

Web Sites about Open Access

Open Access

Open Access is a term widely used to describe refereed scholarly communication available online that is not restricted by copyright nor by price barriers. See [below](#) for a more detailed definition

Peter Suber, editor of the highly popular [Open Access News](#) blog and the [SPARC Open Access Newsletter](#), has produced an excellent, extensive list of practical steps people can take to move Open Access forwards. Whether you are a faculty member, a librarian, student, a society, funder or government body, Suber provides many suggestions for positive contributions you can make to the Open Access movement today:

What You Can Do To Promote Open Access

<http://www.earlham.edu/%7Epeters/fos/do.htm>

General resources:

Articles and Papers on Open Access by the Association of Research Libraries

<http://www.arl.org/info/publicaccess/Leq/articles.html>

Open Access [Public Library of Science]

<http://www.plos.org/about/openaccess.html>

Budapest Open Access Initiative

<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/>

Open Access Bibliography by Charles Bailey

<http://info.lib.uh.edu/cwb/oab.pdf>

The Open Archives Initiative

<http://www.openarchives.org/>

Open Access Materials Available on the World Wide Web:

Open Access Archives and Repositories

<http://www.earlham.edu/%7Epeters/fos/lists.htm#archives>

Jan Szczepanski's list of Open Access Journals

<http://www.his.se/templates/vanligwebbsida1.aspx?id=20709>

Definition of Open Access from the Public Library of Science:

An Open Access Publication [1] is one that meets the following two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, [2] as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, PubMed Central is such a repository).

[1] Open access is a property of individual works, not necessarily journals or publishers.

Other scholarly communication links:

[2005 New NIH Public Access Policy Resources](#)

[Scholarly Communication Issues and Resources](#)

[News About Scholarly Communication](#)

OA / UofA

Open Access Publishing Information for the University of Alberta Community

ABOUT OPEN ACCESS

[UofA Open Access](#)
[OA in Practice Agencies](#)
[OA in the Academy](#)
[OA News](#)
[OA Publications](#)
[OA Publishing Ltd](#)
[UofA Libraries OA Support](#)
[UofA Online Publishing Services](#)
[Workshop Centre](#)



SEARCH



UofA Libraries OA Support

We, at the University of Alberta Libraries, are committed to the principles of Open Access (OA), as outlined in the [UofA Statement on Open Access to Scholarly Information and Research Dissemination](#). Open Access benefits researchers and learners by equalizing access to research information and facilitating scholarly communication. The University of Alberta Libraries include OA products in our collections, and provide support for members of the University of Alberta community who want to publish in OA formats. For more information about Open Access, please contact your [subject librarian](#).

The University of Alberta Libraries supports many Open Access publishing initiatives:

SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition)

The UofA Libraries support SPARC as a Full Member, which includes an institutional pre-press commitment for journals which are SPARC publishing partners. Our SPARC open access commitments are:

- [BioMed Central](#)
The University of Alberta Library's supporter membership with BMC reduces the author publication fee by 50% for UofA authors. [View a list of recent papers published by UofA authors.](#)
- [Publishing Society of France](#)
The UofA Library's institutional membership entitles UofA authors to a 10% reduction in the publication fee. [View a list of recent papers published by UofA authors.](#)
- [International Electronic Journal of Philosophy](#)

Open Content Alliance (OCA)

The OCA represents the collaborative efforts of a group of organizations from around the world that will help build a permanent archive of multilingual digitized text and multimedia content.



[Publisher and Journal Profiles](#) [Model Copyright Clauses](#)

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA
Office of Scholarly Communication

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Regain Control of Scholarly Communication

The University of California's scholars and their partners across the academy are reshaping scholarly communication. Understand the challenges, the crises they have produced, and opportunities to address them.

[View a summary...](#)



Ben Crow | Professor of Sociology, UC Santa Cruz

There are publishing alternatives that are faster, more flexible and less costly than commercial journals.

Current News & Issues

- Survey of UC Faculty attitudes & behavior
- Reviews of proposed UC Open Access Policy
- Other recent UC-related news

The Facts

Current scholarly publishing models are not economically sustainable. Researchers and students have access to a diminishing fraction of relevant scholarship. But remedies and alternatives are being developed and tested. [Learn about:](#)

- The economics of publishing
- Alternatives for scholarly communication

UC Responses

- eScholarship Publishing Initiatives
- Systemwide Faculty Committee
- Systemwide Administrative Committee
- UC Libraries' Program
- Office of Scholarly Communication

TAKE ACTION

Scholars: influence the scholarly communication system to increase the impact and benefit of your scholarship.

[Review and discuss the UC Open Access Policy proposal](#)

[Manage your intellectual property](#)

- Retain certain copyrights
- Maximize the reach and impact of your work

[Use alternative forms of publishing](#)

- Deposit your work in open access repositories
- Submit to open access journals

[Support sustainable scholarly communication](#)

- Wield your influence with publishers
- Promulgate society publishing best practices
- Support publishing experiments and new business models

[Comments?](#) [Feedback?](#)

This site hosted by the UC Office of Scholarly Communication [\[Contact information\]](#)

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Faculty and the Collections

[UC eScholarship Repository](#) |
 [Frequently Asked Questions](#) |
 [Ask Us](#)

[Intellectual Property Symposium for Faculty](#)

[Managing Library Collections](#)

[Managing Your Intellectual Property](#)

[Faculty Responses and Resources](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

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[Archive](#)

[For Librarians](#)

Issues and Updates***Proposal for a UC Open Access Policy***

Citing the UC Senate's recommendation that the university take action "to facilitate scholarly communication and maximize the impact of the scholarship of UC faculty," [Provost Rory Hume has asked the UC Chancellors and Academic Senates](#) to review a [proposed Open Access Policy](#). The policy proposes that UC faculty authors of published articles or conference proceedings retain their copyright but routinely give the university non-exclusive permission to make their research findings available in a publicly accessible online repository, such as the UC's [eScholarship repository](#).

To help the UC community understand and contribute to the policy's review, the UC Office of Scholarly Communication has collaborated with policy framers to provide answers to [frequently asked questions](#).

Report on Value-Based Journal Pricing

The UC libraries have released a report describing their work on "value-based" pricing for scholarly journals. Authored by a task force of the ten-campus library system's Collection Development Committee, [The Promise of Value-based Journal Prices and Negotiation: A UC Report and View Forward](#) is a direct outcome of the UC libraries' collective strategic priority to advance economically balanced and sustainable scholarly communication systems. The report details UC's rationale for value-based journal prices and modeling of prices for scholarly materials that are reasonable, transparent, and based upon the value of the material to the university's academic mission.

Questions or comments about the report can be directed to Cindy Shelton, UCLA interim associate university librarian for collections, who was one of the report's authors. She can be reached by [email](#) or by phone at 310.825.1201.

Updated: Sunday, September 16, 2007 12:21

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[home](#) > [science library](#) > [open access movement](#)

Open Access Movement

The UGA Libraries support the Open Access movement. Rising journal prices coupled with decreasing budgets necessitate changes in publishing methods. The Open Access movement leads the way in providing research in a timely fashion at minimal charge, allowing for quick dissemination of important research findings. The scientific community in particular has led the way in providing up-to-date scholarly research in the Open Access environment.

Background Information About the Open Access Movement:

[Create Change](#) is an organization dedicated to promoting the equitable dissemination of scholarly research.

[OpenDOAR](#) is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. As well as simply listing repositories, OpenDOAR provides tools and support to both repository administrators and service providers in sharing best practice and providing tools to improve the quality of the repository infrastructure.

[SPARC](#) is the **S**cholarly **P**ublishing and **A**cademic **R**esources **C**oalition formed through the Association of Research Libraries as a way to address the escalating prices of journals.

[Washington DC Principles for Free Access to Science](#) movement is led by publishers in the science and medical fields.

Open Access Publishers Specific to the Scientific Community:

[AGRICOLA](#) is a bibliographic database of citations to the agricultural literature created by the National Agricultural Library.

[AgZines](#): "a harvest of free agricultural journals."

[BioOne](#) indexes articles in the Bioscience arena.

[The Directory of Open Access Journals](#) provides a listing of journals that participate in the Open Access Movement. The journals are arranged both alphabetically and topically.

[Free Medical Journals](#) provides a listing of over 1300 freely available journals in the medical field.

[HighWire Press](#) hosts the largest on-line repository of life science, peer-reviewed articles from high profile journals.

[The International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications](#) offers a listing of freely available on-line journals.

[The Open Directory Project](#) provides a listing of freely available journals on the Worldwide Web.

[Lehigh University's list](#) of resources pertaining to the Open Access movement.

[The Public Library of Science](#) contains Open Access works in the biological sciences on "all aspects of biology from molecules to ecosystems".

Science Library

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<http://www.libs.uga.edu/science/research.html>



Library and Information Center

INFORMATION ABOUT:

[CRISIS IN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION](#)

[THE COLLECTIVE RESPONSE](#)

THE GEORGIA TECH RESPONSE

- [Serials Review website](#)
- [Open Access @ GT](#)

RESOURCES:

- [for Authors](#)
- [for Librarians](#)

OPEN ACCESS AND SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

The Collective Response

What is being done?

One response to the scholarly communication crisis is the Open Access (OA) Movement. In its purest form, Open Access publishing provides immediate, free public access to scholarly publications on the Internet, whether in the form of open access journals or through some form of archiving. What makes it possible is the Internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder. For the past several years, open access publishing initiatives have been proposed to increase the visibility of scholarly output. See Peter Suber's [Open Access Overview](#) for an historical perspective and more information about the initiative.

OA is entirely compatible with peer review, and all the major OA initiatives for scientific and scholarly literature insist on its importance. Just as authors of journal articles donate their labor, so do most journal editors and referees participating in peer review. OA literature is not free to produce, even if it is less expensive to produce than conventionally published literature. The importance is not a cost-less system, but a better way to make research available with as few barriers to this information as possible.

[Self-Archiving Institutional Repositories](#)
[Disciplinary Repositories](#)

[Open Access Publishing OA Journals](#)
[OA Publishers](#)
[OA Directories](#)

Self-Archiving

- ▶ Institutional repositories:

Institutional repositories capture the digital-born intellectual output of an academic institution in support of its teaching and research missions. For more information about Georgia Tech's IR visit [SMARTech](#) (Scholarly Materials and Research at Tech).

Examples of content typically ingested in IRs include:

Annual Reports, Computers Programs, Conference Papers, Data Sets, Learning/Complex Objects, Models, Pre-Prints/Post-Prints, Proceedings, Research Reports, Simulations, Technical Reports, Web Pages, White Papers and Working Papers

Examples:

- [California Digital Library eScholarship](#)
- [CalTech CODA](#)
- [Cornell DSpace Open Access Repository](#)
- [DigitalCommons @ Johns Hopkins University](#)
- [Georgia Tech SMARTech](#)
- [MIT DSpace](#)
- [NCSU Faculty Publications Repository](#)
- [Purdue E-Scholar](#)
- [ScholarlyCommons@Penn](#)
- [Texas A&M TxSpace](#)
- [University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign IDEALS](#)
- [University of Michigan Deep Blue](#)
- [University of Tenn Knoxville Scholars archive repository](#)
- [University of Texas Digital Repository](#)
- [University of Washington DSpace](#)
- [University of Wisconsin MINDS@UW](#)

- ▶ Disciplinary repositories

Examples:

[arXiv.org](#) (Physics)

NEWS:

- [Latest SPARC Open Access Newsletter](#)
- [Cambridge University Press Journals launch Open Access](#)
- [Provosts from nearly 50 universities support public-access legislation](#)

Open Access Publishing

▶ Open Access Journals:

[Journal of International Commercial Law and Technology](#), published by the International Association of IT Lawyers (IAITL)

[Carbon Balance and Management](#), published by BioMed Central

[Electronic Journal of Geotechnical Engineering](#), published by World Wide Web of Geotechnical Engineers

[Electronic Journal of Boundary Elements](#), published by Scholarly Communication Center, Rutgers University

[Journal of Educational Technology & Society](#), published by IEEE Computer Society

[Digital Journal of Ophthalmology](#), Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, a teaching affiliate of Harvard Medical School

[IETF Journal](#) (Internet Engineering Task Force), published by the Internet Society

[Information Technologies and International Development \(ITID\)](#), published by MIT Press

Library-hosted Open Access Journals:

[Southern Spaces](#), Digital Library Research Initiative, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Emory University

[Journal of Cognitive Affective Learning](#), Digital Library Research Initiative, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Emory University

[CTheory Multimedia](#), published by Cornell University Library

▶ Open Access Publishers:

[PLoS](#)

[Pub Med Central](#)

[Bio Med Central](#)

▶ Open Access Directories:

[ROAR](#) (Registry of Open Access Repositories)

[OpenDOAR](#) (Directory of Open Access Repositories)

[DOAJ](#) (Directory of Open Access Journals)

[SPARC: List of Institutional Repositories](#)

[SPARC EUROPE: Institutional Repository Initiatives in Europe](#)

[NDLTD](#) (Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations)

Scholarly Communications Group Knowledge Without Barriers

The Johns Hopkins Scholarly Communications group is dedicated to fostering open access to quality information in support of learning, scholarship, research and patient care.

The group promotes:

- increasing awareness among scholars, administrators and policy makers of the importance of retaining certain rights over their intellectual property
- initiatives and practices that encourage competition in the publishing of scholarly information and supports practices which facilitate free exchange of scholarly information



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Access in Scholarly
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Archive

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News & Events

- 09-18-07 [SciVec: YouTube for Scientists](#)
- 09-12-07 [Open Access to Scientific Memoirs](#)
- 09-11-07 [Elsevier Makes Oncology Articles Free](#)
- [more news & events...](#)

 NIH Policy FAQ

Scholarly Communication at Risk

- + The Issues
- + The Facts
- + A Call to Action

Scholarly Publication - MIT Libraries

Retaining rights & Increasing the impact of research

Open Access Initiatives

Open Access: What is it?

“Open Access” defines a movement that promotes free, unrestricted Internet access to the primary research literature as a public good. Definition of the concept emerged from three conferences:



- [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#)
- [Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing](#)
- [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)

Also see: [An Overview of Open Access](#)

Open Access Policies from Major Research Funders:

- [NIH Public Access Policy](#)
- [HHMI Public Access Publishing Policy](#)
- [Federal Research Public Access Act](#)
- [Open Access Mandates in the UK, Europe, and Canada](#)
- [Summaries of Research Funders' Open Access Policies](#)

NIH Public Access Policy

The original National Institutes of Health proposal in September 2004 attempted to balance Open Access to NIH-funded research results with economic and business needs, by asking NIH principal investigators to deposit their peer-reviewed articles in PubMed Central (the NIH's digital repository for biomedical research) following a six month waiting period. The [final proposal](#), announced on February 3rd, 2005, requests deposit “as soon as possible”, within twelve months of publication.



- Original NIH Notice: [Enhanced Public Access to NIH Research Information](#)
- [AAU Statement on NIH Public Access Proposal \[pdf\]](#)
- [NAS endorsement of “Enhanced Public Access to NIH Research Information”](#)
- [Taxpayers Support “Open Access” to NIH Research](#)

- [Final NIH policy](#)
- [NIH Manuscript Submission System \(Implementation of NIH Policy\)](#)
- [NIH FAQ about manuscript submission](#)

Howard Hughes Medical Institute [HHMI] Public Access Publishing Policy

The HHMI announced on June 26, 2007 that it will “require its scientists to publish their original research articles in scientific journals that allow the articles and supplementary materials to be made freely accessible in a public repository within six months of publication.”

The policy applies to all manuscripts submitted by HHMI scientists on or after January 1, 2008.

[More details.](#)

Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006

FRPAA is a bipartisan effort to increase tax payers’ access to federally funded research. The Act would require that manuscripts of journal articles stemming from grants made by US government agencies funding more than \$100 million in research annually be available openly on the internet — without payment or subscription barriers — within six months of publication elsewhere in a peer-reviewed journal. This legislation was introduced on May 2, 2006 by Senators John Cornyn (R-TX) and Joe Lieberman (D-CT).

The Act would also require that the manuscripts be preserved in a digital archive maintained by the funding agency, or in another suitable repository that permits free public access, interoperability, and long-term preservation.

Eleven government agencies would be affected: The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health & Human Services, Homeland Security, and Transportation, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation. (Only nonclassified research is covered by the Act.)

FRPAA is consistent with existing copyright and patent laws; the funding agency would need to obtain a non-exclusive right to disseminate manuscripts resulting from their grant funds. Researchers accepting funding from these agencies would need to avoid transferring exclusive rights to publishers of their journal articles, to allow for public dissemination in accordance with this Act.

In February 2007, *Wired News* reported [the first public confirmation](#) that Senator Cornyn plans to re-introduce FRPAA in the current session of Congress.

For more information on FRPAA:

<http://info-libraries.mit.edu/scholarly/open-access-initiatives/>

- [Official wording of the bill and FAQ](#)
- [SPARC's summary](#)
- [Colorado State University Libraries' Newsletter article](#)
- [Peter Suber's Summary/Analysis](#)

Open Access Mandates in the UK, Europe, and Canada

Wellcome Trust (UK)

[The Wellcome Trust](#), an independent charity that funds research to improve human and animal health, is the largest private funder of medical research in the UK. In October, 2005, it became first research funding agency in the world to require open access to all publications resulting from its grants.

The Wellcome Trust position statement in support of open and unrestricted access to published research requires that "any research papers that have been accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, and are supported in whole or in part by Wellcome Trust funding, to be deposited into PubMed Central (PMC) or UK PMC once established, to be made freely available as soon as possible and in any event within six months of the journal publisher's official date of final publication."

The policy is also significant in its clear statement that an author's obligations to the Wellcome Trust pre-date and take precedence over "any agreement with a journal." Papers submitted for publication on or after October 1, 2006 must be submitted to journals that have a Wellcome Trust compliant publishing policy.

The position statement also includes an expectation that "authors...where possible... retain their copyright" and guarantees funding to cover page processing charges authors may face when working with publishers who support the open access model.

Research Councils (UK)

As of September 2007, 6 of the 7 [Research Councils](#) in the UK had adopted open access mandates. These councils provide a significant portion of publicly funded research in the UK. Sample open access mandates include:

- [Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council \(BBSCR\)](#)
- [Economic & Social Research Council \(ESRC\)](#)
- [Medical Research Council \(MRC\)](#)
- [Natural Environment Research Council \(NERC\)](#)

European Commission:

In the largest government allocation to OA infrastructure in history, the European Commission has

budgeted roughly 50 million pounds for the period 2007-08.

In addition, the following European research funding organizations are among those which have established Open Access mandates or recommendations:

- [European Research Council](#)
- France: [Inserm](#) (Institut national de la santé et de la recherche medicale) – OA required from 2008
- Germany: [Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft](#) (DFG)

Canada:

- The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) announced [a new open access policy](#) that takes effect January 1, 2008. It requires those receiving grant funds from CIHR to “make every effort to ensure” their research articles are made freely available within six months of publication.

Summaries of Research Funders’ Open Access Policies:

- Research funders: [Sherpa’s Juliet database](#)
- Research funders and University OA Policies: [ROARMAP](#)
- Funders of biomedical research: OA policies: from [BioMed Central](#)

More information

- [FAQ](#)
- [Podcasts on Scholarly Publishing & Copyright](#)
- [Recent commentary on open access and scholarly publishing](#)
- [Dispelling Myths about Open Access](#)
- [More on Open Access Initiatives](#)
- [Open Access and Scholarly Monographs](#)
- [MIT Impacts](#)





- Databases
- Journals
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- Services
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- Special Collections
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- Friends of the HSL
- Library News
- Home
- Ask a Librarian

Open Access & Scholarly Communications

The Health Sciences Library supports Open Access, Open Archives, and Open Repositories as methods to encourage the widest possible access to scholarly content.

- Open Access**
Scholarly content made available free of charge to anyone upon publication.
- Open Archives**
Scholarly content in subscription publications made available free of charge after an initial embargo period.
- Open Repositories**
Digital collections of scholarly content on a particular subject or the collected intellectual works of an institution or group of institutions.

What You Can Do

#1 Keep Your Copyrights

- Contact Deborah Gerhardt, UNC Copyright and Scholarly Communications Director
- UNC Journal Author's Agreement
- Copyright Resources for Authors (SPARC)

#2 Publish in Open Access Journals

- Funding Supports Open Access Fees
 - ▶ Get Application for UNC-CH Funding
- BioMed Central
Our institutional membership, effective until Feb 2008, covers article processing fees for UNC-Chapel Hill authors.
- Public Library of Science
Our institutional membership currently covers 15% of UNC-Chapel Hill author's fees.
- Directory of Open Access Journals

#3 Deposit Your Work in a Repository

- PubMed Central
Author Manuscripts and NIH Public Access Policy
- OpenDoar
Provides a quality-assured listing of open access repositories around the world.



Sign the Petition for Public Access to Publicly Funded Research in the United States.

If you are a researcher whose work is funded by the federal government, your signature is especially important since it shows that you want your work to be shared and used.

The Alliance for Taxpayer Access

UNC Activities

- Publishing Choices: Know Your Rights and Expand Your Impact. With Heather Joseph, Executive Director of SPARC. View video of Heather Joseph's presentation at UNC, April 2007.
- Reading the Fine Print. Chronicle article by UNC's Deborah Gerhardt on negotiating publication contracts.
- Organizing the World's Organization: Google's Vision for the 21st Century. View video of Craig Silverstein's presentation at UNC, October 2006.
- UNC-CH Authored Articles in Open Access Journals (PubMed search)
- Scholarly Communications in a Digital World: A Convocation (January 27-28, 2005)
- UNC-Chapel Hill Scholarly Communications Working Group
- CRADLe - Center for Research and Development of Digital Libraries

About Open Access

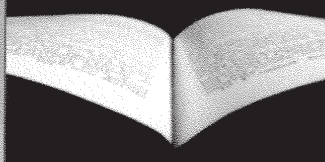
- Open Access (Create Change)
- Open Access - A Primer (Funk)
- 2005 Survey of Journal Author Behavior (Rowlands & Nicholas)
- "Impact Factor" Revisited (Dong, Loh & Mondry)

Learn More

- Six things that researchers need to know about open access (Suber)
- Open Access News Blog (Suber)
- Open Access Citation Impact Bibliography (OpCit Project)
- Scholarly Electronic Publishing Bibliography (Bailey)

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SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION AND OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

Proposals and Projects To Transform the System

Initiatives
Implementations

Initiatives

Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)
<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/index.shtml>

- Advocates open access for the scientific and scholarly research texts that authors give to publishers and readers without asking for any kind of royalty or payment
- Only concerns access to future research literature
- Focus is on peer-reviewed research literature
- Author consent (relinquishing payment, not intellectual property rights, i.e., not placing in the public domain)

BOAI defines "open access" as the free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)
<http://www.ari.org/sparc/>

- SPARC®, is an alliance of universities, research libraries, and organizations built as a constructive response to market dysfunctions in the scholarly communication system. SPARC serves as a catalyst for action, helping to create systems that expand information dissemination and use in a networked digital environment while responding to the needs of academe.
- Goal is to foster competition in scientific communication by facilitating cost-conscious, high-quality journals to compete head-to-head with existing high-cost journals.
- SPARC Open Access Newsletter
<http://www.ari.org/sparc/soa/index.html>

Public Library of Science (PloS)
<http://www.plos.org/>

- A nonprofit organization of scientists "committed to making the world's scientific and medical research freely accessible to scientists and the public around the world."
- Goal to open the doors to the world's library of scientific knowledge by giving any scientist, physician, patient, or student - anywhere in the world - unlimited access to the latest scientific research.
- Publishes several open access journals. All works are open access, i.e., immediately available without cost to anyone to use subject only to the condition that the original authorship is properly attributed. Copyright is retained by the author.

<http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/scc/scomm/proposals.html>

- Publications fees (payable by author, institution, or funding agency) are \$1500 per article; discounts are available with institutional memberships.

**Washington D.C. Principles For Free Access to Science
A Statement from Not-for-Profit Publishers**

<http://www.dcpinciples.org/statement.htm>

The **DC Principles** outlines the commitment of not-for-profit publishers to work in partnership with scholarly communities such as libraries to "ensure that these communities are sustained, science is advanced, research meets the highest standards and patient care is enhanced with accurate and timely information." The **DC Principles** provide what has been called the needed "middle ground" in the increasingly heated debate between those who advocate immediate unfettered online access to medical and scientific research findings and advocates of the current journal publishing system.

[return to top]

Implementations

"Open Access" Models

PubMed Central (PMC) (<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>)

- The U.S. National Library of Medicine's digital archive of life sciences journal literature
- An e-print initiative providing free, unrestricted online access to the full text of life science research articles
- Not a journal publisher
- Copyright remains with the journal or author

BioMed Central (BMC) (<http://www.biomedcentral.com>)

- 50 online, peer reviewed journals in biology and medicine Independent, commercial publishing house
- Free access
- Authors retain copyright
- Funded by author fees or institutional membership
- Pricing model: base article processing charge of \$525 per article multiplied by the number of articles published by authors affiliated with an institution in BioMed Journals during the previous 12 months
- TRLN Letter to BioMed Central ([http://www.trln.org/BioMed Central letter.pdf](http://www.trln.org/BioMed%20Central%20letter.pdf))

Public Library of Science (PloS) (<http://www.plos.org>)

- Not just an initiative (see above); publishes several highly regarded open access journals
- Treats cost of publishing as the final integral step in the funding of a research project

Public Access to NIH-Funded Research

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is now promoting open access to research it funds. For research funded by NIH; electronic versions of all scholarly publications resulting from the research must be deposited into PubMed as soon as possible, but no later than 12 months after official publication. This policy is weaker than the original proposal that called for deposit in six months, it is a step in the right direction.

National Institutes of Health, "Policy on Enhancing Public Access to Archived Publications Resulting from NIH-Funded Research" 

More information on public access from the NIH

[return to top]

"Cost-Effective" Subscription Access Models

BioOne (<http://www.bioone.org>)

- Biological, ecological, and environmental science journals
- Full text offered
- Small societies and non-commercial publishers
- American Institute of Biological Sciences, SPARC, University of Kansas, Greater Western Library Alliance & Allen Press

Highwire Press (<http://highwire.stanford.edu>)

- Division of the Stanford University Libraries
- Online versions of high-impact, peer-reviewed journals (355) with a focus on STM
- Hosts largest repository of free full-text life sciences articles in the world (some parts of Highwire are free; others are not or provide delayed access)
- Available through institutional and individual subscriptions

Repositories

Repositories containing scholarly output are included in the open access movement, along with open access journals. Models of institution- and discipline-based content have been developed.

[\[return to top\]](#)

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Open Access: A Primer

What is Open Access?

Open access journals are journals that use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access.

What is a repository?

A repository is a place where scholars can deposit digital content they have created. These open access repositories accept all types of scholarly materials, including pre-publication materials, journals and peer-reviewed series, seminar series papers, post-prints, and more. Repositories ensure the dissemination and preservation of that content in way that a departmental or faculty website cannot.

[University of California's e-Scholarship Repository](#)

[The Ohio State University's Knowledge Bank.](#)

Where can I find open access journal titles?

- [Full Text Journals in Chemistry](#)
- [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
- [Public Library of Science](#)
 - [PLOS Biology](#)
 - [PLOS Computational Biology](#)
 - [PLOS Genetics](#)
 - [PLOS Medicine](#)
 - [PLOS Pathogens](#)
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 - [Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine](#)
 - [Biological Knowledge](#)
 - [Biology Direct](#)
 - [Diagnostic Pathology](#)
 - [International Breastfeeding Journal](#)
 - [Journal of Biomedical Discovery and Collaboration](#)
 - [Philosophy, Ethics, and Humanities in Medicine](#)
 - [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
 - [Synthetic and Systems Biology](#)
- [American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology \(ASBMB\)](#)
 - [Journal of Biological Chemistry](#)

CNN Science & Space
Science News
Science Daily

- [Journal of Lipid Research](#)
- [Molecular & Cellular Proteomics](#)
- Institute for Condensed Matter Physics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
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- Libertas Academica
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 - [Evolutionary Bioinformatics Online \(EBO\)](#)
- The Japan Society of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry
 - [Journal of Histochemistry & Cytochemistry](#)
 - [Acta Histochemica et Cytochemica](#)
- [National Institute of Standards and Technology](#)
 - [Journal of Physical & Chemical Reference Data](#) Fulltext v1-27 (1972-1998) [free]
- Library Publishing Media
 - [Journal of RNAi and Gene Silencing](#)
- The Federation of European Biochemical Societies
 - [European Journal of Biochemistry](#) Fulltext v1-271 (1967-2004) 12 month moving wall
 - [FEBS Journal](#) (Fulltext v272+ (2005+) 12 month moving wall) review articles only
- [Science Direct](#)
 - [FEBS Letters](#) (Fulltext v1+ (1968+) 12 month moving wall)

Please send any comments or suggestions to: [SEL Page Master](#)

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Scholarly Communications Issues

Scholarly communications involve complex dynamics among intellectual property, the economics of publishing, technological developments, legislative action, and the academic culture for research, publication, promotion, and tenure. A number of factors, especially the increasing commercialization of scholarly publishing and dramatic increases in journal costs, have decreased scholars' access to essential research resources all over the world. Each year fewer scholarly publications are available to scholars worldwide. Universities are acquiring a smaller portion of available journals and monographs, even though the production of scholarly information is growing exponentially. Faculty members publish articles that universities buy back at premium prices.

Administrators, scholars and librarians are pursuing options for "reclaiming" the research produced in the academy. National information associations, scholarly societies, librarians, and researchers are experimenting with alternatives to make scholarly research easily accessible to scholars, their students, and to the world at large. Their efforts are resulting in the emergence of systems for collecting and disseminating peer-reviewed articles online and growth in personal web sites that contain faculty publications. Libraries are becoming scholarly publishers. Universities are creating digital repositories of the intellectual work of their faculty and students. The following links connect to associations, projects, and visions illustrative of sharing scholarly communications for the common good.

[UT Scholarly Communications Committee](#)

[UT Blog: Scholarly Communication Issues @ the UT Libraries](#)

Associations

[Association of Research Libraries Office of Scholarly Communications](#)

[Council on Library and Information Resources](#)

[Digital Library Federation](#)

Raising Awareness

[Changing Scholarly Publishing: A Guide for Graduate Students \(brochure\)](#)

[Scholars Under Siege: Changing our Scholarly Publishing Culture \(brochure\)](#)

[ARL Brochures](#)

[The Book & the Scholar: Celebrating the Year of the University Press](#)

[Talking Points for Discussions with Faculty and Graduate Students](#)

[University of Tennessee Faculty Senate Scholarly Publishing Resolution, May 1, 2006](#)

[Cornell University Library Issues in Scholarly Communication](#)

[Scholarly Communication: Academic Values and Sustainable Models \(UC Berkeley Center for Studies in Higher Education\)](#)

[Libraries & Scholarly Communication \(University of California Libraries\)](#)

[Off the Page and Onto the Web...Essays on Scholarly Publishing @ UT](#)

[Scholarly Communications \(Boston College Libraries\)](#)

[Scholarly Publishing & The Common Good: Changing our Culture \(University of Tennessee symposium\)](#)

Intellectual Property

[Copyright Information for University of Tennessee Faculty](#)

[University of Tennessee Office of the General Counsel](#)

[Know Your Copyrights \(Association of Research Libraries\)New!](#)

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[University of Minnesota Copyright Information and Education](#)

[The University of Texas Office of the General Counsel](#)

[North Carolina State University Scholarly Communication Center](#)

Open Access

[Framing the Issue: Open Access](#)

[Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)

[Directory of Open Access Journals](#)

[Open Access News \(Blog edited by Peter Suber\)](#)

Tools for Open Access Publishing

[BOAI Open Access Journal Guides](#)

[Open Journal Systems \(free software for journal management and publishing\)](#)

Scholarly Communications at WSU

The current model of scholarly communication is not sustainable. Libraries and their parent institutions are unable to support the increasing volume and rising costs of scholarly resources. As a result, libraries have no choice but to cancel some journal subscriptions and reduce book purchases as well. The causes of this are many and the solutions are complex. The Libraries at WSU have taken several steps ensure that our clients continue to have access to the resources they need.

[How are the WSU Libraries responding to the rising cost of journals?](#)


[How are the WSU Libraries facilitating use of open access journals?](#)

[How are the WSU Libraries supporting open access publishing?](#)

[How are the WSU Libraries preserving access to scholarly literature?](#)

[How are the libraries preserving access to WSU's intellectual and cultural output?](#)

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Open Access Journals: an overview

This page points to a variety of resources to help explain and update the status of the Open Access journal initiative.

Our definition of open access is: freely available immediate access to published peer reviewed research articles.

The Open Access journal initiative offers a new model for supporting peer review and distribution of scholarly information. The basic plan is to provide free access to published peer-reviewed research articles. This may be immediate access, or articles may be available only after an embargo period. The embargo is often placed by the publisher in order to guarantee subscriptions revenue to cover infrastructure costs (peer review coordination, editing, archiving, etc.)

An alternative to subscription revenue is the introduction of direct or indirect author page charges. A number of granting agencies are now supporting or encouraging the use of grant funds to provide immediate Open Access articles. This author or institutional article fee model is being explored and it is too soon to determine if such a pricing model will be viable on a large scale. For libraries, a model in which annual fees are based upon unpredictable annual production is rather difficult to budget.


There are a number of sites that provide information about this controversial topic:

1. [Yale Science Libraries' OA news page](#),
2. [Yale Libraries' Future of Scholarly Publishing Forum site](#),
3. [Forum: Scholarly Publishing Resources list](#)
4. [OA description page](#) (Director's opinion page),
5. [Open Access: User benefits and concerns](#) (Director's presentation outline)

Other resources about Open Access may found as links on our [Yale SciLib Possible Journal Cost Solutions and Enhancements](#) page.

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