Innovations in Scholarly Communication: The View of Research Universities

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Recent Timeline on Public Access

**2009**
US House sponsored **Scholarly Publishing Roundtable**

**2010-11**
America COMPETES Act of 2010 passed/signed into law
*includes many Roundtable recommendations*

**May**
FundRef pilot program announced by CrossRef

**June**
Finch report published in the U.K.

**2012**
Feb
OSTP issues directive to federal agencies to develop public access plans within six months

**Spring**
PubMed Central proposed as a multi-agency solution; Publishers propose CHORUS; Universities propose SHARE

**2013**
May
FundRef program formally launched

Aug
Agencies had to submit draft plans to OSTP by Aug 22
2009-2010 -- Scholarly Publishing Roundtable

- Created by Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of US House of Representatives in June 2009

- Charge: develop consensus policies for expanding public access to journal articles arising from federally funded research

- Congressional Committee convened a diverse set of participants from key stakeholder groups: librarians, publishers, university administrators
Core Recommendation of Report

Each federal research funding agency should expeditiously but carefully develop and implement an explicit public access policy that brings about free public access to the results of the research that it funds as soon as possible after those results have been published in a peer-reviewed journal.
OSTP Public Access Directive

- Federal agencies with annual R&D funding of $100 million or more provide the public with the ability to freely access, search, retrieve, and analyze peer-reviewed publications and data resulting from federally funded research.

- Research manuscripts made available using 12 month post-publication embargo period as a guide.
OSTP Public Access Directive

• In devising its final plan, each agency should use a transparent process for soliciting views from stakeholders, and take such views into account

• Agencies submitted draft plans in August, OSTP and OMB now reviewing, will return plans with guidance to the agencies for development of final plans, implementation in 2015
Response to OSTP Directive

- Some agencies will develop their own repositories, some may contract with National Institutes of Health to use PubMed Central

- SHARE and CHORUS
Why Are Universities Building SHARE?

• Knowledge creation, dissemination, and preservation a core mission of universities

• Assist OSTP in achieving its public access goals

• Making research articles, data and their associated metadata publicly accessible for reuse, text mining, data mining and machine reading will enhance and accelerate the creation and discovery of new knowledge
Why Are Universities Building SHARE?

- Universities’ interest in collecting and preserving their scholarly output for internal operational and analytic purposes and cross-institutional comparisons

- Multiple requirements from multiple agencies likely – facilitate researchers’ compliance
  - Prospect of 22 federal agencies with public access policies
  - SHARE single-deposit mechanism for principle investigators
SHARE Notification System

- Notify interested stakeholders of the release of research results
- Incorporate metadata from repositories and other research services to identify research release events
- Incorporate publisher metadata, leveraging their manuscript management and publishing processes
- SHARE dashboard to support researcher self-reports
Additional SHARE Components

- Content and registry layer for data as well as publications
- Discovery layer to facilitate locating research outputs across repositories
- Content aggregation layer to facilitate data and text mining of large bodies of content
Publisher Response to OSTP Directive

- CHORUS (Clearinghouse for the Open Research of the United States)
  
  “A multi-agency, multi-publisher, portal and information bridge that identifies, provides access, enhances search capabilities and long-term preservation to journal articles resulting from agency funding”
SHARE and CHORUS

• SHARE
  – Early stages of development, *but* final network promises to make research articles, data and their associated metadata freely accessible for reuse, text mining, data mining and machine reading

• CHORUS
  – Basic structure and capacity in place, no or minimal cost to the government, researcher submission compliance provided, *but* uncertainty about terms of use for post-embargo content
University/Publisher Interactions

- Troubled history in scholarly publishing: interdependence, collaboration, confrontation, open warfare

- Two principles:
  - Essential costs of publishing must be met
  - The research reported in scholarly publishing grows out of largely publicly funded university research intended to benefit the society that provided those funds; pricing policies should reflect that
Legislative Battles

- FASTR (*Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act*)
  - reduces embargo period to no more than 6 months

  - increases embargo period to up to 2 years, with provisions to extend 6 to 12 months more
Looking Ahead

- Reactivation of OSTP public access policy implementation may provide a new opportunity for mutually beneficial cooperation
  - Officials involved in SHARE and CHORUS have met to discuss their initiatives and explore areas of possible collaboration
  - Future joint discussions immanent

- Goal: collaboration among universities, federal agencies, and publishers in the implementation of the OSTP policy, integration of US initiative with comparable projects in Europe and elsewhere → shared public benefits of scholarship