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Author

Taylor, Anneliese S

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Opening Access for a New Era of Scholarly Publishing. A report of the Access to Continuing Resources Interest Group (ALCTS CRS) Program, American Library Association Annual Conference, Anaheim, June 2012.

Anneliese Taylor, Assistant Director for Scholarly Communications & Collections, University of California, San Francisco Library, San Francisco, CA 94143-0840, anneliese.taylor@ucsf.edu

There has been enormous growth in open access to scholarly resources over the last few years. The three speakers at this event addressed three different methods by which scholarly content is being made open access. Ada Emmett, Scholarly Communications Program Head at the University of Kansas (KU) Libraries' Center for Digital Scholarship, spoke about the implementation of KU's open access policy. Julie Bobay, Associate Dean for Collection Development & Scholarly Communication at Indiana University Libraries, provided an overview of and update on the publication model for the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. And Jim Gilden, Editor, SAGE Open Sales at SAGE Publications, gave a snapshot of SAGE's new open access journal publishing in the social sciences and humanities.

Many academic institutions are adopting open access (OA) policies that stipulate that articles published by faculty and others be deposited in the institution's open access, scholarly repository. University of Kansas (KU) was the first public university in the United States to adopt an OA policy. KU's policy was passed by its faculty senate in 2009 and implementation began in 2010. Implementation is managed through KU Libraries' Center for Digital Scholarship (CDS), and Ada Emmett leads the effort to assist faculty with participation in the OA policy. KU faculty are responsible for supplying copies of their scholarly articles to CDL staff for deposit in KU's OA repository, KU ScholarWorks, though the library offers many services to assist faculty along the way.

Recognizing that faculty are very busy and also resistant to mandates, Emmett and her staff do significant outreach and promotion of the policy in order to build understanding and support and to gain advocates for the policy. Outreach efforts include brown bag lunches, meetings with departments, one-on-one discussions with faculty, progress reports to key university groups, ScholarWorks workshops, and presentations during Open Access Week. CDS staff also offers full-service ScholarWorks submission assistance, consisting of researching publisher policies for all articles published by a faculty member and assisting with deposit of the articles. Another important role the CDS has assumed is consulting with authors concerning their rights with regard to copyright, and assisting authors to retain certain copyrights. Estimates are that close to 40% of KU departments have deposited articles as part of the policy.

Julie Bobay presented on the *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (SEP), an online, continually-updated, peer-reviewed open access resource, founded through Stanford University's Center for the Study of Language and Information (CSLI). SEP is unique both in how it is funded and also because it is the first effort by academics of any discipline to collaboratively write, publish, and maintain scholarly subject material on the web. It went online in 1995 and is now an important reference work in the discipline of philosophy. It includes 1,317 entries by 1,530 authors, and about 25 updates and new entries are added monthly. SEP

averages almost 600,000 entry downloads weekly, and it accounts for 6% of all web traffic to Stanford University, where SEP content is hosted.

Funding for SEP has gone through several stages. Initial funding for the proof of concept in 1995 came from a CSLI grant. From 1998-2005, SEP received grants from the NEH, NSF, Mellon Foundation, ICOLC, and Hewlett Foundation to cover all aspects of the publication and business models and design the content management system. Stanford partnered with the international library community in 2003 to build a \$4M endowment through institutional membership in the SEP International Association (SEPIA), hosted by Indiana University Libraries. SEPIA members raised 58% of the goal and Stanford raised the remaining 42%. In 2011 SEP achieved a sustainable annual funding model thanks to 50% coming from the endowment, 9% from the Friends of the SEP Society, and 41% from Stanford. The first of its kind, SEP has proved that, with support, scholars & their institutions can be stewards for not only the creation of scholarly matter, but also for the publication and management of that material.

Publishers are also helping promote open access publication. Jim Gilden presented SAGE's new OA journal, *SAGE Open*, a broad discipline based gold OA journal following the *PLoS One* model. *SAGE Open* is notable as the first broad-based journal covering social sciences and humanities disciplines. This broad-based model was established by *PLoS One*, which publishes peer-reviewed scientific and medical research articles. Peer review is performed on the soundness of the research of an article, rather than an article's fit within a narrow subject or readership scope of a journal. The result is that many more articles can get published in broad-based journals. Articles are not part of a journal issue, so they are pushed online as soon as they are approved.

SAGE Open began publishing articles in May 2011 and had published 87 articles at the time of this presentation. There were over 90,000 full text downloads in the first twelve months. The journal is published on the HighWire platform like SAGE's other journals and is preserved through CLOCKSS. Articles are published under a CC-BY license. SAGE received over 1,100 submissions to date from 62 countries. Submissions tilt much more heavily toward social sciences disciplines than humanities, with education and psychology representing the highest numbers. Acceptance rates were 44% accepted or accepted pending minor revision, 26% requiring major revision, and 30% rejected. *SAGE Open* is serving an important role by serving disciplines that are under-represented when it comes to OA journals.

The presentation slides from these three talks can be found at <http://ala12.scheduler.ala.org/node/375>.