



Open Access 101

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University of Chicago



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“Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.”

Suber, Peter. *Open Access*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2012.



What work is the focus of open access discussions and initiatives?

Work that scholars often create!

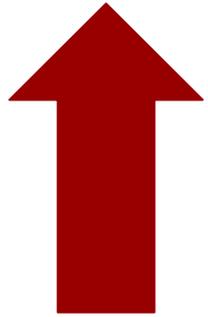
“The literature that should be freely accessible online is that which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment. Primarily, this category encompasses their peer-reviewed journal articles, but it also includes any unreviewed preprints that they might wish to put online for comment or to alert colleagues to important research findings.”

Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002

“Academics, who live in a culture which values the free and easy movement of information (and who edit and referee papers for nothing) have long been uncomfortable bedfellows with commercial publishing companies, which want to maximise profits by charging for access to that information, and who control many (although not all) of the most prestigious scientific journals.”

"The price of information; Scientific publishing." | 4 Feb. 2012, p. 82(US).
Popular Magazines,
[http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A278777957/PPPM?u=chic_rbw&sid=PPPM
&xid=e4803fb1](http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A278777957/PPPM?u=chic_rbw&sid=PPPM&xid=e4803fb1).

Cost barriers and copyright restrictions affect use and access to scholarship



Cost of journal subscriptions



Paywall



**Open Access
Repositories**

**self-archiving;
“Green OA”**

**Open Access
Journals**

“Gold OA”

Vehicles for Open Access

The Benefits of Open Access



Open access scholarship is free for readers, but not free to produce.

“OA journals pay their bills very much the way broadcast television and radio stations do: those with an interest in disseminating the content pay the production costs upfront so that access can be free of charge for everyone with the right equipment. Sometimes this means that journals have a subsidy from the hosting university or professional society. Sometimes it means that journals charge a processing fee on accepted articles, to be paid by the author or the author's sponsor (employer, funding agency).”

Peter Suber, “A Very Brief Introduction to Open Access,” <https://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/brief.htm>

Openness as a spectrum

HowOpenIsIt?

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HowOpenIsIt?

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION OPEN ACCESS POLICY

Print

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is committed to information sharing and transparency. We believe that published research resulting from our funding should be promptly and broadly disseminated. We have adopted an Open Access policy that enables the unrestricted access and reuse of all peer-reviewed published research funded, in whole or in part, by the foundation, including any underlying data sets.

As of January 1, 2015 our Open Access policy will be effective for all new agreements. During a two-year transition period, publishers will be permitted to apply up to a 12 month embargo period on the accessibility of the publication and its underlying data sets. This embargo period will no longer be allowed after January 1, 2017.

Our Open Access policy contains the following elements:

- 1. Publications Are Discoverable and Accessible Online.** Publications will be deposited in a specified repository(s) with proper tagging of metadata.
- 2. Publication Will Be On “Open Access” Terms.** All publications shall be published under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Generic License](#) (CC BY 4.0) or an equivalent license. This will permit all users of the publication to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format and transform and build upon the material, including for any purpose (including commercial) without further permission or fees being required.
- 3. Foundation Will Pay Necessary Fees.** The foundation would pay reasonable fees required by a publisher to effect publication on these terms.
- 4. Publications Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.** All publications shall be available immediately upon their publication, without any embargo period. An embargo period is the period during which the publisher will require a subscription or the payment of a fee to gain access to the publication. We are, however, providing a transition period of up to two years from the effective date of the policy (or until January 1, 2017). During the transition period, the foundation will allow publications in journals that provide up to a 12-month embargo period.
- 5. Data Underlying Published Research Results Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.** The foundation will require that data underlying the published research results be immediately accessible and open. This too is subject to the transition period and a 12-month embargo may be applied.

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[OPEN ACCESS POLICY FAQ](#)

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services



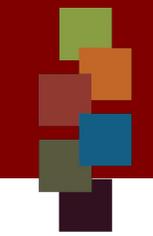
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NIH Public Access Policy Details

The NIH Public Access Policy implements Division F Section 217 of PL 111-8 (Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009). The law states:

The Director of the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") shall require in the current fiscal year and thereafter 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: Provided, that the NIH shall implement the public access policy in a manner consistent with copyright law.



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- Choose journals that support openness
 - Tools: HowOpenIsIt? ; SherpaRomeo
- Negotiate your rights with publishers and retain ability to share your work
 - SPARC Authors Publishing Addendum
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- Assign your work a Creative Commons license
- Make use of the institutional repository, Knowledge@UChicago!

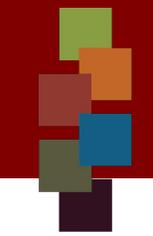
A lens into publishers'
self-archiving policies



SHERPA/ROMEO

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

ROMEIO colour	Archiving policy
<u>green</u>	can archive pre-print <i>and</i> post-print or publisher's version/PDF
<u>blue</u>	can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
<u>yellow</u>	can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
<u>white</u>	archiving not formally supported



How can you advance open access?

- Choose journals that support openness
 - Tools: HowOpenIsIt? ; SherpaRomeo
- Negotiate your rights with publishers and retain ability to share your work
 - SPARC Authors Publishing Addendum
 - BTAA Addendum
- Assign your work a Creative Commons license
- Make use of the institutional repository, Knowledge@UChicago!

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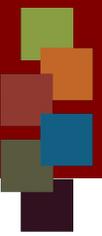


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Open peer review in *Royal Society Open Science*

As a publisher, we encourage authors and referees to opt for open peer review in *Royal Society Open Science*. So what do we mean by open peer review?

Traditional peer review is a relatively private affair, with the referee reports being seen by only a handful of individuals and the name of the referee being seen by even fewer. The move towards transparency in scientific publishing has led to a number of journals adopting a more open model.

On *Royal Society Open Science* we operate the following model. At all points in the peer review process we will encourage referees to sign their reports, thereby disclosing their name to the author. Where authors agree, we will make the editorial process transparent by publishing referee reports, the substantive part of the decision letter after review and the associated author responses, alongside published articles. This will allow readers to better assess the published paper and provide post-publication comments (which will also be published). If the referees have opted to disclose their names, then these will be included alongside the published reports. Referee reports are made public under an open access licence, CC-BY (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

An outline of the possible scenarios is listed below:

Author agrees to open peer review - referee agrees to open peer review

Signed referee report made public

November 2018



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Open Peer Review

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