



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

UNIVERSITY SENATE

1100 Marie Mount Hall
College Park, Maryland 20742-7541
301.405.5805 TEL 301.405.5749 FAX
<http://www.senate.umd.edu>

June 16, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Adele Berlin
Chair, University Senate

FROM: William Adams
Chair, Senate Faculty Affairs Committee

SUBJECT: Report on Online Journals and Subscription Pricing
(Senate Document Number 03-04-25)

On July 15, 2004, the Faculty Affairs Committee was charged by the University Senate to consider issues affecting our faculty's research raised by Dean Lowry's memorandum of May 5, 2004. In his memorandum Dean Lowry asked for Senate support of the UM Libraries actions to pursue reasonable price models in its negotiations with publishers and in its efforts to manage its budget responsibly by exercising its right to cancel unneeded titles, and also to work with the faculty to encourage them to assist in changing the fundamental structure of the system of scholarly publishing. Dean Lowry also asked that the Senate support other ways to improve the system of scholarly communication such as open access publishing initiatives, institutional repositories, and APT committees' affording appropriate recognition of the quality of scholarship disseminated via open access publishing.

Dean Lowry made the argument that this support is in the best interest of the higher education system and the research enterprise because by strategically promoting open access to as much scholarly work as possible, we undermine the ability of monopolistic publishers to limit access to scholarly content. The FAC was asked to address the following:

- Does the committee want to recommend a course of action or articulate a position in the face of radical change in scholarly publishing?
- What is the value of open access publication in keeping costs down and improving scholarly communication? Are such arrangements our future and do they answer the needs of established scholars and scientists?
- Will articles published in institutional repositories, such as that offered by the UM Libraries, ever be recognized equivalents to those in standard journals? Should APT Committees accept such publications from candidates for promotion?
- Can journals of professional societies play a significant role in counteracting firms like Elsevier that operate to make huge profits? What can faculty do to

support these societies who function to further scholarly knowledge, not to gouge universities and their libraries?

The Faculty Affairs Committee has discussed and considered these broad and important issues. It has found that open access to the scholarly literature is vital to the continued success of the research enterprise and effective teaching and learning at the University of Maryland. We corroborate Dean Lowry's memorandum that the health of the scholarly communication system has been threatened by a variety of pricing practices implemented by a proportionately small segment of the publishing community. At the same time, opportunities to advance the most basic mission of the scholarly communication system have emerged with the development of advanced networking technologies and electronic publishing. These have allowed the development of a variety of open and low cost alternatives to many high cost, limited access publishing venues. These technologies offer a rare opportunity to transform, expand and accelerate the free flow of scholarly knowledge.

The UM Library has brought to the Senate's attention an alarming trend in the business of scholarly publication that may have a significant impact on the realization of the University community's goals. The changes taking place go well beyond the problem of upgrading the information technology infrastructure at the Library or negotiating more equitable contracts with publishers. The transformation has both institutional and structural implications for the entire University community. The Faculty Affairs Committee suggests the courses of action, recommended in the attached report, in the face of radical change in scholarly publishing to support new opportunities in open access and articulate a position on specific remedies within the current publication framework.

A Resolution Addressing the Crisis Facing Peer Reviewed Publication
The Faculty Affairs Committee
University Senate
University of Maryland

Peer reviewed academic publication is undergoing a dramatic transformation. The changes are most apparent to the library because of their impact on the cost of maintaining collection quality and size. The scope of the problem, however, has much broader implications to the University because the mounting costs of scholarly publication undermine broad access to the results of scholarship.

Inflation in journal subscription costs has greatly exceeded the general inflation rate with the consequence that research library journal collections are either shrinking or at best maintaining their size. Despite regular budget increases and often drastic reductions in various forms of collection building, research library collections cannot keep up¹. While collections stagnate or shrink, many commercial publishers post enviable profits and some scholarly societies even provide substantial subsidies to non-publishing activities out of the revenues from their publishing programs.

Commercial academic publishing has undergone a spate of acquisitions, consolidations, and mergers. Unfortunately some of the marketing and business practices that have grown from this trend conflict with the best interest of healthy collegial communication. The result is that the publication process is at risk of being distorted for the economic gain of commercial enterprise without apparent regard for the intellectual value of the product.

The problem of maintaining peer reviewed publication as the primary venue for scholarly discourse becomes even more complex because these business practices are intertwined with the implementation of new media technologies. Those technologies could lead journal publication down two different paths: One offers a rare opportunity to expand and accelerate the free flow of scholarly knowledge while the other could result in increased control and limitations on its dissemination.

Regardless of the outcome, the changes taking place right now will go well beyond the problem of upgrading the information technology infrastructure at the library or negotiating more equitable contracts with publishers. The transformation has both institutional and structural implications for the entire University community.

Addressing the Problem on several fronts

Task group to examine peer review

The Senate recommends the creation of a task group made up of representatives from all affected constituencies, including junior and senior faculty, library faculty, and information technology staff (graduate students, university administration) to examine what state of the art peer review out to, or can be.

¹ In North America, research libraries spent 227% more on journals in 2002 than in 1986 while the Consumer Price Index went up 64% during the same period.

The library has brought to the Senate's attention an alarming trend in the business of scholarly publication that may have a significant impact on the realization of the University community's goals of open access. The role of the task group described here is to suggest remedies within the current publication framework and to consider new opportunities in the area of emerging technologies such as open source publication.

Take steps within the current system including:

Modification of copyright agreements: The copyright practices of publishers of peer reviewed work have rarely been to the author's advantage. The practice of signing away rights with no compensation or exemptions for beneficial uses to support research and teaching becomes especially problematic in the context of new electronic storage technologies. While these technologies enable the dissemination of information at little or no cost, authors may find they have literally signed away the right to do so. Authors can consider appending publishers' standard copyright forms. The University should examine and propagate concrete mechanisms, through the library or elsewhere, to help authors understand and modify the contracts [or "agreements if you prefer] publishers routinely offer scholars prior to publication.

Proactive engagement by senior faculty: Senior tenured faculty can reduce their support for journals or publishers whose practices are inconsistent with the health of scholarly communication, such as employing restrictive copyright agreements, or imposing unreasonable pricing structures. Action could include making a publisher's copyright policy a factor in submission decisions, or resigning from editorial posts associated with such journals. Faculty also can consider these issues when they make decisions about taking part as editorial board members and as ad hoc reviewers.

Support alternatives in the area of emerging technologies include:

Careful examination of open access publication: New technologies have opened the door to new venues for publication, sometimes called "open access publication." Because the term has been used to describe so many different forms of electronic publication each should be evaluated as a means to provide a viable alternative to the current publication process. Despite some publisher's claims to the contrary, there is no special reason why the peer review process is inexorably bound to a particular technology or business model. New technologies may offer alternative publication platforms that allow authors to retain more control over their work while remaining within the framework of rigorous peer review. Because the nascent area of open access is still far from maturity it is especially important that the University actively examine, evaluate, and contribute to its growth.

The key to acceptance of open access publishing as the equivalent of peer reviewed publishing in journals is linked directly to their value in making tenure and promotions decisions. The mere fact that work may appear on one particular medium and not another ought not bias content assessment if a case can be made that their content is of equal or greater quality than that generated by traditional peer review journals.

Further, departments, schools, and colleges can reward efforts by faculty, staff, and students to start or support open access as it provides sustainable models for scholarly communication.

Promotion of electronic repository use: Even if faculty choose to publish in limited access ventures they should consider submitting to publications which allow simultaneous deposit of published work into open repositories. They also may need to negotiate with their publishers to retain the right to deposit their work into such repositories. The Digital Repository for the University of Maryland (DRUM) is an example of how the library has already acted to put information technology at the disposal of scholars for the publication of their work with virtually no direct overhead to them.

Promotion of Unlimited Access to Public Research: The University ought to encourage free access and timely publication of *all* publicly funded research. An example of such an effort is the plan by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to make research articles supported by its funding available to the public free of charge in PubMed Central, a database widely available at the libraries of research institutions. The move by NIH has attracted national attention and stimulated discussion of the importance of broad access that goes well beyond the scope of the scholarly community.

Both technological and business practice changes in traditional peer reviewed publications, and challenges associated with them, warrant special attention because of their unique role in setting the standard for academic excellence. This is true in virtually any area of intellectual endeavor at the University. However, current changes in the landscape of academic publishing have the potential to inhibit broad access to the current scholarly literature. The challenge to the University is to take a leadership role in determining the shape of new world of scholarly information.

Report on Journal Subscriptions
The Faculty Affairs Committee
University Senate
University of Maryland

Scholarly communication is undergoing a dramatic transformation. The changes are most apparent to the library because of their impact on the cost of maintaining collection quality and size. The scope of the problem, however, has much broader implications to the University because the mounting costs of scholarly publication undermine broad access to the results of scholarship.

Inflation in journal subscription costs has greatly exceeded the general inflation rate with the consequence that research library journal collections are either shrinking or at best maintaining their size. Despite regular budget increases and often drastic reductions in various forms of collection building, research library collections cannot keep up¹. While collections stagnate or shrink, many commercial publishers post enviable profits and some scholarly societies even provide substantial subsidies to non-publishing activities out of the revenues from their publishing programs.

Commercial academic publishing has undergone a spate of acquisitions, consolidations, and mergers. Unfortunately some of the marketing and business practices that have grown from this trend conflict with the best interest of healthy collegial communication. The result is that the publication process is at risk of being distorted because commercial considerations often overshadow the intellectual goals of the product.

The problem of maintaining peer reviewed publication as the primary venue for scholarly discourse becomes even more complex because these business practices are intertwined with the implementation of new media technologies. Those technologies could lead journal publication down two different paths: One offers a rare opportunity to expand and accelerate the free flow of scholarly knowledge while the other could result in control and limitations on its dissemination.

Regardless of the outcome, the changes taking place right now will go well beyond the problem of upgrading the information technology infrastructure at the library or negotiating more equitable contracts with publishers. The transformation has both institutional and structural implications for the entire University community.

The Faculty Affairs Committee (FAC) has discussed and considered these broad and important issues. Its basic premise is that open access to the scholarly literature is vital to the continued success of the research enterprise and effective teaching and learning at the University of Maryland. We feel that the health of the scholarly communication system has been threatened by a variety of pricing practices implemented by a proportionately small segment of the publishing community. At the same time, opportunities to advance the most basic mission of the scholarly communication system have emerged with the

¹ In North America, research libraries spent 227% more on journals in 2002 than in 1986 while the Consumer Price Index went up 64% during the same period.

development of advanced networking technologies and electronic publishing. These have allowed the development of a variety of open and low cost alternatives to many high cost, limited access publishing venues. These technologies offer a rare opportunity to transform, expand and accelerate the free flow of scholarly knowledge.

The FAC found that the copyright practices of publishers of peer reviewed scholarship have rarely been to the author's advantage. The practice of signing away rights with no compensation or exemptions for beneficial uses to support research and teaching commonly happens. Authors may find they have literally signed away the right to disseminate the work via open access venues.

The UM Library has brought to the Senate's attention this alarming trend in the business of scholarly communication that may have a significant impact on the realization of the University community's goals. The changes taking place go well beyond the problem of upgrading the information technology infrastructure at the Library or negotiating more equitable contracts with publishers. The transformation has both institutional and structural implications for the entire University community. The Faculty Affairs Committee suggests the following recommended courses of action in the face of radical change in scholarly publishing to support new opportunities in open access and articulate a position on specific remedies within the current publication framework.

Recommended Strategies to Change the Current Publication Framework

The FAC recommends that senior faculty be proactively engaged in changing the fundamental structure of the system of scholarly publishing. The FAC encourages senior tenured faculty to consider reducing their support for journals or publishers whose practices are inconsistent with the health of scholarly communication, such as imposing unreasonable pricing structures or employing restrictive copyright agreements. Senior faculty are encouraged to make a publisher's copyright policy a factor in submission decisions and encouraged to consider resignation from editorial posts associated with such journals. Tenured faculty are also encouraged to consider these issues when they make decisions about taking part as editorial board members and as ad hoc reviewers. Senior faculty are encouraged to consider proactively engaging professional societies to take a significant role in counteracting commercial publishers via publication committee and editorial board memberships.

Furthermore, the FAC recommends that the Senate should help to undermine the ability of publishers to limit access to scholarly content by formally mandating that the UM Library pursue reasonable price models in its negotiations with publishers and manage its budget responsibly by exercising its right to cancel unneeded titles.

Also, it is the FAC's position that departments, schools, and colleges should reward efforts by faculty, staff, and students to start or support open access as it provides sustainable models for scholarly communication.

Recommended Strategy to Control Intellectual Property in the Current Publication Framework

It is the FAC's position that authors should understand and considering modifying publishers' standard copyright forms that are routinely offered to scholars prior to publication. To ensure that authors have all the necessary rights, the FAC recommends that the Senate encourage authors make use of the author's addendum available at www.arl.org/sparc/author/docs/authorsaddendum2_1.pdf. This addendum ensures the right to deposit work in PubMed Central, an institutional repository, or another non-commercial repository.

Recommended Actions in Support of Open Access

The FAC found that much of open access publishing, such as PLOS and PubMed Central, is peer reviewed. Other open access publishing, including some materials disseminated through institutional repositories, can also be peer reviewed. Open access publishing venues that incorporate peer review, should receive an unbiased assessment whenever publications of faculty are evaluated. Therefore, scholarly works published in these venues present no treatment different from traditional publication.

An important value of open access publishing is keeping costs down and improving scholarly communication. On February 3, 2005, the National Institutes of Health issued the NIH Public Access Policy that requests all NIH-funded investigators submit to PubMed Central an electronic version of the author's final manuscript, upon acceptance for publication. Public comments largely supported the policy noting that it provides equal and timely access to all via the Internet. Support was expressed for the policy given the concerns about the high and rising cost of subscriptions to scholarly journals, especially in the areas of science, technology, and medicine. Many scientists commented that it would improve the visibility of their work. A large number of comments suggested that publicly-funded research publications should be made accessible to the public in full-text version in a timely manner.

The FAC concluded that such arrangements are our future and that they answer the needs of established scholars and scientists. Thus we recommend Senate endorsement of the NIH policy and the Dean of the Library's request to deposit these and other works into PubMed Central and that these and any works not eligible for deposit in PubMed Central be deposited into DRUM (www.lib.umd.edu/CLMD/INSTREP/Deansmemo.html). We further recommend that NIH's request be strongly recommended to all NIH-funded investigators employed by the University of Maryland.

Recommended Actions in Support of Institutional Repositories

The Digital Repository for the University of Maryland (DRUM) is provided by the University Libraries to put information technology at the disposal of scholars to increase the accessibility and preservation of their work with virtually no direct overhead to them (drum.umd.edu/dspace/index.jsp).

Even if faculty choose to publish in limited access venues they should consider submitting to publications which allow simultaneous deposit of published work into open

access or institutional repositories. Faculty may need to negotiate with their publishers to retain the right to deposit their work into such repositories (see above for copyright modification models).

Thus the FAC recommends that the Senate endorse the Dean of the Library's request for faculty to deposit all scholarly works into DRUM, see (www.lib.umd.edu/CLMD/INSTREP/Deansmemo.html).



▶ [Dean of Libraries Memo to Campus Faculty](#)

▶ [Joint Statement on NIH Proposal for Open Access Posting of Funded Research](#)

▶ [NIH Public Access Policy: Answers to Commonly Asked Questions](#)

▶ [Crisis in Scholarly Communication Homepage](#)

▶ [NIH Public Access Policy at NIH](#)

▶ [Submission Info from NIH](#)

MEMO FROM THE DEAN OF LIBRARIES

To: UM Faculty Researchers

From: Charles Lowry, Dean of Libraries

Re: Implementing the NIH Public Access Policy

Date: March 31, 2005

On February 3, 2005, the National Institutes of Health issued its "Policy on Enhancing Public Access to Archived Publications Resulting from NIH-Funded Research" (known as the NIH Public Access Policy). The policy requests that beginning May 2, 2005, all NIH-funded investigators submit to PubMed Central (PMC) an electronic version of the author's final manuscript, upon acceptance for publication. This policy applies to any journal articles resulting from research supported in whole or in part with direct costs from NIH. The manuscript is defined as the final version accepted for journal publication and includes all modifications from the publishing peer review process.

The NIH sees this policy as a mechanism to help them not only monitor and archive the output of research funded by NIH, but also ensure the availability of research results for the benefit of the public, health care providers, educators, and scientists.

For more information about the new policy, please see <http://www.lib.umd.edu/CLMD/INSTREP/NIHfaq.html>
<http://www.nih.gov/about/publicaccess/index.htm>

As this policy is implemented, we encourage you to:

- Publish your papers in open-access journals that already deposit their papers in PMC and make them immediately and freely available (check at <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/front-page/fp.fcgi>),
- Deposit these and other works into DRUM, the University of Maryland's institutional repository (<http://www.lib.umd.edu/drum/index.jsp>)
- If you publish in non open-access journals, deposit your manuscripts in PMC and exercise your right to stipulate that they be posted online immediately upon publication.

Background

This is an important policy to ensure that the research supported by NIH is widely accessible to the broadest possible audience. It applies only to peer-reviewed journal

articles on NIH-funded research – not to letters to the editor, editorials, or other submitted materials – and NIH is strongly encouraging deposit to PMC as a means of preserving research findings. PubMed Central (PMC) is a proven, reliable digital repository (<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/>), however NIH does not expect PMC to be the only repository for NIH-funded research.

The policy is not a requirement, but a request. Nevertheless, NIH strongly encourages early deposit, which has several advantages for researchers. By choosing to submit the final peer-reviewed manuscript to PMC, the NIH investigator will:

- o Fulfill grant progress reporting requirements by substituting deposit for submission of paper copies of articles;
- o Support NIH in its effort to preserve and archive research findings;
- o Ensure that the article is available in PMC to be cross-indexed to other federally supported databases, such as GenBank; and
- o Heighten the visibility of the research and enhance the likelihood of early and increased citation.

The policy states that authors can determine the time of release of the article to PMC – from immediately to 12 months after publication in a journal, but we encourage deposit at the earliest date possible.

In developing the policy, NIH took the concerns of all stakeholders into account and balanced the interests of the public, the research community, and publishers. The policy does not mandate how and where to publish research articles, nor does it change the ability of researchers or publishers to assert copyright. Authors will need to take the following easy and practical steps:

- o Specify (if necessary) in the publisher's copyright transfer agreement or comparable document that the author retains the right to make the article available in open-access digital repositories (NIH has suggested the following language: "Journal acknowledges that Author retains the right to provide a copy of the final manuscript to NIH upon acceptance for Journal publication or thereafter, for public archiving in PubMed Central as soon as possible after publication by Journal.")
- o Deposit in PMC the manuscript plus any supporting files and indicate the desired public release date.

NIH will provide a secure Web site for depositing the manuscripts and information will be provided at <http://nihms.nih.gov>.

To ensure you have all the necessary rights, you can make use of the author's addendum available at

http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/docs/AuthorsAddendum2_1.pdf.

The author's addendum ensures your right to deposit your work in PMC, an institutional repository, or another non-commercial repository.

For more information about the NIH policy, please contact drum-help@umd.edu.

© 2006 University Libraries. University of Maryland. College Park, MD 20742-7011, (301) 405-0800
Last modified: August 05, 2008

[Send us your comments](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)



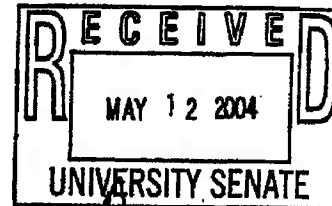
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF LIBRARIES

03-04-25

6131 McKeldin Library
College Park, Maryland 20742-7011
301.405.9127 TEL 301.314.9408 FAX

May 3, 2004



MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Joel Cohen
Chair, University Senate

FR: Dr. Charles B. Lowry
Dean of Libraries

Dr. William Jacobs
Chair, University Library Council

RE: Reed-Elsevier Negotiations/Open Access Publishing

The University Library Council and the University Libraries support Dr. Jacobs' suggestion that the University Senate consider taking action with regard to the recent Elsevier negotiations and more broadly with regard to open access publishing.

However, we would like to offer some clarification of the recent Reed-Elsevier negotiations as there appears to be some misunderstanding of the role of the University of Maryland in the negotiating process. The pricing models offered by Reed Elsevier created a situation where we were forced to pay more per title to retain the freedom to cancel titles and manage our spending on their products or lock into our current subscriptions with regular price increases for multiyear contracts. The offer was essentially the same for all USM consortium members. While the University of Maryland ultimately brokered a deal where individual consortium members retained the full freedom to choose between these models campus by campus (Elsevier originally wanted to insist that we all move together), this is obviously a very limited improvement. It is especially troubling that Dr. Jacobs seems to have received the impression that the University of Maryland Baltimore somehow was injured by the University of Maryland's local decision to opt out of the no-cancellation, shared access collection. This decision, in fact, did not restrict the availability of shared access to our subscriptions to our consortial partners - provided they were willing to pay at Elsevier's terms. Some consortium members chose to accept Elsevier's terms for continuing access to the pooled holdings of the campuses (including UM's subscriptions), while others did not. It is also troubling to observe that such misinformation disguises the true source of our problems. Consortium members are pitted against each other rather than uniting to rein in the company that leverages its monopoly powers to the full in its pricing policies.

Dr. Joel Cohen
May 3, 2004
Page 2

In addition, it is also important to remember that Elsevier is not the sole source of problems in the scholarly publishing system. Other companies employ similar pricing strategies. To quote from the memo Provost Destler sent to faculty on February 20, 2004:

While some commercial publishers of science and technical journals have reported profits on the order of 40% and enjoyed enviable assessments by market analysts, the scholarly community has found itself increasingly unable to afford the broad distribution and deep collections required by the research enterprise. The Association of Research Libraries has documented that over the past fifteen years even the largest research libraries have increased serial spending by 227% but have been able to afford to subscribe to fewer titles now than in 1986. Our faculty typically give their intellectual property to publishers that frequently offer a shrinking subscription base. In some cases their own institutions cannot afford the journals they are supporting with their unpaid labor as editors and reviewers.

The Libraries would appreciate the support of the Senate in its actions to pursue reasonable price models in its negotiations with publishers and in its efforts to manage its budget responsibly by exercising its right to cancel unneeded titles.

It would also appreciate the Senate's support in its efforts to work with faculty to encourage them to assist in changing the fundamental structure of the system of scholarly publishing. Many of our faculty are editors or play other leadership roles in decision-making regarding scholarly publications. As authors, they determine which journal titles disseminate the most significant research findings. As the main contributors to the scholarly publishing enterprise, they have the ability to exercise great influence on the system from within as research libraries strive to influence it from without.

There are other ways that the campus can work to improve the system of scholarly communication. Earlier this year, the University Libraries purchased an institutional membership in the open access publishing project, Public Library of Science (PLOS), which enables faculty to publish in PLOS journals at discounted rates. We are pleased that even more recently, a consorcial membership has been purchased for all USM campuses. Open access publishing initiatives like PLOS strive to make the products of the scholarly enterprise freely available in a manner appropriate to their nature as public goods (see <http://www.plos.org>).

Dr. Joel Cohen
May 3, 2004
Page 3

Institutional repositories represent a parallel approach to open access publishing. Institutional repositories are being pioneered by MIT, the University of California system, and many other research institutions. The UM Libraries are developing an institutional repository that should be available for faculty use in the Fall of 2004. The Digital Repository for the University of Maryland (DRUM) will provide faculty with a vehicle for depositing, distributing, and preserving the results of their scholarship—whether those are documents, software, datasets, images, or some other form of digital work. By promoting open access to as much scholarly work as possible, we undermine the ability of monopolistic publishers to limit access to scholarly content. We are, in fact, using the D-Space software platform developed at MIT in partnership with Hewlett Packard to support DRUM.

As Dr. Jacobs rightly emphasizes, the ultimate success of open access publishing will hinge on APT committees affording appropriate recognition of the quality of scholarship disseminated in this way. Much of open access publishing, such as Public Library of Science, is peer reviewed. Other open access publishing, including some materials disseminated through institutional repositories, can also be peer reviewed.

We believe the problems of scholarly communication and the scholarly publishing system strike at the heart of the higher education system and the research enterprise. We encourage the Senate to consider these issues more fully and take appropriate action. We would be happy to discuss these issues more fully with the Senate Executive Committee, if that would be helpful.

cc: Dr. William Destler
University Library Council

Exerpt from Minutes of Library Assembly meeting April 24, 2008

- **Resolution on Open Access and Author Fees (Van Sant)** Pre-work was distributed with the agenda and is attached to these minutes.

Several library staff members attended a recent ARL immersion program on scholarly communication. University Senates at other institutions as well as other UM campus initiatives have passed resolutions to address more participation in open access scholarly publishing ventures. In a reversal to the traditional distribution model which works off subscription fees, in the open access model, the author pays for distribution of work and the research usually appears immediately after acceptance on publicly accessible websites. Authors generally retain copyright to their own work. The resolution (attached) asks that all library faculty support this new initiative model by seeking open access publishing venues whenever possible. Dean Lowry pledges that the Libraries will make every effort to pay for author fees on behalf of library authors whenever possible. By adopting this approach, the Libraries would be setting a model for other campus unit to emulate. While there are few open access LIS publishing venues currently, library faculty are encouraged to explore developing new outlets.

Van Sant made a motion to the LA to accept the resolution as presented. Lauren Brown seconded. A vote was called by the Chair. There was no discussion. The motion was passed unanimously.

Pre-work for Resolution on Open Access and Author Fees (Van Sant)

Open Access and Author Fees

In many disciplines an increasing number of journals are using an "open access" distribution model, lifting access barriers to scholarly information.

Open Access publications can be funded in a number of ways, but essentially OA changes the cost model of publishing from a user fee to a producer fee.

One funding model is referred to as "Author Pays." In this model, instead of a library or an individual paying for a subscription in order to read a given publication, an author would pay to have his or her work distributed by the publisher to the broadest possible audience.

OA publications are disseminated electronically and are available to anyone with Internet access, regardless of the individual's ability to pay for access or regardless of an individual's affiliation with an institution that pays what are increasingly being referred to as the "Toll Access" fees, whether subscription, Interlibrary Loan, or pay per view.

Open Access arose from an international meeting in Budapest in 2001 by the Open Society Institute. This meeting produced The Budapest Open Access Initiative which defines open access as those publications having:

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.

Budapest Open Access Initiative
[<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/boaifaq.htm>]

This original definition has been further refined, amplified and applied. See <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm> for a detailed Open Access Overview.

N.B.:

OA and peer review are **not** mutually exclusive.

Open Access publications allow authors to retain copyrights more liberally than Toll Access publications.

Pre-work for Resolution on Open Access and Author Fees (Van Sant)

Proposed Library Assembly Resolution on Author Fees

Whereas the Libraries' mission is to "provid[e] access to ... scholarly information resources required to meet the education, research and service missions of the University," and

Whereas Open Access lifts many of the access barriers that usually accompany scholarly information resources, and

Whereas the Libraries already recognize the importance of Open Access and the feasibility of the author pays model through maintaining subscriptions or memberships to the Public Library of Science, BioMedCentral, the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* and *Nucleic Acids Research* in order to reduce the author fee rates paid by UM researchers whose work is published in these venues, and

Whereas the Libraries already promote Open Access through the DRUM institutional repository service, and

Whereas the Libraries aim to be "ubiquitous," and

Whereas the Libraries subsidize the scholarly research that its employees conduct and then must purchase back the published products of that research at increasingly high costs, thereby eroding the Libraries' ability to build and maintain its collections, and

Whereas public and government agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), encourage widespread access to the products of sponsored research, and

Whereas scholars routinely lose control of their work by signing away their copyright rights to publishers,

Be it resolved that the Library Assembly urges its members to publish in Open Access outlets and further urges the Dean of Libraries to devote funds to pay Open Access author fees on behalf of library employee authors.