Open Access: The Power of One
(or, how one individual moved an institution toward adopting an open access policy)

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Aims

Motivation: Why make your work open access?

How can you make your work open access?
- Institutional repositories
- Institutional open access policies
- WHOI Open Access Policy
Why make your work publically available?

- it was funded by the public (tax $) and/or by philanthropists who do not subscribe to academic journals

- to support researchers in developing countries and/or researchers who do not have an academic affiliation

- to increase visibility and citations for your work

- see http://oastories.mit.edu for reader stories
How can you make your work publically available?

Use an **institutional repository**, an “online archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution.” - Wikipedia

Files remain in the repository permanently, even after you leave the institution or retire.

Our repository is WHOAS: [https://darchive.mblwhoilibrary.org/](https://darchive.mblwhoilibrary.org/)

But... publishing the paper in an institutional repository may be prohibited by the publication agreement you have signed!

WHOAS (and other repositories) are linked to Google Scholar!

Changes in deep-water CO2 concentrations over the last several decades determined from discrete pCO2 measurements

..., T Takahashi, RA Feely, JL Bullister, SC Doney - Deep Sea Research ..., 2013 - Elsevier

Detection and attribution of hydrographic and biogeochemical changes in the deep ocean are challenging due to the small magnitude of their signals and to limitations in the accuracy of available data. However, there are indications that anthropogenic and climate change ...

Cited by 11 Related articles All 10 versions Web of Science: 7 Cite Save

[PDF] mblwhoilibrary.org

link to paper on WHOAS
Institutional Open Access (OA) Policies

**MIT model** (first institution-wide faculty OA policy, adopted in 2009)

The OA Policy changes the legal default so that authors retain copyright, rather than the publisher, for each publication they submit. The OA Policy grants the institution a license to distribute each article through an institutional repository.

The OA Policy does not address or have any direct relationship to journal selection and is unrelated to an author’s choice to publish an article through an OA journal or by paying an OA fee.

Individual publishers may require authors to opt out of the OA Policy. But many publishers who require authors to opt out still allow publication to institutional repositories (for example, after a 6 month embargo period).

The MIT policy applies to all papers with an MIT faculty member as a coauthor. Faculty and their legal team did not believe they had jurisdiction to enact a mandatory policy for all members of the MIT community.

Many other institutions have adopted similar policies: Harvard, Stanford, Princeton, University of California, etc.

This slide was written with contributions from Ellen Finnie, MIT.
My motivation for pursuing open access at WHOI and MIT

I submitted an instrument development paper from my PhD work. The instrument was funded by an NSF grant and supposed to be available to the scientific community.

But... the publisher wanted me to transfer copyright before it even went out for review!

My request for an amendment to the publication agreement was rejected.

Institutional policies are more effective than individual negotiation!
I contacted staff at MIT and MBL-WHOI Libraries about the possibility of establishing an open access license that would benefit Joint Program students (September 2015).

**At WHOI:** Ann Devenish, Lisa Raymond and Jim Yoder were all supportive. Lisa worked to come up with a policy that would fit WHOI.

**At MIT:** Ellen Finnie, Graduate Student Council and others were supportive. Ellen worked with an MIT attorney to develop a license that would work for non-faculty MIT authors.

JP students were also very supportive!
WHOI Open Access Policy

Status: Approved by Educational Assembly October 12, now needs to be “rubber-stamped” to become an official policy.

All employees and students will be automatically covered for any papers published while affiliated with the institution (after the policy goes into effect).

How do you participate?

- Submit postprint (author’s version of accepted manuscript, after peer review but prior to copyediting) to WHOAS (whoas@whoi.edu). Some journals allow (or require) posting the publisher’s version – check with library staff.

Opt out simply by not submitting your paper.

- Some publishers will require you to opt out or have an embargo period before open publication in a repository is permitted. Libraries staff keeps track of this so you don’t have to!

Note: At MIT, an OA license for non-faculty authors is also in the process of being reviewed.
What about papers I’ve already published?

Some publishers allow authors to archive the postprint or typeset version:
- To find out the policy for a specific journal, email MBLWHOI Library staff.
- Or, check publisher copyright policies at SHERPA/RoMEO.
  - This is a UK-based website. Policies for US authors are occasionally different; library staff can advise if needed.

Example listing from SHERPA/RoMEO for Geophys. Res. Lett.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal: Geophysical Research Letters (ISSN: 0094-8276, ESSN: 1944-8007)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RoMEO: This is a RoMEO green journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paid OA: A paid open access option is available for this journal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author's Pre-print: author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author's Post-print: author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)</td>
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<td>Publisher's Version/PDF: subject to Restrictions below, author can archive publisher's version/PDF</td>
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<td>• Set statements to accompany submitted, accepted and published articles</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged with DOI</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Publisher's version/PDF must be used in Institutional Repository 6 months after publication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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- To find out the policy for a specific journal, email MBLWHOI Library staff.
- Or, check publisher copyright policies at SHERPA/RoMEO.
  - This is a UK-based website. Policies for US authors are occasionally different; library staff can advise if needed.

Check with coauthors
Their institutions or employers may have OA policies allowing them to put the article in their own institutional repositories. Generally, an author is covered by an OA policy for any paper they coauthor since all coauthors share copyright. Publication of the article in multiple repositories is encouraged!

Consider paying an open access fee
Papers that are open access on the publisher’s website can usually also be published in an institutional repository. Make sure you understand what rights you will gain before you pay the fee.
Annotate your postprint with the correct citation information

In some cases, the publisher has **requirements** on what annotations must be included on postprints and preprints. Accurate citations benefit you and the publisher.
Institutional repositories are for more than just papers

Inner shelf lateral exchange

Citable URI
http://hdl.handle.net/1912/8018

Date Created
2016-05-19

DOI
10.1575/1912/8018

This data was collected by Kirincich as part of ongoing studies examining the spatial variability of the mechanisms and process that lead to the exchange of water masses across the inner part of the continental shelf. The data consists of estimates of the near-surface horizontal (East and North) ocean currents made via High Frequency (HF) radar-based remote sensing of the ocean backscatter spectrum. The dataset spans an 18-month period from February 2011 to August 2012. The effective measurement depth of the WHOI HF radars is 0.5 m below the ocean surface.

Other repositories for data and/or software:
Zenodo, FigShare, BCO-DMO, etc.
Use the MBLWHOI Library staff – they are the experts!

email: whoas@whoi.edu

phone: 508-289-7002 (MBL)  
      508-289-2865 (WHOI)