

Open Access: Emerging Policies and Future Implications

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SPARC's Mission:

- Act as a **catalyst for action** in creating a more open and equitable system of scholarly communication
- Expand dissemination of research and scholarship in a way that leverages digital networked technology
- Ultimately reduce financial pressure on libraries

End Goal for Scholarly Communication

A system supporting robust digital sharing of scholarship and research where barriers (pricing barriers, technical barriers and legal barriers) are taken down.



“By open access, we mean its **free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to **read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software** or use them for any other lawful purpose...”**

- The Budapest Open Access Initiative – February 14, 2002

SPARC Takes Holistic Approach to OA

- Infrastructure
 - Journals
 - **Digital Repositories**
- Legal Framework
 - **Copyright/licensing**
 - Author education
- Policy Framework
 - **Local/national/international**
- **Coalition Building**

The Case for Institutional Repositories: A SPARC Position Paper

Prepared by Raym Crow, SPARC Senior Consultant



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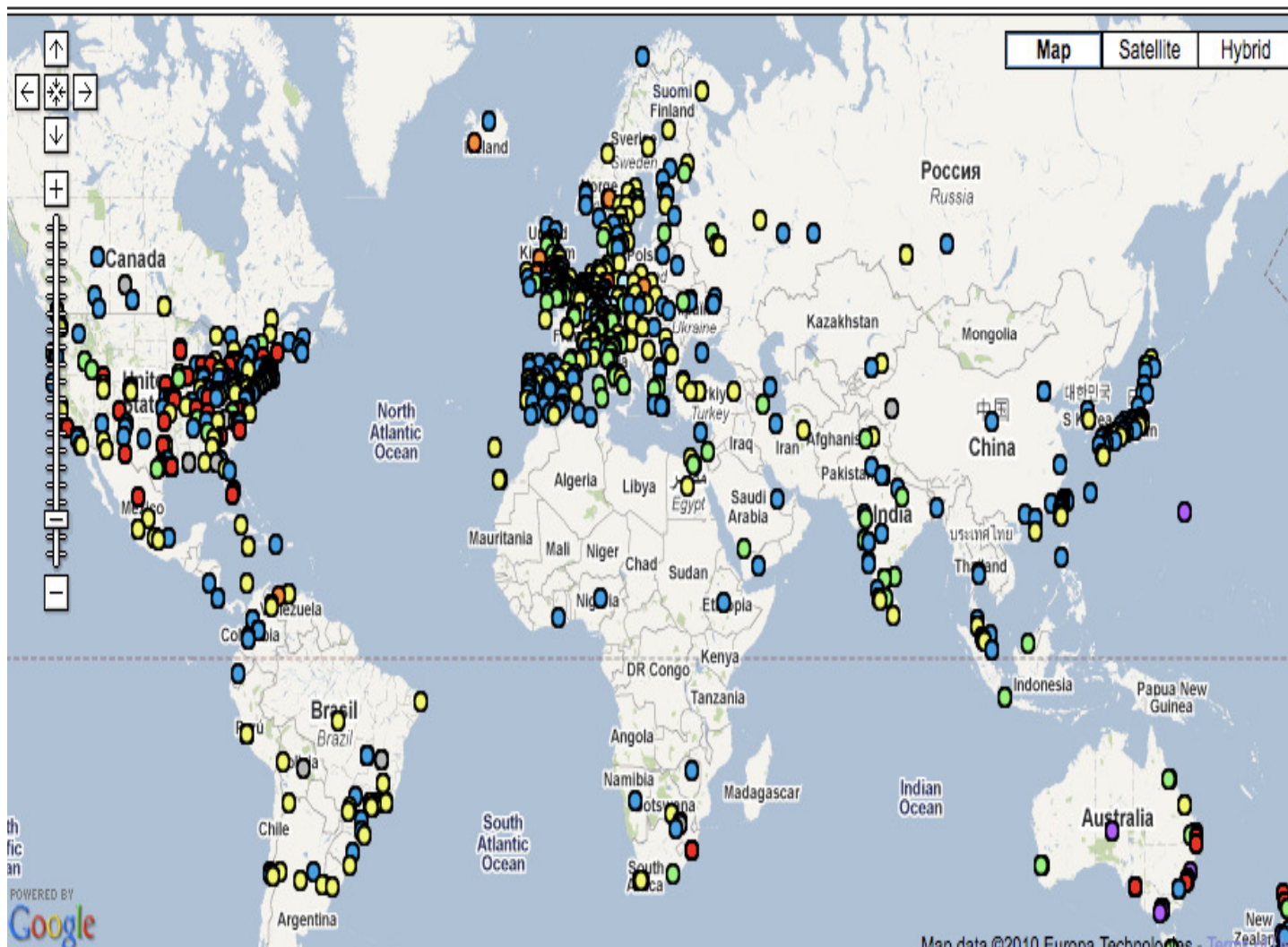
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Repository66.org Repository Maps

Hide information bar

Platform: All (1422) Country: All (1422) Registered between January 1990 and February 2010 filter results show all



Information bar

- DSpace (480)
 - EPrints (283)
 - BEPress (91)
 - ETD-db (36)
 - OPUS (28)
 - Fedora (23)
 - OpenRepository (15)
 - Other repository (466)
- (Show all)

[Normal icons](#) | [Repository size icons](#)

There are **21,500,046** items held in the 1422 repositories on this map.

Download a map for [Google Earth](#):

>> [Google Earth map](#) <<

Data provided by: [ROAR](#) & [OpenDOAR](#)

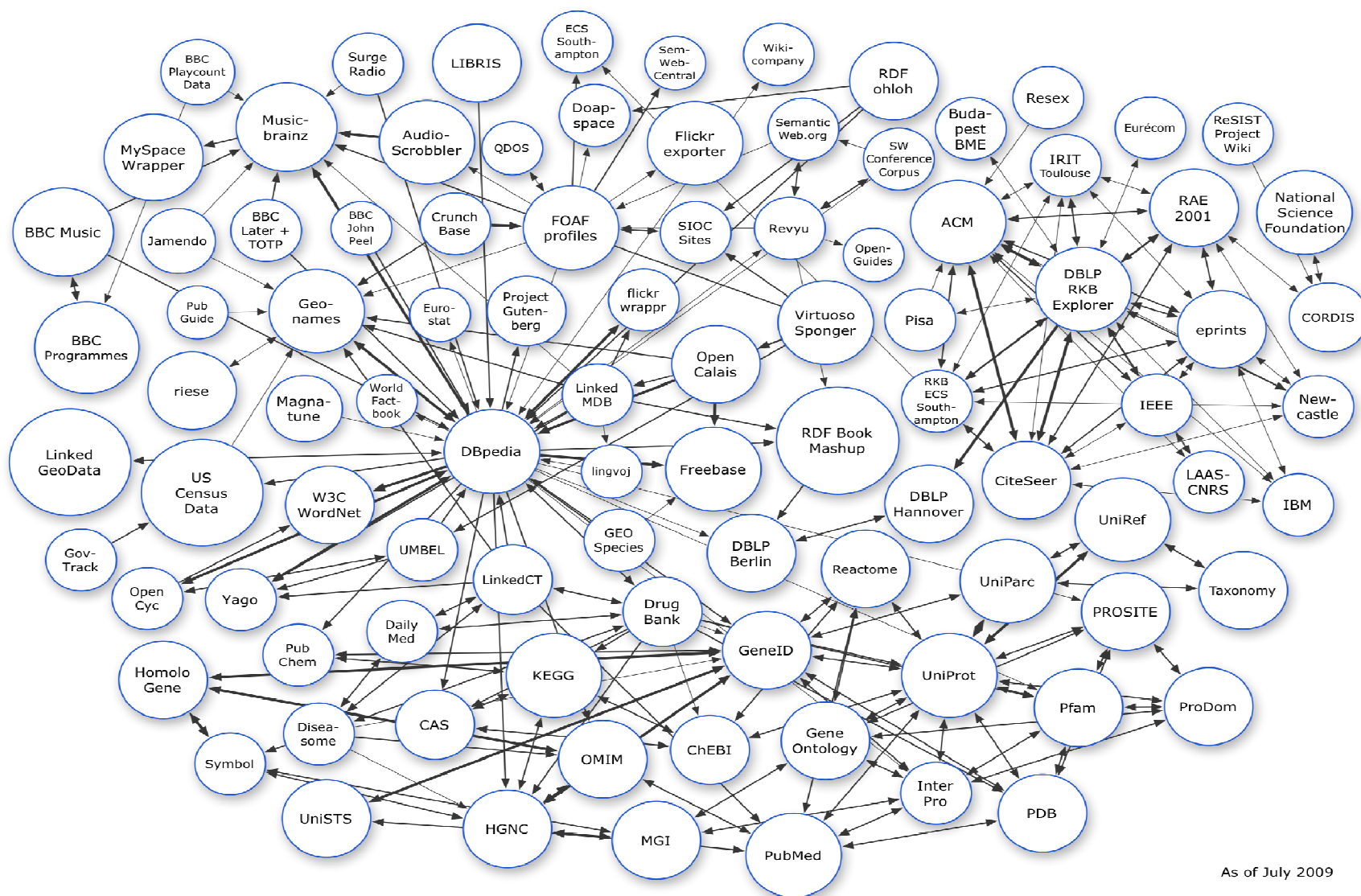
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- [About the maps](#) -

- [Read the Repository map mashup blog](#) -

Open Data



As of July 2009

OER



Open Notebook Science Challenge



GALAXY ZOO

HUBBLE

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Welcome to Galaxy Zoo, where you can help astronomers explore the Universe

Galaxy Zoo: Hubble uses gorgeous imagery of hundreds of thousands of galaxies drawn from NASA's Hubble Space Telescope archive. To understand how these galaxies, and our own, formed we need your help to classify them according to their shapes — a task at which your brain is better than even the most advanced computer. If you're quick, you may even be the first person in history to see each of the galaxies you're asked to classify.

More than 250,000 people have taken part in Galaxy Zoo so far, producing a wealth of valuable data and sending telescopes on Earth and in space chasing

Classifier Log In

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Latest News

[Galaxy Zoo Supernova Paper Submitted!](#)

by Mark on Oct 01, 2010

The polymath blog



About

This group blog, together with its [associated wiki](#), is intended to host "[polymath](#)" projects – massively collaborative mathematical research projects. The ground rules for such projects can be [found here](#).

Note that [LaTeX is supported](#) in the comments of this blog. Unfortunately, comment editing and preview is not available; you will need to contact a moderator or administrator to fix a comment.

Discussion on the design and format of polymath projects can be [made here](#). Discussion of the rules, organisation, philosophy, and strategy of these projects can be [made here](#). LaTeX questions or sandbox experiments can be [made here](#). Technical blog questions can be made as comments to this page. Any questions, comments, or requests that do not fit anywhere else can go on [this page](#).

If you wish to make your own polymath project proposal, you can either make your own blog post for the proposal (and, if it is a wordpress blog, use the tag or category "polymath proposals" so that it will show up in [this list](#)), or to put it on this [wiki page](#). You can also discuss the proposal [on this thread](#).

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version of
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Important National Policy Issue



Policy Focus

Dissemination of results is an essential component of research and of the Public's investment in science.

Funders obtain **value** from their investment **only** when results are **used**.

Policy Focus

Governments would boost innovation and get a better return on their investment in publicly funded research ***by making research findings more widely available....*** And by doing so, they would maximize social returns on public investments.”

-- International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Report on scientific publishing, 2005

3 Distinct Approaches Emerging

1. “Deposit” policy approach

U.S. NIH Public Access Policy

“The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication.”

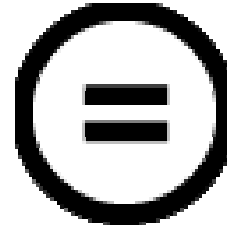
- U.S. Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008

3 Distinct Approaches Emerging

1. “Deposit” policy approach
2. “Permission “ policy approach

Departments of Labor/Education

- \$500m (of eventual \$2b) available for creation of OERs.
- Condition of grant that all materials created as a result be **made available to the public under CC-BY license.**
- Training materials, curricula, online courses and any other materials created as a result are openly accessible to public.



3 Distinct Approaches Emerging

1. “Deposit” policy approach
2. “Permission” policy approach
3. “Management” policy approach



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Email Print Share

Press Release 10-077

Scientists Seeking NSF Funding Will Soon Be Required to Submit Data Management Plans

Government-wide emphasis on community access to data supports substantive push toward more open sharing of research data

May 10, 2010

During the May 5th meeting of the [National Science Board](#), National Science Foundation (NSF) officials announced a change in the implementation of the existing policy on sharing research data. In particular, on or around October, 2010, NSF is planning to require that all proposals include a data management plan in the form of a two-page supplementary document. The research community will be informed of the specifics of the anticipated changes and the agency's expectations for the data management plans.

The changes are designed to address trends and needs in the modern era of data-driven science.

"Science is becoming data-intensive and collaborative," noted Ed Seidel, acting assistant director for NSF's Mathematical and Physical Sciences directorate. "Researchers from numerous disciplines need to work together to attack complex problems; openly sharing data will pave the way for researchers to communicate and collaborate more effectively."

"This is the first step in what will be a more comprehensive approach to data policy," added Cora Marrett, NSF acting deputy director. "It will address the need for data from publicly-funded research to be made public."

Seidel acknowledged that each discipline has its own culture about data-sharing, and said that NSF wants to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach to the issue. But for all disciplines,

Emerging Trends

- “Set the Default to Open”
- Recognition that maximizing access & utility maximizes benefits
- Recognition that exceptions will be the rule
 - “Shades of Open”
- Community driven approach to development/ implementation
- National discussions include data, OERs, other materials – not just articles

Emerging Trends

- Explicitly recognize need for partnerships (public/private and beyond)
- Culture change needed – incentivize sharing
- Intellectual property rights must be respected
- “Good Practices” that will evolve into “Best Practices”
- “Will to act” increasing as results from active policies become available

Future Implications

- Recent observation of future scenario of somewhere between “one and one hundred million” repositories ultimately making up core of system
- Utility/value predicated on interoperability
- Repositories – and content - as “Community Infrastructure”
- Policies collaboratively derived with research community

Thank you for listening!

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