

The long-term preservation of the complete and original functionality of certain file formats, however, may not be practical or possible. Research and experience has shown that the likelihood of successful long-term preservation of content is much higher when file formats possess the following characteristics:

- complete and open documentation
- platform-independence
- non-proprietary (vendor-independent)
- no "lossy" or proprietary compression
- no embedded files, programs or scripts
- no full or partial encryption
- no password protection

Below is a table of file formats. Those formats in the second column exhibit the characteristics above and thus have a high probability of full preservation. Those in the right-hand column have a low probability of being fully preserved over time. Those formats in the middle are preferred over their counterparts in the right-hand column, but assurance of their long-term preservation is not as high as the left-hand column.

It is recommended that those depositing content in eCommons use formats in the left-hand column if at all possible, and consider methods for converting files with low probability to formats with higher probability.

For help in accessing where your digital content falls within this table, or consulting about strategies for converting files from one format to another, please contact the Library's Digital Consulting and Production Services.

Media	High probability for full long-term preservation	Medium probability for full long-term preservation	Low probability for full long-term preservation
Text	• Plain text (encoding: USASCII, UTF-8, UTF-16 with BOM) • XML (includes XSD/XSL/XHTML, etc.; with included or accessible schema) • PDF/A-1 (ISO 19005-1) (*.pdf)	• Cascading Style Sheets (*.css) • DTD (*.dtd) • Plain text (ISO 8859-1 encoding • PDF (*.pdf) (embedded fonts) • Rich Text Format 1.x (*.rtf) • HTML (include a DOCTYPE declaration) • SGML (*.sgml) • Open Office (*.sxw/*.odt) • OOXML (ISO/IEC DIS 29500) (*.docx)	• PDF (*.pdf) (encrypted) • Microsoft Word (*.doc) • WordPerfect (*.wpd) • DVI (*.dvi) • All other text formats not listed here
Raster Image	• TIFF (uncompressed) • JPEG2000 (lossless) (*.jp2) • PNG (*.png)	• BMP (*.bmp) • JPEG/JFIF (*.jpg) • JPEG2000 (lossy) (*.jp2)	• MrSID (*.sid) • TIFF (in Planar format)

		• TIFF (compressed) • GIF (*.gif) • Digital Negative DNG (*.dng)	• FlashPix (*.fpx) • PhotoShop (*.psd) • RAW • JPEG 2000 Part 2 (*.jpf, *.jpx) • All other raster image formats not listed here
Vector Graphics	• SVG (no Java script binding) (*.svg)	• Computer Graphic Metafile (CGM, WebCGM) (*.cgm)	• Encapsulated Postscript (EPS) • Macromedia Flash (*.swf) • All other vector image formats not listed here
Audio	• AIFF (PCM) (*.aif, *.aiff) • WAV (PCM) (*.wav)	• SUN Audio (uncompressed) (*.au) • Standard MIDI (*.mid, *.midi) • Ogg Vorbis (*.ogg) • Free Lossless Audio Codec (*.flac) • Advance Audio Coding (*.mp4, *.m4a, *.aac) • MP3 (MPEG-1/2, Layer 3) (*.mp3)	• AIFC (compressed) (*.aifc) • NeXT SND (*.snd) • RealNetworks 'Real Audio' (*.ra, *.rm, *.ram) • Windows Media Audio (*.wma) • Protected AAC (*.m4p) • WAV (compressed) (*.wav) • All other audio formats not listed here
Video	• Motion JPEG 2000 (ISO/IEC 15444-4)??*.mj2)	• Ogg Theora (*.ogg) • MPEG-1,	• AVI (others) (*.avi) • QuickTime
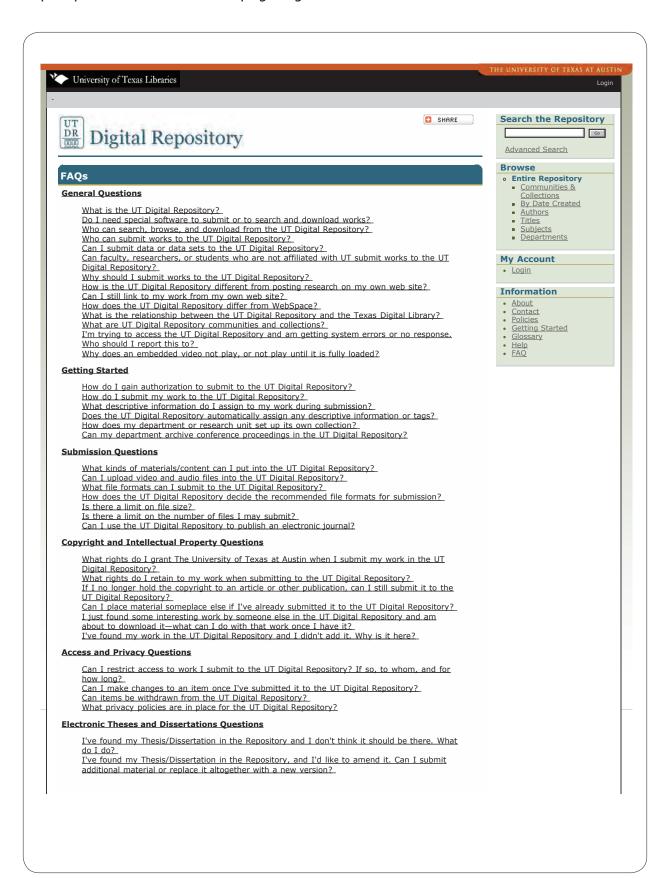
		• AVI (uncompressed, motion JPEG) (*.avi) • QuickTime Movie (uncompressed, motion JPEG) (*.mov)	MPEG-2 (*.mpg, *.mpeg, wrapped in AVI, MOV) • MPEG-4 (H.263, H.264) (*.mp4, wrapped in AVI, MOV)	Movie (others) (*.mov) • RealNetworks 'Real Video' (*.rv) • Windows Media Video (*.wmv) • All other video formats not listed here
	Spreadsheet/ Database	• Comma Separated Values (*.csv) • Delimited Text (*.txt) • SQL DDL	• DBF (*.dbf) • OpenOffice (*.sxc/*.ods) • OOXML (ISO/IEC DIS 29500) (*.xlsx)	• Excel (*.xls) • All other spreadsheet/ database formats not listed here
	Virtual Reality	• X3D (*.x3d)	• VRML (*.wrl, *.vrml) • U3D (Universal 3D file format)	• All other virtual reality formats not listed here
	Computer Programs	• Computer program source code, uncompiled (*.c, *.c++, *.java, *.js, *.jsp, *.php, *.pl, etc.)		• Compiled / Executable files (EXE, *.class, COM, DLL, BIN, DRV, OVL, SYS, PIF)
	Presentation		• OpenOffice (*.sxi/*.odp) • OOXML (ISO/IEC DIS 29500) (*.pptx)	• PowerPoint (*.ppt) • All other presentation formats not listed here

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General Questions

What is the UT Digital Repository?
Do I need special software to submit or to search and download works?
Who can search, browse, and download from the UT Digital Repository?
Who can submit works to the UT Digital Repository?
Can I submit data or data sets to the UT Digital Repository?
Can faculty, researchers, or students who are not affiliated with UT submit works to the UT Digital Repository?
Why should I submit works to the UT Digital Repository?
How is the UT Digital Repository different from posting research on my own web site?
Can I still link to my work from my own web site?
How does the UT Digital Repository differ from WebSpace?
What is the relationship between the UT Digital Repository and the Texas Digital Library?
What are UT Digital Repository communities and collections?
I'm trying to access the UT Digital Repository and am getting system errors or no response. Who should I report this to?
Why does an embedded video not play, or not play until it is fully loaded?

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Getting Started

How do I gain authorization to submit to the UT Digital Repository?
How do I submit my work to the UT Digital Repository?
What descriptive information do I assign to my work during submission?
Does the UT Digital Repository automatically assign any descriptive information or tags?
How does my department or research unit set up its own collection?
Can my department archive conference proceedings in the UT Digital Repository?

Submission Questions

What kinds of materials/content can I put into the UT Digital Repository?
Can I upload video and audio files into the UT Digital Repository?
What file formats can I submit to the UT Digital Repository?
How does the UT Digital Repository decide the recommended file formats for submission?
Is there a limit on file size?
Is there a limit on the number of files I may submit?
Can I use the UT Digital Repository to publish an electronic journal?

Copyright and Intellectual Property Questions

What rights do I grant The University of Texas at Austin when I submit my work in the UT Digital Repository?
What rights do I retain to my work when submitting to the UT Digital Repository?
If I no longer hold the copyright to an article or other publication, can I still submit it to the UT Digital Repository?
Can I place material someplace else if I've already submitted it to the UT Digital Repository?
I just found some interesting work by someone else in the UT Digital Repository and am about to download it—what can I do with that work once I have it?
I've found my work in the UT Digital Repository and I didn't add it. Why is it here?

Access and Privacy Questions

Can I restrict access to work I submit to the UT Digital Repository? If so, to whom, and for how long?
Can I make changes to an item once I've submitted it to the UT Digital Repository?
Can items be withdrawn from the UT Digital Repository?
What privacy policies are in place for the UT Digital Repository?

Electronic Theses and Dissertations Questions

I've found my Thesis/Dissertation in the Repository and I don't think it should be there. What do I do?
I've found my Thesis/Dissertation in the Repository, and I'd like to amend it. Can I submit additional material or replace it altogether with a new version?

General Questions

1. **What is the UT Digital Repository?**

The University of Texas Digital Repository holds digital works and provides related services that together constitute a campus institutional repository. The Repository was established to provide open, online access to the products of the University's research and scholarship, to preserve these works for future generations, to promote new models of scholarly communication, and to help deepen community understanding of the value of higher education. Digital works include research and scholarship, as well as works that reflect the intellectual and service environment of the campus.

2. **Do I need special software to submit or to search and download works?**

No, you access the Repository at http://repositories.lib.utexas.edu with any current Web browser.

3. **Who can search, browse, and download from the UT Digital Repository?**

The Repository is designed to provide your work the widest possible exposure, so it is open to the world for searching. You may, however, choose to submit your work but prevent it from being seen in full for a limited time. Please see question #34: "*Can I restrict access to the work I submit to the UT Digital Repository?*" for more information on restricting access to your work.

4. **Who can submit works to the UT Digital Repository?**

UT faculty, staff, and students (including student groups) may submit work to the Repository. Student work must be sponsored by a UT faculty member, and the name of the sponsoring faculty will appear in the descriptive information associated with the work. All faculty are automatically authorized to submit to the UT Faculty/Researcher Works collection when they login with their EID and password. Faculty wanting to submit works to other UTDR collections should contact the Repository Curator at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu. Staff and students must request authorization from the Repository Curator before submitting work to the Repository. To request authorization, please contact Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-collections@utlists.utexas.edu

5. **Can I submit data or data sets to the UT Digital Repository?**

Yes, the UT Digital Repository is appropriate for data that is: in its final format, can be openly accessible to the public, needs to be stored long-term, and does not contain files larger than 1 GB. An additional benefit of submitting your work to the Repository is you can also submit papers and publications associated with your data. For more information about using the UT Digital Repository for your data, please contact Colleen Lyon at datamanagement@lib.utexas.edu. In addition to the Repository, the University of Texas has a host of data management services available for researchers. For more information about Data Management at UT visit http://www.lib.utexas.edu/datamanagement.

6. **Can faculty, researchers, or students who are not affiliated with UT submit works to the UT Digital Repository?**

In general, no. However, if the faculty, researcher, or student is affiliated with a program at the University of Texas, publishes as part of a conference or in a journal or other publication sponsored through the University of Texas, or co-authors a publication with a University of Texas researcher, the work may be submitted to the Repository.

7. **Why should I submit works to the UT Digital Repository?**

- Dissemination: The Repository provides high visibility and increased access to your research by furnishing descriptive information about your submitted works to search engines (e.g. Google, Bing, Yahoo), Google Scholar, OAIster, and other services.
- Increased impact and citation of your research: Works in the Repository are openly available on the web. See a bibliography of studies on the increased impact and higher citations of open access research and scholarship.
- Reliability: The Repository provides a persistent web address for your work.
- Long-term access: The Repository commits to responsible and sustainable management of submitted works. View the Preservation Policy for details.
- Control: You or your assignee retain copyright in works you submit to the Repository. Many publishers will allow you to submit previously published works to institutional repositories.
- Usage statistics: All items in the Repository have an openly accessible link to view usage statistics. You will be able to see how many times your work has been viewed and downloaded and you can see from where the activity originated.

8. **How is the UT Digital Repository different from posting research on my own web site?**

The Repository provides benefits that may not be available on your own web site:

- full-text indexing of text files;
- enhanced discoverability through Google Scholar, OAIster, and various repositories of scholarly material;
- a permanent and persistent web address for your work so that it may be reliably cited over time;
- managed archival services for your files.

9. **Can I still link to my work from my own web site?**

Yes. One benefit of submitting to the Repository is that your work is assigned a permanent and persistent web address.

10. **How does the UT Digital Repository differ from WebSpace**?

Both online services allow UT faculty, staff, and students to store and access works, but there are differences:

	The Repository	WebSpace
Access to works from anywhere in the world	✔	✔
Long-term storage of works	✔	✗
Service for collaboration on works in progress	✗	✔
Works discoverable by Google, search engines	✔	✗
Can submit works in many formats	✔	✔
Persistent web address for works	✔	✗
Open access to works	✔	✗
Service for dissemination of works	✔	✗
Must be current UT faculty, staff, or student to access works	✗	✔

11. **What is the relationship between the UT Digital Repository and the Texas Digital Library?**

UT Austin is a founding member of the Texas Digital Library (TDL), a group of higher education libraries in Texas working together on infrastructure to support digital repositories. For more information about TDL, its members, or its services, please visit http://www.tdl.org .

12. **What are UT Digital Repository communities and collections?**

The Repository organizes content around established collections to simplify the process of submitting your work and to provide you with the most flexibility for finding works of interest to you. Communities hold Collections, and Collections hold digital works. The Repository offers established Collections for faculty/staff/and student submissions. In addition, we will set up a community for those departments or research units on campus wishing to establish their own collections.

13. **I'm trying to access the UT Digital Repository and am getting system errors or no response. Who should I report this to?**

If you are trying to access the UT Digital Repository and it is not responding, please contact Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu to report the problem.

14. **Why does an embedded video not play, or not play until it is fully loaded?**

In order for video to play progressively the video must be created as a hinted format. If a video is not created in this format, then the whole video must download first before it will play. Sometimes your browser may timeout while the video is downloading. This situation tends to happen with Flash videos with an .flv extension. If it does, please try downloading the video again. If this does not work, the next step is to request the file be sent to you outside of a web browser.

If you are experiencing this or another issue with embedded video in the UT Digital Repository please contact Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu to report the problem. We will help you as we can, or put you in touch with the person who submitted the video.

Getting Started

15. **How do I gain authorization to submit to the UT Digital Repository?**

Faculty

If you are UT faculty, you are automatically authorized to submit to the UT Faculty/Researcher Works collection. Simply login to the UTDR with your EID and password, then click "submissions" on the right-hand navigation bar under My Account. From the Submissions page, click the link "start a new submission". If you are interested in submitting to a different collection or in setting up your own collection, please contact Colleen Lyon at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu.

Department

Departments or research centers on campus wishing to establish their own collections may do so by contacting Colleen Lyon at a utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu to begin the process.

Staff

If you are UT staff, the first step is to identify the collection you would like to submit to within the Repository.   Next, email Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu to request authorization to submit your work (please include your full name and the name of the collection for which you are requesting authorization).

Students

Students wishing to submit must first obtain a faculty sponsor. Once faculty sponsorship has been obtained, contact the Repository Curator at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu for authorization.

16. **How do I submit my work to the UT Digital Repository?**

You should find the process of submitting to the UT Digital Repository quick and easy:

- obtain authorization (see question #15: *"How do I gain authorization to submit to the UT Digital Repository?"* for more information);
- login to the UT Digital repository;
- select a collection;
- grant a distribution license;
- upload your work ;
- describe your work ;
- review your submission;
- click Submit.

More detailed information about the submission process can be found in our Help section, and you may see a short video showing the submission process .

17. **What descriptive information do I assign to my work during submission?**

During submission the following information about your work is required:

- Author(s) or Creator(s)
- Title
- Date published or created
- Department
- Subject keywords/tag (at least one)

Additional information about your work is optional and encouraged:

- Publisher
- Citation
- Series/Report number
- Identifiers (ISBN, ISSN, etc.)
- Type of work (article, preprint, technical paper, etc.)
- Language
- Abstract
- Sponsors
- Description

18. **Does the UT Digital Repository automatically assign any descriptive information or tags?**

At the time of submission the Repository automatically assigns:

- A persistent web address for you and others to cite;
- The date of submission;
- The name of the submitter (as this may be different from the author/creator of the work);
- File format (based on its extension).

19. **How does my department or research unit set up its own collection?**

If your department or research unit wants to establish a collection, we are happy to work with you to set up access, membership, and other parameters. Each collection will have one or more people who will help define specific procedures and guidelines. The Collection Curator should be a faculty or staff member from the department or research unit. For more information about collection responsibilities, see the Collections Policy. To get started, please contact Colleen Lyon at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu.

20. **Can my department archive conference proceedings in the UT Digital Repository?**

Yes. If the conference is organized or sponsored by UT Faculty or a UT Department, we can set up a collection or a series of collections in the Conference Proceedings community in the UTDR. To get started, please contact Colleen Lyon at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu.

Submission Questions

21. **What kinds of materials/content can I put into the UT Digital Repository?**

The Repository accepts research and scholarship, as well as works that reflect the intellectual and service environment of the campus. Specifically, all kinds of scholarly research materials and content including pre-prints, post-prints, previously published material (if allowed by the publisher), working papers, technical reports, presentations, data sets, as well as other scholarship not usually submitted for peer-reviewed publications may be submitted to an appropriate collection in the Repository. The work submitted must be ready for distribution (see the Submission and Withdrawal Policy for more information on submission guidelines).

22. **Can I upload video and audio files into the UT Digital Repository?**

The Repository will accept audio and video files - we have no format restrictions. Certain file formats will work with our media player and those that don't will be available for download only by users. Depending on the size of your files and the speed of your internet connection, you may experience difficulties or delays when uploading audio and video files for submission. Submission of any single file larger than 512 MB may require the assistance of the Repository Curator. Please contact Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu if you plan to submit files larger than 512 MB.

23. **What file formats can I submit to the UT Digital Repository?**

Any digital format will be accepted; however, we encourage you to submit in a file format recommended for submission (please see Recommended File Formats for a list of preferred formats).

24. **How does the UT Digital Repository decide the recommended file formats for submission?**

The Repository recommends file formats based on the following characteristics:

- openly documented;
- supported by a range of software platforms;
- widely adopted;
- no compression (or lossless data compression);
- does not contain embedded files or embedded programs/script;
- not a proprietary format.

25. **Is there a limit on file size?**

Submission of any single file larger than 512 MB may require the assistance of the Repository Curator. Please contact Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu if you plan to submit files larger than 512 MB.

26. **Is there a limit on the number of files I may submit?**

There is no limit on the number of files you may submit. Should you have more than 500 files for submission, please contact Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu to request a batch load.

27. **Can I use the UT Digital Repository to publish an electronic journal?**

You may use the Repository to archive an electronic journal and make it available online; however, the Repository is not an electronic journal publishing system and has no workflows for peer review. The Texas Digital Library (TDL) provides journal publishing services with a peer review workflow for researchers who want to start new journals or migrate an existing peer-reviewed journal to a new online system. Please visit http://journals.tdl.org/ for more information on this service from TDL.

Copyright and Intellectual Property Questions

28. **What rights do I grant The University of Texas at Austin when I submit my work in the UT Digital Repository?**

When you agree to our standard Distribution License you grant the Repository the non-exclusive right to:

- retain, reproduce, and distribute the submitted work;
- keep more than one copy of the work for purposes of security, backup, preservation, and access, and;
- migrate the work to various formats as needed in perpetuity for preservation and usability.

For additional information, please see the Copyright and Licensing Repository Policy.

29. **What rights do I retain to my work when submitting to the UT Digital Repository?**

You, or your copyright assignees, retain all your intellectual property rights. The limited rights you grant to the Repository are non-exclusive, and your ability to grant, assign, or retain any and all rights you had before your submission does not change as a result of your submission. For more information

please see the Copyright and Licensing Policy. Please note that some publishers may ask that you grant them exclusive rights to your work, thus limiting your ability to use the work as you see fit and perhaps even limiting your ability to submit it to the Repository.

30. **If I no longer hold the copyright to an article or other publication, can I still submit it to the UT Digital Repository?**

Most publishers will allows some version of a previously published article to be made freely accessible online. The Sherpa list of Publisher Copyright Policies and Self-Archiving is the most definitive list of publisher policies at this current time. You may also ask your publisher whether you can submit your previously published work into the Repository. If you have questions about submitting previously published materials, please contact Colleen Lyon at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu.

Initially when you publish you may negotiate with the publisher to retain the right to submit your work to the Repository by using the SPARC Author Addendum or by directly modifying the publisher's license. SPARC offers other useful resources for authors as well (see http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/). Please see the Copyright and Licensing Policy for more information.

31. **Can I place material someplace else if I've already submitted it to the UT Digital Repository?**

It depends. Some publishers will not accept material that has been made available elsewhere - even if it has not been formally published. This is slowly changing, but we do recommend checking with potential publishers to ensure that you can safely submit a preprint, for example, into the Repository. The Sherpa list of Publisher Copyright Policies and Self-Archiving is the most definitive list of publisher policies at this current time.

32. **I just found some interesting work by someone else in the UT Digital Repository and am about to download it—what can I do with that work once I have it?**

Unless otherwise noted in the Repository or the work itself, you should treat the work like any other copyrighted material and may make "Fair Use" of it as allowed by law.

33. **I found my work in the UT Digital Repository and I didn't add it. Who uploaded it and why is it there?**

The administrators for the UT Digital Repository occasionally come across UT-authored articles that are free of any copyright restrictions that would limit their distribution. These are usually open access publications that are published with a CC-BY (Creative Commons Attribution) license. Since the repository was established to provide open, online access to the scholarship of the university, we add those articles to the UT Digital Repository. If you have questions or concerns about your work, please contact Colleen Lyon at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu.

Access and Privacy Questions

34. **Can I restrict access to work I submit to the UT Digital Repository? If so, to whom, and for how long?**

The UT Digital Repository was established to provide open access to the digital works of the University; however, in exceptional cases access restrictions may be warranted. Concerns about access restrictions should be discussed with the Repository Curator before submission of a work occurs. Please contact Colleen Lyon, Repository Curator, at utdr-general@utlists.utexas.edu with questions or concerns about restricting access to a work.

Access to electronic dissertations are open in accordance with the policies of the Office of Graduate Studies; see FAQ #38.

35. **Can I make changes to an item once I've submitted it to the UT Digital Repository?**

The Repository does not support revisions or editing of works once they are in the Repository. However, you may make separate submission of different versions of a work (e.g., submitting both a preprint and a postprint).

Revisions to electronic theses or dissertations are not accepted; see FAQ #39.

36. **Can items be withdrawn from the UT Digital Repository?**

Under special circumstances, items may be withdrawn from the Repository. Please see the Withdrawal section of the Submission and Withdrawal Policy for more information.

Access to electronic dissertations are open in accordance with the policies of the Office of Graduate Studies; see FAQ #38.

37. **What privacy policies are in place for the UT Digital Repository?**

The UT Digital Repository adheres to UT's Web Privacy Policy and to the security standards for Category II data.

Electronic Theses and Dissertations Questions

38. **I've found my Thesis/Dissertation in the Repository and I don't think it should be there. What do I do?**

Graduating doctoral students at The University of Texas at Austin, beginning with the summer semester of 2001, are required to publish an electronic copy of their dissertation. Master's students, beginning with the fall semester of 2010, are required to publish an electronic copy of their thesis. The UT Digital Repository accepts deposits of Theses and Dissertations from the Office of Graduate Studies at UT Austin. These digital documents and their metadata are exposed to Google and other search engines upon deposit so they can be available to the world for viewing and downloading.

For more information please contact:

- UT Libraries: Paul Rascoe, 512-495-4262, prascoe@mail.utexas.edu
- UT Office of Graduate Studies: 512-471-4511
  Or contact the Dean of Graduate Studies (in writing only, not an email message):
  Judith H. Langlois,
  Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies, *ad interim*
  The University of Texas at Austin
  Office of the Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies
  1 University Station G0400
  Austin, TX 78712

39. **I've found my Thesis/Dissertation in the Repository, and I'd like to amend it. Can I submit additional material or replace it altogether with a new version?**

No. The digital version of your work in the UT Digital Repository is an exact copy of your submitted version, which was signed and approved by your committee and the Office of Graduate Studies. The UT Libraries cannot accept modified or replacement versions. If you would like more information about modifying your thesis or dissertation, please contact in writing (not an email message) the Dean of the Office of Graduate Studies at this address:

Judith H. Langlois,
Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies, *ad interim*
The University of Texas at Austin
Office of the Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies
1 University Station G0400
Austin, TX 78712

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center*

*Promoting the Wisconsin Idea
by providing professional
leadership in the creation of
quality digital resources from
libraries and archives for
faculty, staff and students,
citizens of the state and
scholars at large.*

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MINDS@UW

FAQ — MINDS@UW

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Fundamentals

1. **What is MINDS@UW?**

   MINDS@UW is designed to store, index, distribute, and preserve the digital materials of the University of Wisconsin. Content, which is deposited directly by UW faculty and staff, may include research papers, pre-prints, datasets, photographs, videos, theses, conference papers, or other intellectual property in digital form. The content is then distributed through a searchable Web interface. MINDS@UW uses DSpace software; for more information about DSpace, please visit: **http://www.dspace.org/**.

2. **Whom do I contact about MINDS@UW?**

   Feel free to contact any librarian that you normally work with. Otherwise, most UW campuses have a MINDS@UW liaison:

   - **Eau Claire**: **Greg Kocken**
   - **Green Bay**: **Marlys Brunsting**
   - **LaCrosse**: **Bill Doering**
   - **Madison**: **Peter Gorman**
   - **Milwaukee**: **Michael Doylen**
   - **Parkside**: **Nick Weber**
   - **River Falls**: **Lisa Pillow**
   - **Stevens Point**: **Terri Muraski**
   - **Stout**: **Carol Hagness**
   - **Superior**: **Debra Nordgren**
   - **Whitewater**: **Dianne Witte**
   - **UW-Colleges**: **Mark Rozmarynowski**

   You may also contact MINDS@UW coordinator **Peter Gorman** (608-265-5291) with any MINDS@UW-related questions. If your campus does not currently have a MINDS@UW liaison, the MINDS@UW coordinator is your contact.

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Ownership, Copyright, and Permissions

1. **Who can deposit content into MINDS@UW?**

   Any person or group within the UW System can submit content. Content created cooperatively with co-authors who are not affiliated with the UW are also accepted, as long as at least one of the authors is affiliated with the UW and the submitter owns sufficient rights to the material.

2. **Can I deposit content that I created before I joined the UW? What happens to my content in MINDS@UW if I leave the UW?**

   You may submit content you created before you joined the UW as long as you hold sufficient rights to the item. MINDS@UW does not remove content once submitted; if you leave, your content will still be preserved. You may add it to another repository or site, if you like, without needing to consult MINDS@UW.

3. **Can I put already-published work in MINDS@UW?**

   Maybe. Digitized works whose published originals have **passed into the public domain** can certainly be included.

   Otherwise, assuming that you originally created the work, but you signed some sort of copyright-transfer agreement with your publisher:

For books: If the book is out-of-print in the United States, and your contract with the book publisher contained a clause that reverts the copyright to you after the book goes out-of-print, then you have sufficient rights to submit the book to MINDS@UW. Check **Bowker's Books in Print** for your book's publication status.

For journal articles: Many publishers give blanket permission to post one or more of the pre-print (pre-peer-review manuscript), post-print (final manuscript after peer review and editing), or publisher's typeset PDF to a repository like MINDS@UW. The first place to look for such permission is **SHERPA/ROMEO**, a database of publisher policies. The next place to look is the publisher's own website, which often includes its policies or its standard publication agreements.

You can retain your right to deposit your articles in MINDS@UW no matter what journals or publishers you prefer by adding an "author addendum" to your publication agreement. The UW-Madison Faculty Senate **encourages all UW-Madison faculty** to use the **CIC addendum**. Faculty on other campuses are welcome to use it as well, or to substitute **another of their choice**.

4. **Does MINDS@UW take over my copyright when I deposit my work?**
   No. The MINDS@UW license is *non-exclusive*, meaning that you give MINDS@UW permission to do what it normally does—preserve and display content—but you do not give up any rights to do the same things yourself.

   MINDS@UW does not limit what else you do with your work.

5. **What is Creative Commons? How is a Creative Commons license different from the MINDS@UW license?**
   Creative Commons licenses allow you to give blanket permission to end-users for certain uses of your work under certain conditions, without in any way damaging your rights over the same work. They are excellent for teachers and scholars, who can allow other teachers and scholars to reuse their work without the tiresome process of seeking additional permissions.

   Creative Commons licensing is completely optional; simply click the "Skip Creative Commons" button at that stage to bypass the Creative Commons licensing process. Without it, your work enjoys the customary protections of copyright.

   The Creative Commons license is *not* a substitute for the MINDS@UW license. Creative Commons licenses are an agreement between you (as the depositor) and those who download your work from MINDS@UW. The MINDS@UW license is an agreement between you and the University of Wisconsin; it covers actions (such as transformation of your digital files for preservation purposes) that Creative Commons licenses do not. Accepting the MINDS@UW license is not optional.

6. **Can I deposit institutional records such as meeting minutes into MINDS@UW**
   Institutional records should follow proper records-retention procedures. Please get in touch with **University Archives and Records Management Services** for advice on records management. MINDS@UW has no provision for using retention schedules or other important records management policies.

7. **Can I restrict access to my content in MINDS@UW?**

   To some extent, yes, though we *strongly prefer* that you make your work available to the world, in agreement with MINDS@UW's mission and the **Wisconsin Idea**.

   The descriptive information (author, title, keywords, etc.) about an item in MINDS@UW cannot be access-restricted. Digital content can be restricted to a range of Internet addresses, either by default in a given collection, or on a case-by-case basis.

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Depositing Work

1. **How do I add my content to MINDS@UW?**

   If you have not added anything to MINDS@UW before, please check with **your MINDS@UW liaison** to be given deposit rights to the appropriate MINDS@UW collection(s) for your content. If no appropriate collection exists, your MINDS@UW liaison will help you get one started.

   To deposit content, just **log in** (using "Shibboleth authentication") and click the "Start a New Submission" button. From there, just follow the screens. You may pause a submission at any time; MINDS@UW remembers what you have already entered. If you have questions or run into difficulties, ask your MINDS@UW liaison or simply **use the feedback form**.

2. **Will I need special software to upload content?**

   No. Only a web browser.

3. **What types of digital files are accepted?**

   MINDS@UW can accept almost any self-contained file format. To help ensure that your content remains readable and usable long into the future, however, MINDS@UW *prefers* open, standard, non-proprietary, common formats whenever they are available. Please **contact us** if you have any questions or concerns about appropriate file formats.

4. **Can MINDS@UW scan my paper documents into digital form for me?**

   Unfortunately, no. Check with your campus's IT division for scanning equipment and training. If you have a substantial and/or highly valuable collection, consider contacting the **UW Digital Collections Center** about their digital project development process.

5. **Can I remove items once they've been posted in MINDS@UW?**

   Under most circumstances, no. MINDS@UW's primary goal is to preserve its contents indefinitely. *MINDS@UW is not meant for ephemeral content and items likely to be revised.*

   Mistakes do happen, and problems do arise; in that case, **contact the MINDS@UW coordinator**.

6. **Can I submit content to MINDS@UW from an already existing database?**

   Yes, using the normal MINDS@UW submission workflow.

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Using, Searching, and Browsing MINDS@UW Content

1. **Does a Google search find content in MINDS@UW?**
    Yes. Google indexes MINDS@UW regularly, and MINDS@UW contents are included in Google Scholar as well.

2. **Who can view content located in MINDS@UW?**
    MINDS@UW is an open archive and its contents are therefore accessible free of charge to anyone on the World Wide Web. While it may be possible possible to restrict access to parts of MINDS@UW, we do not encourage it. The goal of MINDS@UW is to allow any person with an Internet connection and web browser to view its contents.

3. **Is MINDS@UW full-text searchable?**
    For most items, yes. Exceptions would include scanned pages that do not undergo optical character recognition (OCR).

4. **How do I search across a lot of sites like MINDS@UW?**
    You could use Google or Google Scholar, but your results would be mixed with non-academic sources.

    Try **OAlster** instead. It crawls MINDS@UW and hundreds of repositories like it. Also consider the **Registry of Open Access Repositories search page**, the **National Science Digital Library**, and for open access journal content, the **Directory of Open Access Journals**.

    If you're interested in open access within a particular discipline, **ask the MINDS@UW coordinator** what resources are available.

    ▲ top of page

MINDS@UW Organization

1. **What is the difference between a community and a collection?**
    A community is a group of *people*, such as a campus, department, or research unit. Communities may contain sub-communities and collections.

    A collection is a group of *content items*. Decisions about deposit rights and workflows happen on this level.

2. **What do I need to know to create a community in MINDS@UW? Can I get training somewhere?**
    The **MINDS@UW coordinator** can provide initial training (as well as consultation later on) in getting your community off the ground. This instruction will help your community to establish its workflow and to learn about the MINDS@UW interface. The process of putting items into MINDS@UW is relatively intuitive and does not require knowledge of any specialized software.

3. **Can I change my community or collection's name, logo, or description after it's created?**
    Certainly! Just **ask via the MINDS@UW feedback form**.

    ▲ top of page

About MINDS@UW

1. **Why did the UW Libraries decide to start MINDS@UW?**
    MINDS@UW was created to collect and disseminate scholarly material created at the University of Wisconsin. It was envisioned as a means to preserve scholarly output and disseminate material not supported by

traditional print media publication.

2. **Who is responsible for managing MINDS@UW?**
   The University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Center (UWDCC) is responsible for maintaining MINDS@UW's hardware, software, and interface. See **MINDS@UW People** for a complete list of staff associated with MINDS@UW.

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431 Memorial Library | 728 State Street | Madison, WI 53706

ph: 608.262.3197 | fax: 608.265.2754

digitalcontent@library.wisc.edu

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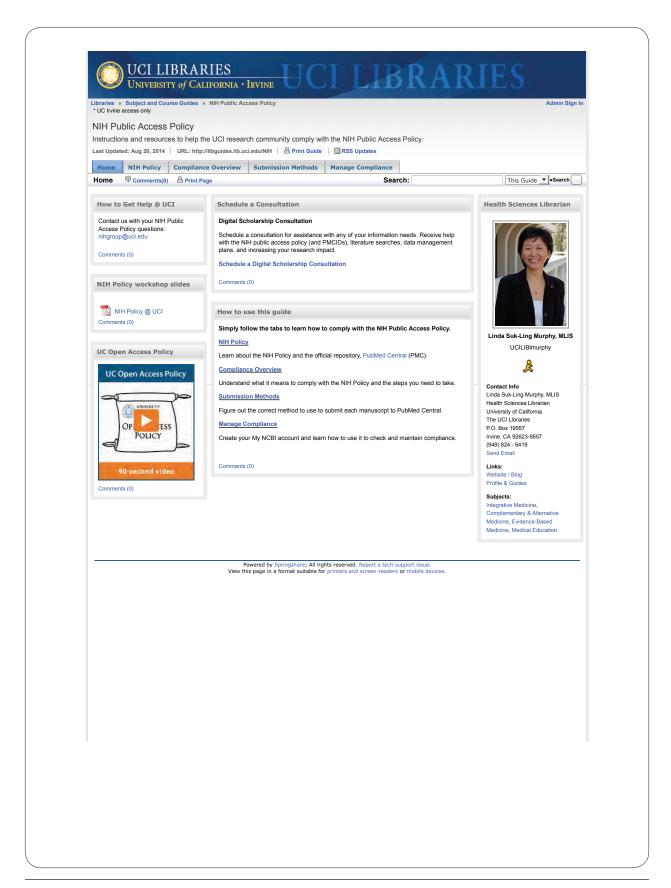
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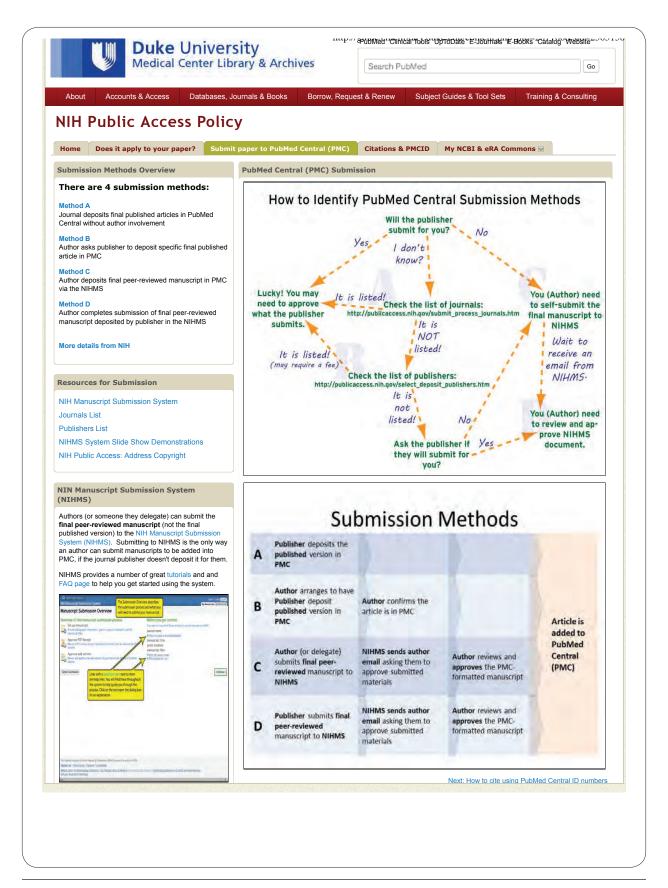
NIH Public Access Policy

http://libguides.lib.uci.edu/content.php?pid=448354&sid=3673842

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NIH Public Access Policy

Instructions and resources to help the UCI research community comply with the NIH Public Access Policy.

Last Updated: Aug 20, 2014 | URL: http://libguides.lib.uci.edu/NIH | 🖨 Print Guide | 📶 RSS Updates

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How to Get Help @ UCI

Contact us with your NIH Public Access Policy questions:
nihgroup@uci.edu

Comments (0)

NIH Policy workshop slides

📄 NIH Policy @ UCI
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UC Open Access Policy

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90-second video

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Schedule a Consultation

Digital Scholarship Consultation

Schedule a consultation for assistance with any of your information needs. Receive help with the NIH public access policy (and PMCIDs), literature searches, data management plans, and increasing your research impact.

Schedule a Digital Scholarship Consultation

Comments (0)

How to use this guide

Simply follow the tabs to learn how to comply with the NIH Public Access Policy.

NIH Policy

Learn about the NIH Policy and the official repository, PubMed Central (PMC).

Compliance Overview

Understand what it means to comply with the NIH Policy and the steps you need to take.

Submission Methods

Figure out the correct method to use to submit each manuscript to PubMed Central.

Manage Compliance

Create your My NCBI account and learn how to use it to check and maintain compliance.

Comments (0)

Health Sciences Librarian

Linda Suk-Ling Murphy, MLIS

UCILIBlmurphy

🏃

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Health Sciences Librarian
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NIH Public Access Policy

| Home | Does it apply to your paper? | Submit paper to PubMed Central (PMC) | Citations & PMCID | My NCBI & eRA Commons ▾ |

Submission Methods Overview

There are 4 submission methods:

Method A
Journal deposits final published articles in PubMed Central without author involvement

Method B
Author asks publisher to deposit specific final published article in PMC

Method C
Author deposits final peer-reviewed manuscript in PMC via the NIHMS

Method D
Author completes submission of final peer-reviewed manuscript deposited by publisher in the NIHMS

More details from NIH

Resources for Submission

NIH Manuscript Submission System

Journals List

Publishers List

NIHMS System Slide Show Demonstrations

NIH Public Access: Address Copyright

NIN Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS)

Authors (or someone they delegate) can submit the **final peer-reviewed manuscript** (not the final published version) to the NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS). Submitting to NIHMS is the only way an author can submit manuscripts to be added into PMC, if the journal publisher doesn't deposit it for them.

NIHMS provides a number of great tutorials and and FAQ page to help you get started using the system.

PubMed Central (PMC) Submission

How to Identify PubMed Central Submission Methods

Will the publisher submit for you?

Yes / I don't know? / No

Lucky! You may need to approve what the publisher submits.

It is listed! — Check the list of journals: http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm

You (Author) need to self-submit the final manuscript to NIHMS

It is NOT listed!

Wait to receive an email from NIHMS.

It is listed! (may require a fee) — Check the list of publishers: http://publicaccess.nih.gov/select_deposit_publishers.htm

It is not listed!

You (Author) need to review and approve NIHMS document.

Ask the publisher if they will submit for you? — Yes / No

Submission Methods

A	Publisher deposits the published version in PMC			Article is added to PubMed Central (PMC)
B	Author arranges to have Publisher deposit published version in PMC	Author confirms the article is in PMC		
C	Author (or delegate) submits final peer-reviewed manuscript to NIHMS	NIHMS sends author email asking them to approve submitted materials	Author reviews and approves the PMC-formatted manuscript	
D	Publisher submits final peer-reviewed manuscript to NIHMS	NIHMS sends author email asking them to approve submitted materials	Author reviews and approves the PMC-formatted manuscript	

Next: How to cite using PubMed Central ID numbers

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UIC Researchers' Freely Accessible Publications in PMC

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Questions about the Policy?

For more information on complying with the NIH PAP, contact:

Sandy De Groote,

312-413-9494
Send Email

Click for more information on Publishing and Scholarly Communications

Quick Links

About NIH Public Access Policy

NIH Manuscript Submission System

MY NCBI

NIH Policy

The **NIH Public Access Policy** ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. Researchers are required to submit journal articles that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central. The policy requires that these articles be publicly accessible in order to advance science and improve human health.

The Law
The NIH Public Access Policy implements Division G, Title II, Section 218 of PL 110-161 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008) which states:
SEC. 218. The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication...

Important Dates
As of **April 7, 2008** all peer-reviewed articles resulting from NIH-funded research must be submitted to PubMed Central upon acceptance for publication.
As of **May 25, 2008** publications cited in proposals, applications and progress reports must include the PubMed Central reference number (PMCID) for articles that fall under the Policy and are authored or co-authored by the investigator, or arose from the investigator's award. This policy includes applications submitted for the May 25, 2008, due date and subsequent due dates. If the PMCID is not yet available, the NIH Manuscript Submission system reference number (NIHMS ID) should be submitted.
December 21, 2012 - NIH informs grantees that in Spring, 2013, at the earliest, NIH will delay processing of non-competing continuation grant awards if publications arising from that award are not in compliance with the NIH public access policy. The award will not be processed until recipients have demonstrated compliance.

Who is affected?
The Policy applies to you if your peer-reviewed article accepted for publication on or after April 7, 2008 is based on work in one or more of the following categories:

- Directly funded by NIH grant, cooperative agreement, or contract active in Fiscal Year 2008 or beyond;
- Directly funded by a contract signed on or after April 7, 2008;
- Directly funded by the NIH

Policy Details: http://publicaccess.nih.gov/policy.htm

The NIH PAP and Your Grant Video

PIs and Authors: A short 8 minute video on what you need to know about complying with the NIH PAP.

http://tinyurl.com/cvy8mjz

NIH Public Access Policy - PPT & Video (presented at UIC)

Power Point covering the NIH PAP Policy, NIHMS system, and MY NCBI/ My Bibliography

Questions? Contact Sandy De Groote

Below is a powerpoint covering the NIH PAP, NIHMS system, and MY NCBI. You can find a recording of one of the sessions going throught the powerpoint: NIH Public Access Policy. Please note the powerpoint will not match the recording exactly. The powerpoint includes screenshots where the recording shows some of the NIH systems live.

📄 NIH Public Access Policy Power Point
Comments (0)

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NIH Public Access Policy Tags: compliance, nih, public access, pubmed central

This guide provides support for complying with the NIH Public Access Policy.
Last Updated: Jul 24, 2014 URL: http://browse.welch.jhmi.edu/nih_public_access Print Guide RSS Updates

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The NIH Public Access Policy

What is the NIH Public Access Policy?

This policy requires scientists to make the results of their NIH-funded research publicly available in NLM's digital archive, PubMed Central (PMC). When publishing these results in a peer-reviewed journal scientists must deposit the final manuscript of their articles in PMC.

For an overview:
http://publicaccess.nih.gov/

Comments (0)

Welch Informationists

The informationists at the Welch Medical Library are happy to answer any questions you may have about the NIH Public Access Policy.

Clicking on a picture below will give you contact information for an individual informationist. Hovering over this larger image will show the departments the informationist covers.

The informationist assigned to your department or affiliation can also be easily found on the Informationist Program web page.

Informationist: Claire Twose
Email : ctwose1@jhmi.edu
Phone: 410-502-0490

The NIH Public Access Policy and Your Grant

The following video from the NYU School of Medicine outlines the procedures for compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy. It specifically addresses the penalty for non-compliance, what is meant by the "final peer-reviewed manuscript," the difference between PubMed and PubMed Central, and the use of the NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS).

A more detailed examination of these topics is available from this video from the Louise Darling Biomedical Library at UCLA.

Comments (0)

What Compliance Requires

Submitting Your Article

- You must retain the right to deposit your article in PubMed Central (PMC).
- There are four methods of submission to PMC.
- For two of the submission methods, the journal/publisher will submit your article for you.
- For the other two submission methods you are required to submit your article to the NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS).
- See the Submission to PMC tab of this guide for more information.

Reporting, Citing, and Managing Your Article

- You are required to provide the PubMed Central ID (PMCID) number when citing your article.
- If you have not been issued a PMCID, use the NIHMS number in reports for the first three months after the article has been published.
- After three months, use the article's PMCID whenever citing it.
- See the After Submission to PMC tab of this guide for more information.

Comments (0)

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Compliance Methods for the NIH Public Access Policy

Last updated October 2, 2009

(1) List of participating journals: http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm

(2) List of participating publishers: http://publicaccess.nih.gov/select_deposit_publishers.htm

(3) No list—author reviews the copyright agreement form before signing to confirm publisher policy is consistent with NIH Policy requirements.

(4) Final, peer-reviewed manuscripts must be posted to the NIHMS upon acceptance for publication, and be made publicly available on PMC no later than 12 months after the official date of publication. http://publicaccess.nih.gov/address_copyright.htm

Method A:
Author publishes in a journal that submits all NIH-funded final published articles to PMC; no fee. **(1)**

Publisher submits final published article to PMC.

Who reviews and approves the submission?

Method B:
Author requests a publisher to submit an individual NIH-funded final published article to PMC; (usually fee-based service). **(2)**

Publisher submits final published article to PMC.

Who reviews and approves the submission?

Method C:
Author self-submits the final peer-reviewed manuscript to NIHMS; NIHMS prepares manuscript for posting to PMC. **(3,4)**

Author or third party (non-publisher) such as lab assistant or library submits final peer-reviewed manuscript to NIHMS.

Who reviews and approves the submission?

Method D:
Publisher submits the final peer-reviewed manuscript on behalf of NIH-funded authors (no fee); NIHMS prepares manuscript for posting to PMC. **(3,4)**

Publisher submits final peer-reviewed manuscript to NIHMS.

Who reviews and approves the submission?

Publisher

Author

Method C
Author self-submits:
One email from NIHMS sent to author:
1. Approve Web Version

Third party submits:
Two emails from NIHMS sent to author:
1. Approve PDF Receipt
2. Approve Web Version

Method D
Publisher submits:
Two emails from NIHMS sent to author:
1. Approve PDF Receipt
2. Approve Web Version

How to demonstrate compliance for papers in press or within three months of publication?

How to demonstrate compliance for papers in press or within three months of publication?

PMCID or "PMC Journal - In Process"

How to demonstrate compliance for ALL applicable papers three months post publication?

PMCID

PMCID or NIHMS ID
Use of "PMC Journal - In Process" is NOT allowed for Methods C or D.

KEY

NIHMS: NIH Manuscript Submission system
http://www.nihms.nih.gov/db/sub.cgi
NIHMS ID: NIH Manuscript Submission system Reference Number
PMC: PubMed Central: http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/
PMCID: PubMed Central Reference Number

RESOURCES

MyNCBI: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/myncbi/
NIH PAP: http://publicaccess.nih.gov/index.htm
Becker Medical Library NIH PAP website:
http://becker.wustl.edu/services/scholarly/nihpolicy.html

Washington University in St. Louis
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

BECKER
Medical Library

Questions?
School of Medicine Campus: Cathy Sarli, sarlic@wustl.edu
Danforth Campus: Ruth Lewis, rlewis@wustl.edu

Author Addenda

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http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/open-access-policy/waiver-embargo-addendum/

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"Upon express direction by a Faculty member, the University of California will waive the license for a particular article or delay access to the article for a specified period of time."

-UC Open Access Policy, July 24, 2013

Select an option below to create a customized form letter that you can send to publishers:

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○ **A waiver** opts out of the policy completely for a particular article. **The author's rights are limited to what is allowed by the publication agreement she or he signs with the publisher.** View a sample waiver letter

○ **An addendum** can be sent to a publisher by an author who wishes to remind a publisher about the policy or make sure the publisher understands its terms. The policy's license will have force whether or not the addendum is used. The University of California has notified nearly 200 publishers about the policy already, and you can check **this list** to see if your publisher is one of them.

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* **Journal:**	
Publisher:	
* **Discipline:**	Select Discipline ▾
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Have questions about the policy? Visit our **Policy FAQ** page. You may also **contact us**.

If you wish to deposit an article in accordance with the UC Open Access Policy, visit the **Deposit** page.

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Corresponding Author, on behalf of all authors   Publisher

_____   _____
Date   Date

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The addendum is intended as a convenient way to seek the kinds of rights most academic authors would value. Here is how you might use it:

1. Sign your publisher's copyright transfer or publication agreement when you submit your final manuscript for publication with the following statement written above your signature: "subject to attached amendment"
2. Attach this amendment with the information filled in and your signature at the bottom.
3. Send both to publisher and save a copy for your records.

The publisher may accept the amendment, reject it outright, or offer a different (more generous) version of the original agreement. You can at that point sign the original or modified version of the agreement, continue negotiations, or seek an alternative outlet for your article.

If at any point you would like to consult someone about options, or if you or your publisher have questions or concerns, contact: Michael Wright, Interim Associate University Librarian for Collections & Scholarly Communication, michael-wright@uiowa.edu, 319-335-5867.

Addendum to Publication Agreement. Publisher's Version
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ADDENDUM TO PUBLICATION AGREEMENT   7/15/2010

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2. The parties to the Publication Agreement and to this Amendment are: _____ (the University of Kansas "Author") and _____ (the "Publisher").

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AUTHOR   PUBLISHER

                                    (University of
_____   Kansas author(s))   _____
_____   Date   _____   Date

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Addendum to Publication Agreement. Accepted Manuscript Version

http://openaccess.ku.edu/sites/openaccess.drupal.ku.edu/files/docs/KU%20ADDENDUM_author%20final%20draft-revised_.pdf

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   The authors' accepted manuscript (post-peer review) may be used in the exercise of the rights and licenses referred to in the paragraphs above.

Benefits to Publisher

   Author will provide full bibliographic citation for the article in the open repository.

Agreement and Gratitude

   Either publication of the Article or Publisher's signature below will constitute Publisher's agreement to this Addendum. On behalf of University of Kansas administration and faculty, Author expresses gratitude to Publisher for working in partnership to implement this *University of Kansas Policy on Open Access.*

AUTHOR   PUBLISHER

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                                                  Kansas author(s))   _____
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Step 2: Attach this amendment (next page) with the information filled in and your signature on the bottom.

Step 3: Send both to publisher.

To help assess the success of MIT authors using the amendment, please also follow these additional steps:

Step 4: Email the addendum to amend-cip@mit.edu, or send a copy to the FAX number on the bottom. (This will allow MIT to gather aggregated data about use. Data about individual uses will not be shared.)

Step 5: Please give us any feedback that you receive from the publisher, by emailing amend-cip@mit.edu.

If you would like support when a publisher asks questions or raises objections about the amendment: send email to amend-cip@mit.edu, or contact Ellen Duranceau, Scholarly Publishing and Licensing Consultant, efinnie@mit.edu, x38483.

MIT amendment to publication agreement draft rev 1/2909

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Amendment to Publication Agreement

http://libraries.mit.edu/scholarly/files/2010/10/mit-amendment-oa-policy-2009-new-font.pdf

---

AMENDMENT TO PUBLICATION AGREEMENT

1. This Amendment hereby modifies the attached Publication Agreement concerning the following Article:

   _____
   (manuscript title)

   _____
   (journal name)

2. The parties to the Publication Agreement and to this Amendment are:

   _____ (the "Author") and

   _____ (the "Publisher").

3. The parties agree that wherever there is any conflict between this Amendment and the Publication Agreement, the provisions of this Amendment are paramount and the Publication Agreement shall be construed accordingly.

4.   All terms and conditions of the Publication Agreement, including but not limited to all transfers, licenses, grants, agreements, representations, and warranties, are subject to and qualified by an irrevocable, non-exclusive license previously granted by the Author to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("MIT"). Under that license, MIT may make the Article available, and may exercise any and all rights under copyright relating thereto, in any medium, provided that the Article is not sold for a profit, and may authorize others to do the same. Neither the existence of the license to MIT nor MIT's exercise of rights under that license will be deemed to violate any representation or warranty by the Author to the Publisher or to breach the Publication Agreement.

5.   Notwithstanding any terms in the Publication Agreement to the contrary and in addition to the rights retained by the Author or licensed by the Publisher to the Author in the Publication Agreement and any fair use rights of the Author, the Author and the Publisher agree that the Author shall also retain the following rights:

   a. To provide, or to allow the Author's employing institution to provide, an electronic version of the final manuscript of the Article, including all modifications from the peer review process and all graphics and supplemental materials associated with the manuscript (hereinafter the "peer-reviewed manuscript"), to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central database ("PMC") at the time the Article is accepted for publication.

   b. To authorize, or to allow the Author's employing institution to authorize, the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") to make a copy of the peer-reviewed manuscript of the Article available for public access in PMC, in any medium chosen by NIH, no later than 12 months after the official date of publication.

   c. To take any additional steps reasonably necessary to comply with NIH's Revised Policy on Enhancing Public Access to Archived Publications Resulting from NIH-Funded Research (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-08-033.html).

   d. To use, reproduce, distribute, create derivative works including update, perform, and display publicly, the Article in electronic, digital, or print form in connection with the Author's teaching, conference presentations, lectures, other scholarly works, and for all of Author's academic and professional activities.

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e. To make, or to authorize others to make, the Article available in digital form over the Internet, including but not limited to a website under the control of the Author or the Author's employer or through any digital repository, such as MIT's DSpace.

6. **Final Agreement.** This Amendment and the Publication Agreement, taken together, constitute the final agreement between the Author and the Publisher with respect to the publication of the Article and allocation of rights under copyright in the Article. Any modification of or additions to the terms of this Amendment or to the Publication Agreement must be in writing and executed by both Publisher and Author in order to be effective.

AUTHOR   PUBLISHER

_____   _____
(corresponding author on behalf of all
authors)

_____   _____
Date   Date

MIT Authors:
Please email to *amend-cip@mit.edu* or fax a copy of the agreement to 617-253-8894

MIT amendment to publication agreement draft rev 1/2909

University of Michigan Author's Addendum

Academic publishing involves a partnership between academic authors, institutions of higher learning, publishers, and, sometimes, granting agencies. Consistent with its commitment to academic freedom and to open and robust dissemination of knowledge, the University of Michigan supports the goal of having its faculty retain core intellectual property rights when their scholarly works are published. The terms of this addendum represent the minimum expected in the case of articles, book reviews, research reports, etc. being published in journals or book compilations.

This Addendum constitutes an integral part of this publishing agreement and is binding on both parties. Should there be conflicting terms or conditions between the body of this agreement and this addendum, this addendum shall be paramount. This publishing agreement, including the addendum, constitutes the final agreement between the AUTHOR (where the term "author" includes the plural) and PUBLISHER with respect to the publication of the Article and the allocation of rights provided by Copyright.

Addendum

1. *Teaching*. The Author shall retain the right to use, reproduce, distribute, perform, and display the Article in connection with the Author's own teaching, conference presentations, and lectures.

2. *Research*. The Author shall retain the right to make full use of the Article in future research and publications. The Author shall also have the right to republish the Article in whole or in part in any book the Author may write or edit after the Article has appeared. In such case, the Author will be expected to provide proper citation to the original publication.

3. *Repositories*. The Author shall retain the right to deposit the published version of the Article in an open-access digital repository maintained by the Author's employing institution, such as University of Michigan's "Deep Blue", by an academic consortium to which the employing institution belongs, such as the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), by a non-profit scholarly society, and/or by a governmental funding agency. At the Publisher's written request, open access to the Article may be delayed for a period not to exceed 12 months from the date of publication.

4. *Personal Website*. The Author shall retain the right to post the published version of the Article on the Author's personal website.

5. *Institutional Needs*. The Author shall retain the right to grant to the Author's employing institution limited permission to use the Article in connection with specific administrative activities such as accreditation, mandated reports to state or federal governments, or similar essential purposes.

6. *External Requirements*. The Author shall retain all rights necessary to comply with requirements and conditions of research grants or publishing subventions provided by government agencies or non-profit foundations.

7. *Moral Rights*. The Author shall have the right to be acknowledged as the creator/author of the Article in the original journal publication and in any subsequent republication. The Author (or any one of multiple authors speaking for him or herself) shall also have the right to refuse attribution if the article is later revised or modified in a manner unacceptable to the objecting party.

AUTHOR*   PUBLISHER

_____   _____

DATE

_____   _____

*Note: If this is signed by one co-author on behalf of the other(s), the signer hereby warrants that he/she has full power in writing from all co-authors to execute this agreement on their behalf.

Open Access Policies

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

a place of mind

Scholarly Communications @ UBC

Scholarly Communications   Open Access ▾   Funder OA Policies   Author Rights   Citation Analysis   Support @ UBC   News and Events ▾

Scholarly Communications @ UBC / Open Access / UBC Open Access Position Statement

Open Access

- Why publish Open Access? ＞
- How do I make my work Open Access? ＞
- Institutional Open Access Mandates ＞
- **UBC Open Access Position Statement** ＞
- Find Open Access Literature ＞

UBC Open Access Position Statement

Whereas:

1. One of the enduring goals of the University of British Columbia is to create and disseminate knowledge;
2. UBC is committed to disseminating the research performed at the university in ways that make it widely accessible, while protecting the intellectual property rights of its authors;
3. Changes in technology offer opportunities for new forms of both creation and dissemination of scholarship through Open Access; which is broadly defined as free availability and unrestricted use of scholarly works;
4. Open Access also offers opportunities for UBC to fulfill its mission of creating and preserving knowledge in a way that opens disciplinary boundaries and facilitates sharing knowledge more freely with the world; and
5. UBC has operated an Open Access repository since 2007 in cIRcle which is operated and maintained by the University Library.

The Senates of the Okanagan and of the Vancouver Campus endorse the following statements.

1. Faculty members are encouraged to deposit an electronic copy of their refereed and non-refereed research output and creative work in cIRcle in accordance with applicable copyright arrangements which may be in place for that work.
2. Where a faculty member has deposited a work with cIRcle, cIRcle shall be granted a non-exclusive licence to preserve and make publicly available the research contained therein.
3. The authors of works deposited with cIRcle will maintain ownership of their rights in the works.

Approved by the UBCO and UBCV Senates in 2013.

source: http://wiki.ubc.ca/Library:Scholarly_Communications/UBC_Open_Access_Position_Statement

Walter C. Koerner Library
1958 Main Mall
Vancouver, BC Canada V6T 1Z2
Website scholcomm.ubc.ca
Email ubc-copyright@interchange.ubc.ca

Sitemap

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a place of mind
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Open Access Policy for the Academic Senate of the University of California

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Adopted 7/24/2013

Also available as a PDF.

Preamble

The Faculty of the University of California is committed to disseminating its research and scholarship as widely as possible. In particular, as part of a public university system, the Faculty is dedicated to making its scholarship available to the people of California and the world. Furthermore, the Faculty recognizes the benefits that accrue to themselves as individual scholars and to the scholarly enterprise from such wide dissemination, including greater recognition, more thorough review, consideration and critique, and a general increase in scientific, scholarly and critical knowledge. Faculty further recognize that by this policy, and with the assistance of the University, they can more easily and collectively reserve rights that might otherwise be signed away, often unnecessarily, in agreements with publishers. In keeping with these considerations, and for the primary purpose of making our scholarly articles widely and freely accessible, the Faculty adopts the following policy:

Grant of License and Limitations

Each Faculty member grants to the University of California a nonexclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright relating to each of his or her scholarly articles, in any medium, and to authorize others to do the same, for the purpose of making their articles widely and freely available in an open access repository. Any other systematic uses of the licensed articles by the University of California must be approved by the Academic Senate. This policy does not transfer copyright ownership, which remains with Faculty authors under existing University of California policy.

Scope and Waiver (Opt-Out)

The policy applies to all scholarly articles authored or co-authored while the person is a member of the Faculty except for any articles published before the adoption of this policy and any articles for which the Faculty member entered into an incompatible licensing or assignment agreement before the adoption of this policy. Upon express direction by a Faculty member, the University of California will waive the license for a particular article or delay access to the article for a specified period of time.

Deposit of Articles

To assist the University in disseminating and archiving the articles, Faculty commit to helping the University obtain copies of the articles. Specifically, each Faculty member who does not permanently waive the license above will provide an electronic copy of his or her final version of the article to the University of California by the date of its publication, for inclusion in an open access repository. When appropriate, a Faculty member may instead notify the University of California if the article will be freely available in another repository or as an open-access publication. Faculty members who have permanently waived the license may nonetheless deposit a copy with the University of

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UC Open Access Policy

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UC OPEN ACCESS POLICY

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UC PUBLISHING TOOLS
- eScholarship University of California
- DATAUP
- EZID
- Merritt

California or elsewhere for archival purposes.

Notwithstanding the above, this policy does not in any way prescribe or limit the venue of publication. This policy neither requires nor prohibits the payment of fees or publication costs by authors.

Oversight of Policy

The Academic Senate and the University of California will be jointly responsible for implementing this policy, resolving disputes concerning its interpretation and application, and recommending any changes to the Faculty. Any changes to the text of this policy will require approval by both the Academic Senate and the University of California. The Academic Senate and the University of California will review the policy within three years, and present a report to the Faculty and the University of California.

The Faculty calls upon the Academic Senate and the University of California to develop and monitor mechanisms that would render implementation and compliance with the policy as convenient for the Faculty as possible.

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Theses and Dissertations

Apps for research

OneSearch: Limitations

Technology and Digital Scholarship News

The FSULIB Blog quiet launch

Open Access Policy

The Florida State University Faculty Senate - Open Access Resolution

Approved by Faculty Senate, Oct. 19, 2011

The faculty of The Florida State University is committed to disseminating its research and scholarship as widely as possible. This resolution is intended both to confirm the public benefit of such dissemination and to serve faculty interests by promoting greater reach and impact for scholarly publications. In keeping with these commitments, the Faculty Senate adopts the following resolution.

Resolution

The Faculty Senate of The Florida State University, consistent with the University's mission to "preserve, expand and disseminate knowledge" and to provide broad access to institutional resources and services, endorses the storage and preservation of scholarly publications in The Florida State University's open access institutional repository.

This resolution aims to extend the university's mission into the digital age. Its goals are to remove access barriers to publicly-funded scholarship, to centralize the University's intellectual output while maintaining quality filters and supporting established publishing opportunities, and to support faculty who wish to pursue open access publishing whenever consistent with their

professional goals.

Resolution Implementation

Implementation of this resolution is dependent on the foundation and development of infrastructure, including a university library-supported institutional repository and Scholarly Communications staff who will coordinate and facilitate the digital collection process for faculty. The Faculty Senate calls upon the Faculty Senate Library Committee and the Florida State University Libraries to explore and address the implementation of this resolution, including the needs to:

- protect authors' intellectual property

- maintain Florida State University standards for Promotion and Tenure

- promote quality and prestige in scholarly publishing

- develop policies and procedures for the governance of this resolution

- explore scholarship publishing in emerging platforms and digital contexts

The Faculty Senate, Vice President for Faculty Development and Advancement and the Dean of the University Libraries will be responsible for interpreting this resolution. The resolution and its implementation will be reviewed yearly in conjunction with the Faculty Senate Library Committee with a report presented to the Faculty Senate.

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Policy Books

5.5 POLICY ON OPEN ACCESS TO FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

[Printer-friendly version]

The Faculty of Georgia Tech is committed to disseminating the fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible. In addition to the public benefit of such dissemination, this policy is intended to serve faculty interests by promoting greater reach and impact for articles, simplifying author retention of distribution rights, and aiding in electronic preservation. In keeping with these commitments, the Faculty adopts the following policy:

Each Faculty member grants to Georgia Tech Research Corporation (hereinafter "GTRC") nonexclusive permission to make available his or her scholarly articles and to exercise the copyright in those articles for the purpose of open dissemination. In legal terms, each Faculty member grants to GTRC a nonexclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free, worldwide license to exercise any and all copyrights in his or her scholarly articles published in any medium, provided the articles are not sold or licensed for a profit by GTRC or any GTRC-granted licensee.

This policy applies to all published scholarly articles that any person authors or co-authors while appointed as a member of the Faculty, except for any such articles authored or co-authored before the adoption of this policy, or subject to a conflicting agreement formed before the adoption of this policy, or conducted under a classified research agreement. Upon notification by the author, the Provost or Provost's designate will waive application of this license for a particular article. At author request, access will be delayed for up to one year.

To assist in distributing the scholarly articles, each Faculty member will make available an electronic copy of his or her final version of the article at no charge to a designated representative of the Provost's Office in appropriate formats (such as PDF) specified by the Provost's Office, no later than the date of publication. The Provost's Office or designate will make the scholarly article available to the public in an open-access institutional repository.

In lieu of submission to a Georgia Tech institutional repository, an author may satisfy the terms of this policy by making such work available through an alternative repository of the author's choosing, with notification to the Provost or Provost's designate, provided that such repository makes the work accessible in full-text to the public, without costs imposed on any individual user, and that it offers to preserve and maintain access to the work indefinitely.

The Provost will charge an Open Access Policy and Implementation Committee with policy interpretation and with developing a plan that renders compliance with the policy as convenient for the faculty as possible.   The OA Policy and Implementation Committee comprises two members of the Library/Faculty Advisory Board, one member of the Faculty Services Committee, one member of the library staff, and one representative of GTRC.

The policy and service model will be reviewed after three years and a report presented to the Faculty. Thereinafter, the policy will be reviewed every five years.

In applying these policies to specific scholarly articles, faculty should utilize the Library's website, http://www.library.gatech.edu/scdc/open_access or http://library.gatech.edu/scdc/SMARTech_submission.

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GOVERNANCE POLICY
Open Access Policy for University of Kansas Scholarship

PURPOSE:

Provide the broadest possible access to the journal literature authored by KU faculty.

APPLIES TO:

KU Faculty

CAMPUS:

Lawrence, Edwards,

CONTENTS:

The faculty of the University of Kansas (KU) is committed to sharing the intellectual fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible and lowering barriers to its access. In recognition of that commitment and responsibility, the KU faculty is determined to take advantage of new technologies to increase access to its work by the citizens of Kansas and scholars, educators, and policymakers worldwide. In support of greater openness in scholarly endeavors, the KU faculty agrees to the following:

Each faculty member grants to KU permission to make scholarly peer-reviewed journal articles to which he or she made substantial intellectual contributions publicly available in the KU open access institutional repository, and to exercise the copyright in those articles. In legal terms, the permission granted by each faculty member is a nonexclusive, irrevocable, paid-up, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright relating to each of his or her scholarly articles, in any medium, and to authorize others to do the same, provided that he articles are not sold for a profit. This license in no way irrevocably interferes with the rights of the KU faculty author as the copyright holder of the work.

The policy will apply to all scholarly peer-reviewed journal articles

authored or co-authored while a faculty member of KU. To assist in the open distribution of the articles, faculty members will provide bibliographic information and an electronic copy of each article within 30 days of publication to the Provost's Designate. The license granted to KU regarding an article will be waived by the Provost's Designate at the sole discretion of the faculty member upon written/electronic notification. The Provost's office will be responsible for interpreting this policy, resolving disputes concerning its application, and recommending changes as necessary. This policy will be reviewed by Faculty Governance, in concert with the Provost's office, every three years, and a report presented to Faculty Governance. A broadly representative Open Access Advisory Board made up of faculty, representatives from faculty governance, and the Provost's Office will provide additional guidance and oversight in policy implementation.

POLICY STATEMENT:

Faculty members grant permission to the university to make a copy of their scholarly journal articles available in the open access repository, KU ScholarWorks.

CONTACT:

University Governance

33 Strong Hall

1450 Jayhawk Blvd

Lawrence, KS 66045

785-864-5169

APPROVED BY:

Faculty Senate, Provost, Chancellor

APPROVED ON:

Thursday, April 30, 2009

EFFECTIVE ON:

Thursday, April 30, 2009

REVIEW CYCLE:

Annual (As Needed)

BACKGROUND:

This policy is reviewed every three years. Last reviewed FY2014

The faculty of the University of Kansas (KU) is committed to sharing the intellectual fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible and lowering barriers to its access. In

recognition of that commitment and responsibility, the KU faculty is determined to take advantage of new technologies to increase access to its work by the citizens of Kansas and scholars, educators, and policymakers worldwide.

RELATED POLICIES:

Open Access Policy for University of Kansas Scholarship

RELATED PROCEDURES:

Processes to Implement the KU Open Access Policy »

DEFINITIONS:

"Open access" refers to digital access to the scholarly journal literature that is made available without financial or legal barriers to the reader.

KEYWORDS:

Open access, institutional repository, scholarship

REVIEW, APPROVAL & CHANGE HISTORY:

Revised February 11, 2010, and approved by Chancellor March 10, 2010, to include implementation information and responsibilities.

Information Access & Technology Categories: *Information Access,*

LEAVE FEEDBACK

Policy Library Search

Search

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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Open Access Policy for University of Kansas Scholarship

http://policy.ku.edu/governance/open-access-policy

New Policies in the last 30 days

- Bylaws, Department of Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies
- School of Music Procedures for (a) the Promotion and Tenure Process and (b) the Progress Toward Tenure Process
- Faculty Evaluation Plan, Department of English
- Bylaws, Department of Physics and Astronomy
- Post-tenure Review Criteria and Procedures, Department of Germanic Languages & Literatures

more »

Policies Revised in the last 30 days

- Alcoholic Beverage Request Form
- Transfer Coursework, Minimum Grade and GPA Calculation
- Undergraduate Enrollment Deposit Deferment Policy: Office of Admissions and Scholarship
- Undergraduate Admission Records Retention Policy: Office of Admissions and Scholarships
- Undergraduate Admission Appeal: Office of Admissions and Scholarships

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Retaining rights and increasing the impact of research

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MIT Faculty Open Access Policy

Policy adopted by unanimous vote of the faculty on 3/18/2009:

The Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is committed to disseminating the fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible. In keeping with that commitment, the Faculty adopts the following policy: Each Faculty member grants to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology nonexclusive permission to make available his or her scholarly articles and to exercise the copyright in those articles for the purpose of open dissemination. In legal terms, each Faculty member grants to MIT a nonexclusive, irrevocable, paid-up, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright relating to each of his or her scholarly articles, in any medium, provided that the articles are not sold for a profit, and to authorize others to do the same. The policy will apply to all scholarly articles written while the person is a member of the Faculty except for any articles completed before the adoption of this policy and any articles for which the Faculty member entered into an incompatible licensing or assignment agreement before the adoption of this policy. The Provost or Provost's designate will waive application of the policy for a particular article upon written notification by the author, who informs MIT of the reason.

To assist the Institute in distributing the scholarly articles, as of the date of publication, each Faculty member will make available an electronic copy of his or her final version of the article at no charge to a designated representative of the Provost's Office in appropriate formats (such as PDF) specified by the Provost's Office.

The Provost's Office will make the scholarly article available to the public in an open-access repository. The Office of the Provost, in consultation with the Faculty Committee on the Library System, will be responsible for interpreting this policy, resolving disputes concerning its interpretation and application, and recommending changes to the Faculty. The policy is to take effect immediately; it will be reviewed after five years by the Faculty Policy Committee, with a report presented to the Faculty.

The faculty calls upon the Faculty Committee on the Library System to develop and monitor a plan for a service or mechanism that would render compliance with the policy as convenient for the faculty as possible.

Deposit a paper under the Policy

DETAILS ABOUT THE POLICY

- Definition of Terms that Appear in the Policy
- Working with the policy — steps to take, including:

    Opting Out (Obtaining a waiver):

    To opt out, fill out a simple web form, or send an email or other written notice to oapolicyoptout@mit.edu informing MIT of the following:
    * Name of MIT author
    * Title of article (expected or working title)
    * Journal you expect to publish in
    * Reason you are opting out

- FAQ about the policy
- Publisher responses to the policy
- Reader comments

Position Descriptions

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA LIBRARIES

Position Incumbent: Mayu Ishida

Position Title: Research Services Librarian

Department: Services to Libraries

Date: May 20, 2014

A: Role and Objectives of the Unit:

The Services to Libraries Units, Discovery & Delivery Services and Collections & External Relations, provide support to the unit libraries, including collections management, technical services, digital services, document delivery, circulation policy, usability/assessment, and library systems.

B. Functions:

The Research Services Librarian is responsible for supporting the Libraries' contribution to two University-wide functions: scholarly communication and data management services.

- Develops a strategy for the Libraries to support the data management needs of the University of Manitoba faculty and students.

- Develops a strategy for the Libraries to support the scholarly communication needs of the University of Manitoba faculty and students.

- Administers the Libraries' Open Access Authors' Fund.

- Actively participates in library and university-wide initiatives, committees, and task forces to develop and design sustainable infrastructure, technology and services to support research data management, curation, and access throughout all of the research and data lifecycles stages.

- Chairs the Institutional Repository Working Group and oversees activities regarding MSpace.

- Partners with others in UML, campus units, and at other universities on research data management and scholarly communication initiatives that support researcher needs in evolving research and scholarly environments.

- Collaborates with liaison librarians to assist faculty, graduate students, academic units, and research centres in understanding author rights and in making their research outputs openly accessible through MSpace or other open platforms or through support of gold open access publishing.

- Collaborates with liaison librarians to assist faculty, graduate students, academic units, and research centres in describing, preserving and making research data available and

accessible to appropriate audiences, and in writing data management plans, identifying appropriate venues and repositories for data.

- Provides support in the discovery, use, and management of locally created research data and data available through disciplinary-specific open repositories.

- Leads and participates in the development of research data management and scholarly communication training programs for faculty, staff and students.

- Collaborates with Liaison Librarians, members of the Libraries' Technical Services team, and Collection Management to implement appropriate metadata schemas, standards, and domain specifications for research data collections and other scholarly resources.

- Keeps up-to-date on new data and metadata requirements, practices and standards adopted by government agencies and domain groups.

- Consults with the Technical Services team on the use of new metadata schemas, discipline-based ontologies, and other meta-systems to manage and enable the discovery of digital resources.

- Participates in development and planning for the University of Manitoba Libraries

- Engages in an active program of scholarship and research.

- Serves on Libraries and University committees.

C.   Evaluation Criteria:

The evaluation will be based on the incumbent's professional performance; research, scholarly activity and creative works; professional service; and professional development, in accordance with *Academic Librarians Performance Review and Development Guidelines*.

_____   _____

Incumbent   Date

_____   _____

Immediate Supervisor   Date

MIT Libraries
Program Manager, Scholarly Publishing, Copyright, and Licensing
Office of Scholarly Publishing, Copyright & Licensing, Director's Office

The Program Manager, Scholarly Publishing and Licensing, leads the MIT Libraries' outreach efforts to faculty in support of scholarly publication reform and open access activities at MIT, and acts as the Libraries' chief internal resource for copyright issues and for content licensing policy and negotiations. Reporting to the Associate Director for Information Resources, s/he will:

- oversee the implementation of the MIT Faculty Open Access policy, including overseeing the work of staff depositing papers under the Policy.
- provide staff support for the Committee on Intellectual Property (CIP) and the FCLS Open Access Working Group
- design, manage and implement an ongoing program to increase awareness among MIT faculty, researchers and students about scholarly communication issues in the digital environment
- establish and support mechanisms to assist faculty with publishing choices, publishing agreements, and management of intellectual property, including acting as primary support for the MIT Faculty Open Access Policy
- support authors under the NIH Public Access Policy and in complying with other similar funder requirements related to author rights and author agreements
- speak and write about the issues in various MIT forums and publications
- manage scholarly communications and copyright web-sites
- work with library staff on scholarly communication and copyright issues and prepare communication tools they can use with their constituencies
- act as the primary resource on copyright issues and licensing policy and coordinate activities related to copyright; provide outreach to the MIT community about copyright in relation to publishing, author rights, education, teaching and scholarship, including offering consultations on applying fair use.
- manage licensing practice, including license compliance
- negotiate license terms and conditions, coordinating with staff carrying out acquisition and price negotiation processes
- consult and work closely with the Office of General Counsel on contract and copyright issues, acting as a liaison between the Libraries and the OGC for these issues.

**North Carolina State University Libraries
Vacancy Announcement**

Director, Copyright and Digital Scholarship

Between the mountains of the Blue Ridge and the shores of the Outer Banks lies North Carolina's Research Triangle of Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill. One of the nation's premier concentrations of academic, corporate, and public research, the area combines moderate year-round temperatures, rolling hills, championship college athletics, and a rich diversity of cultural events. The Triangle consistently ranks high on lists of desirable American communities, including a recent rating by *Forbes* as the number-one place for business and careers and as one of *Money Magazine's* Best Big Cities. The North Carolina State University Libraries has been recognized as the first recipient of the Association of College and Research Libraries' *Excellence in Academic Libraries Award* for its teamwork, innovation, and continuous interaction with students and faculty to further the educational mission of NC State University. A major new science and engineering research library, the James B. Hunt Jr. Library, is under construction and expected to open in 2012/13. It will be the social and intellectual nexus for NC State's Centennial Campus, a research and advanced technology community that includes the colleges of Engineering and Textiles, a variety of science and technology research centers, and more than 130 companies and government agencies.

The NCSU Libraries invites applications and nominations for the position of **Director, Copyright and Digital Scholarship** to manage its Copyright and Digital Scholarship Center. The Center provides services, resources, and guidance for the university community in matters relating to the creation, dissemination, and use of knowledge. The emphasis is on fostering sustainable models of scholarly communication, providing guidance on copyright in teaching and research, and creating new forms of digital scholarship and access.

Responsibilities
The **Director, Copyright and Digital Scholarship** leads a dynamic program that engages faculty, staff, and students in initiatives to maximize the dissemination and impact of the university's scholarship and knowledge resources. In this highly visible position, the incumbent provides guidance to the NC State community on scholarly communication matters. The Director serves as a resource on local and national policy to help the university community stay informed and involved with the changing landscape for scholarly work and publication. The incumbent works in close consultation with the university's Office of General Counsel, Copyright Committee, Provost's office, and Distance Education and Learning Technology Applications unit (DELTA). He or she collaborates with colleagues throughout the Libraries, providing leadership for digital scholarship and publishing initiatives, and guidance on fair use and other copyright issues related to library collections and services. He or she participates in library planning and serves on library-wide and university committees, task forces, and teams. NCSU Librarians are expected to be active professionally and to contribute to developments in the field. Reports to the Associate Director for Collections and Scholarly Communication.

Qualifications
Required: ALA-accredited MLS or equivalent advanced degree in a relevant discipline (e.g., J.D.) Relevant professional experience, including experience with scholarly communication and research dissemination. Knowledge of digital publishing and digital

repositories as applied to the creation, dissemination, and use of digital information resources. Demonstrated expertise with relevant legal and regulatory issues associated with intellectual property and copyright. Demonstrated ability to represent the interests of the academy in scholarly communication issues. Knowledge of licensing issues as applied to library collections. Excellent oral and written communication skills; excellent interpersonal skills; and ability to work effectively with faculty, students, and academic administrators. A record of ongoing professional development and contribution.

Preferred: ALA-accredited MLS plus J.D. Experience writing proposals and participating in grant activities.

The University and the Libraries
Recognized as one of the nation's leading universities in science and technology, with strong programs in the humanities and social sciences, NC State offers degrees through the Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Design, Education, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Management, Natural Resources, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles, and Veterinary Medicine. As the largest academic institution in the state, NC State enrolls more than 33,000 students and offers doctoral degrees in 61 fields of study. The university is ranked 4th in industry research funding and 9th in total research expenditures among universities without medical schools. With more than 660 active patents, NC state is ranked 9th among U.S. universities in patent production, quality, and strength. NC State is a national leader in networking technologies and a charter member of the North Carolina Networking Initiative (NCNI), an Internet2 initiative with the most advanced operational networking system infrastructure in the nation.

The library system (**http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/**) consists of a central library and branch libraries for design, natural resources, textiles, and veterinary medicine. With a staff of 260+ FTE, the Libraries has more than 4 million volumes in its collection, acquires more than 62,000 print and electronic serials, and has a total annual budget of over $25 million, with approximately $9.5 million allocated to collections. The Libraries is the host site for NC LIVE (North Carolina Libraries for Virtual Education), a multi-type library initiative, making digital resources accessible to North Carolina residents.

The NCSU Libraries is a member of the Association of Research Libraries, the Digital Library Federation, the Coalition for Networked Information, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, the Council for Library and Information Resources, and the Center for Research Libraries. Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina Central University, and North Carolina State University form the Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN), with combined resources exceeding 14 million volumes and collections budgets totaling more than $30 million.

Salary and Benefits
The Libraries offers a highly competitive salary in recognition of applicable education and experience for this position. Librarians have non-tenure track faculty status (without levels of rank). Benefits include: 24 days vacation, 12 days sick leave; State of NC preferred provider medical insurance, and state, TIAA/CREF, or other retirement options. Additional and optional dental, life, disability, deferred compensation, and legal plans are offered. Tuition waiver program for all campuses of The University of North Carolina is available. More benefits information is available at http://www7.acs.ncsu.edu/hr/benefits/

Application process and schedule

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
LIBRARIAN POSITION DESCRIPTION

POSITION: Head, Digital Collections and Scholarly Communications Services

REPORTS TO: Dean of Libraries and Charles Deering McCormick University Librarian
                     Associate University Librarian for Library Technology

SUPERVISES: Assistant Head, Digital Collections
                     Visual Resources Librarian
                     Outreach and Training Specialist
                     Digital Scholarship Library Fellow

SUMMARY: Under the general direction of the AUL for Library Technology, the Head of Digital Collections and Scholarly Communications Services has primary responsibility for the conceptual development and execution of digital library projects and digitization and repository services at Northwestern University Library; and under the general direction of the Dean of Libraries/University Librarian, he/she provides leadership, direction and coordination of the activities and services of scholarly communications programs at Northwestern University Library. The two dimensions of the position are expected to overlap in programmatic, physical and technological ways and thus the two supervisors are expected to be in close communication with the incumbent and each other.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Acts as administrative director of the Center for Scholarly Communication (or the equivalent entity in the Library), coordinates the work of affiliates on specific projects and initiatives, and works closely with Library liaisons, specialists, Digital Collections and Services, and the Scholarly Communications Committee to develop Center programs and referral services. Articulates a vision for the development of all aspects of an effective Scholarly Communications program, including outreach programs and events, internal training and awareness programs for library staff, advising faculty on policy issues including copyright and funder mandates, and promoting relevant open access publishing initiatives. Plays a key leadership role in developing and sustaining services for retention and curation of important digital content from the Northwestern community, including research data, publications, visual and media resources, technical reports, field notes, presentations, and gray literature and other born-digital ephemera of enduring value. Participates in digital publishing, e-science, and digital humanities initiatives and plays a leadership role in development of digital content curation services. Fosters effective relationships with key Library and University partners including but not limited to faculty, academic units, information technologists, the University Press and the Office of Research.

As head of the Digital Collections department, is responsible for management of all aspects of the department, including planning, prioritizing and implementing policy and direction, budget management, and communication with appropriate University faculty, Library staff, vendors, and relevant colleagues in partner research libraries. Is responsible for the conceptual development and execution of special digital library and faculty projects, digitization services for library departments and faculty, the Digital Image Library, and development and support of repository services and affiliated faculty digital projects. Supervises the staff of the Digital Collections Department, including an assistant department head, and directly or indirectly supervises the staff engaged in project management, production, consulting, training and media delivery services to library staff and university faculty; scanning of printed materials using specialized scanners; conversion of analog slide, image, film and other media items to digital formats; and enhancing the content and usability of the Digital Image Library and the digital library repository.

Actively seeks opportunities to leverage the strengths of library staff in extending to the campus digital library services for digital content creation and management, metadata analysis and application, and content licensing and data curation. Fosters and promotes effective communication with all members of the University community concerning the Library's digital initiatives and services. Works closely with NUIT and the Library's Technology Division to shape the content and design of Northwestern's digital library repository and other systems needed to support digital content and collections. Works closely with other departments in the Library and university faculty to assure successful delivery of services and digital collections. Participates in or leads library or university committees. Participates in and leads development of grant and other funding requests. Manages the content, service, and collection policy aspects of Northwestern's digital repository, including the development of criteria for inclusion and relevant copyright and intellectual property safeguards.

Represents Northwestern University Library in forums at the regional, national, and international level—especially those that focus on the development of policy, services and initiatives in areas relating to the above responsibilities. In particular, leads NUL participation in relevant programs of the CIC and the ARL.

QUALIFICATIONS: A Masters degree from an ALA accredited program in library or information science or the equivalent combination of education and relevant library experience required. At least ten years progressively responsible experience in an academic library setting required. Advanced leadership and management skills with demonstrated ability to build partnerships and bring innovative and complex programs and projects to completion. Significant expertise and knowledge of a wide range of standards and practices in intellectual property and copyright law, metadata, digital content and media, and digital library development. Ability to maintain effective working relationships with all levels of the University community and with outside vendors and partners. Excellent communication and interpersonal skills required. Proven ability to promote cooperative efforts among library and other campus units and to foster productive collaborations. Demonstrated flexibility and initiative in a changing environment required. Experience working directly with faculty and students required. Evidence of continuing participation in professional and scholarly activities required. Record of mentoring activities, especially as related to the development of leadership and management skills in librarians and staff, preferred.

Submitted July 1, 2011
Updated February 21, 2013

SELECTED RESOURCES

Books, Journal Articles, and Websites

Adema, Janneke, and Birgit Schmidt. "From Service Providers to Content Producers: New Opportunities For Libraries in Collaborative Open Access Book Publishing." *New Review of Academic Librarianship* 16, supplement 1 (2010): 28–43. doi:10.1080/13614533.2010.509542.

Hahn, Karla L. "Research Library Publishing Services: New Options for University Publishing." Research on Institutional Repositories: Articles and Presentations, March 2008. http://digitalcommons.bepress.com/repository-research/37.

Hansson, Joacim, and Krister Johannesson. "Librarians' Views of Academic Library Support for Scholarly Publishing: An Every-Day Perspective." *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* 39, no. 3 (May 2013): 232–40. doi:10.1016/j.acalib.2013.02.002.

Harboe-Ree, Cathrine. "Just Advanced Librarianship: The Role of Academic Libraries as Publishers." *Australian Academic & Research Libraries* 38, no. 1(2007): 15–25. doi:10.1080/00048623.2007.10721264.

Library Publishing Coalition. "Library Publishing Directory." 2014. http://www.librarypublishing.org/resources/directory-library-publishing-services.

Mullins, James, et al. "Library Publishing Services: Strategies for Success: Final Research Report (March 2012)." Purdue University Press E-Books. http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/purduepress_ebooks/24.

NY3Rs Association, Inc. "Brown Bag Lunch Series. Library as Publisher." 2014. http://www.ny3rs.org/i2ny/publisher/1565-2/.

OAWAL — Open Access Workflows for Academic Librarians. "4. Library as Publisher." 2014. https://library3.hud.ac.uk/blogs/oawal/library-as-publisher/.

Park, Ji-Hong, and Jiyoung Shim. "Exploring How Library Publishing Services Facilitate Scholarly Communication." *Journal of Scholarly Publishing* 43, no. 1 (October 2011). doi:10.3138/jsp.43.1.76.

Skinner, Katherine, Sarah Lippincott, Julie Speer, and Tyler Walters. "Library-as-Publisher: Capacity Building for the Library Publishing Subfield." *Journal of Electronic Publishing* 17, no. 2 (Spring 2014). http://quod.lib.umich.edu/j/jep/3336451.0017.207?view=text;rgn=main.

Xia, Jingfeng. "Library Publishing as a New Model of Scholarly Communication." *Journal of Scholarly Publishing* 40, no. 4 (June 2009). doi:10.3138/jsp.40.4.370.