The Impact of Open Access Publishing in a SUBR Institutional Repository:

Communicating SUBR Faculty and Student Scholarship to the World!
Overview

• Goals are to review Open Access publication and its potential implications for SUBR Faculty scholarly communication.
• Define Scholarly Communication, Open Access, & Institutional Repositories
• Discuss rationale behind OA & IR
  – Discuss benefits and challenges
  – Discuss roles within OA publishing and for IR implementation
  – Discuss activities of an Institutional Repository implementation
  – Allow Faculty an opportunity to discuss interests, needs, & questions
1885 Southern University Sewing Class

Southern University History Online

Link to collection: [http://hbcudigitallibrary.auctr.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/suam](http://hbcudigitallibrary.auctr.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/suam)
SUBR Archival Collections in CONTENTdm

Harper's Weekly Journal and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper and Verla Birrell Textiles and Designs

Link to collection: louisdl.louislibraries.org/
Definition of Scholarly Communications

“the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic listservs”

~Association of Research Libraries
Definition of Open Access

According to SPARC*, **Open Access**, means the free, immediate, availability on the public Internet of those works which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment – permitting any user 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.¹

1. SPARC. “Why Open Access?” Association of Research Libraries. 2007-2013 Subject to Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Accessible online: [http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/open-access/why-oa](http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/open-access/why-oa)
2. SPARC - Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)
Definition of an Institutional Repository

“A set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members...and supported by a set of information technologies.”

~ Clifford A. Lynch

Open Access Rationale

1. Support digital preservation of SUBR intellectual output
2. Promote access to SUBR Faculty & Student research and scholarship
3. Showcase academic output
4. Market SUBR to the world
5. Simplify maintenance of records for assessments, reporting, legal and other evidentiary purposes
6. Respond to directives & mandates from US Govt Agencies and funders
Rationale, cont.

1. *Preservation and access*

2. *Research Promotion*
   - Record of intellectual achievement
   - Contribution to scholarship nationally and internationally
   - Extend existing scholarship or innovate
   - Trend among colleges and universities towards preservation and access since 2000
3. *Showcase academic output and market SUBR*

- Enable competitive and collaborative opportunities
- Position colleges and departments for increased research funding
- Emerging trend among colleges and universities towards digital humanities teaching, research and scholarship
Rationale, cont.

4. Markets SUBR to the world
   – Promotes brand
   – Elevates visibility
   – Establishes credibility
   – Positions programs for funding opportunities
   – A recruitment tool for best and brightest faculty and students
   – Good for business! Makes SUBR programs more competitive
Rationale, cont.

5. *Simplify maintenance of record of research for assessments, reporting, legal and other evidentiary purposes*

- Traditional role of libraries and archives
- Promotes basic survival of historic record of achievement
- Enables more broad sustainability and distribution of records
- Data shared easily
- Enables innovative use of data (remix and reuse)
Rationale, cont.

6. Respond to directives & mandates from US Govt Agencies and funders

- Feb. 11, 2015 NASA announced plan for policy ensuring public access to articles and data resulting from $3B in basic & applied research investments
- Feb. 22, 2013 White House issued executive directive requiring tax-payer funded research – both articles and data – be made freely available to general public (multiple agencies covered – See: ROARMAP.eprints.org)
Benefits & Challenges

• **Benefits**
  
  – Enables campuses to meet directives & mandates (worldwide requirement, though growing in U.S. since 2009)
  
  – Can be faculty-driven in that IR policy typically follows faculty *values, culture, and vision*
  
  – Alternative publishing platform

• **Challenges**
  
  – Policy implementation requires faculty
  
  – Submission requires faculty/student effort
  
  – No institutional standards
  
  – Deciding where to begin acquiring content
  
  – Staffing the scholarly communications program
  
  – Determining priorities
Issues in IR Implementation and Open Access Publishing

• Developing synergy among IR function, OA policy, annual activities (reporting, etc.), and listing publications and their performance

• Mining repository data to support campus administrative functions (i.e. Offices of Sponsored and Institutional Research)

• Library outreach and marketing needs

• Licensing fees for robust systems

• Maintenance costs relatively low, but exist nonetheless
Issues in IR Implementation and Open Access Publishing

• Changing faculty habits by encouraging OA publishing
• Educating faculty about retaining intellectual property rights, Creative Commons licenses, and availability of OA journal publication options
• Importance of quality metrics
• Importance of promoting trust
Roles within IR and OA

- Content Producers
- Depositor
- IT Manager
- Curator
- Scholarly Communications Expert
- Digital Preservation and Access Expert
- Intellectual Property Expert
Activities of IR Implementation

• **Planning**
  – Establish repository set-up and design
  – Develop a User’s Group for evaluation, design, and marketing

• **Content**
  – Identify departments, campus groups, and others
  – Establish guidelines for development
  – Identify potential ‘seed’ collections
  – Determine how you will showcase content
Activities of IR Implementation

• Content, cont.
  – Establish workflow system to support faculty’s open access policy

• Metadata Collection
  – Establish guidelines and mapping
  – Determine value added services such as providing citations, pointers to final published version, etc.

• Reporting and Evaluation
  – Determine what statistics to provide to public
## IR Systems – A Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>CONTENTdm</th>
<th>Digital Commons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hosted Solution</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customizable Metadata</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automated System Upgrades</td>
<td>Open Source</td>
<td>Proprietary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geolocation Tools (GoogleMaps)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile-optimized Design</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Access Publishing</td>
<td>Yes (w/APIs)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-lift Embargo Support</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Subscription Mgt</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browse Options</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports Standard File Types</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Commons License</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Engine Optimization</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Volume 3, Number 3, Fall 2013

Volume 4
Volume 4, Number 1, Spring 2014
Volume 4, Number 2, Summer 2014
Summary

• Open Access has major implications for faculty research, teaching, innovation, publication, and scholarship.

• Institutional repositories require faculty input, support, and content.

• Traditional library role is preservation and access; Scholarly communication extends this role in digital realm.

• Rationale for creating the IR includes brand awareness, research innovation and access, preservation, extending research, national and international contribution to research.
Summary, cont.

• Numerous issues exist, but careful planning and design can have a positive impact on implementation.

• Numerous roles exist for stakeholders, yet they’ll need to be customized to meet the needs, values, and priorities established by SUBR University Library, Faculty, and Admin.

• Numerous activities involved such as planning, set-up, design, implementation, reporting, and evaluation.
RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

1. Library Defines its Service Model
2. Determine which Academic Departments & Content Communities to set up in the IR
3. Policy (Library w/input from core Faculty user group), Guidelines and Workflow (Library)
4. Everyone working together to identify *low-hanging fruit* (i.e. departments, collections, preservation needs, service needs, funding, etc.)


Southern University History Online. *A Digital Collection Celebrating the Founding of the Historically Black College and University*. Online: [http://hbcudigitallibrary.auctr.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/suam](http://hbcudigitallibrary.auctr.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/suam)


Thank you!

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