



UNT SCHOLARLY WORKS

Pamela Andrews



UNT SCHOLARLY WORKS

digital.library.unt.edu/ScholarlyWorks

UNT Scholarly Works serves as UNT's open access repository, containing the scholarly and creative output produced by UNT community members.

Our goals:

- Provide easy access to scholarly materials from the UNT community
- Promote discovery
- Secure long-term access through stewardship and preservation
- Showcase UNT's research and creative achievements

CURRENT PARTICIPATION

29% of current, active campus faculty have at least one item in Scholarly Works

4% of this is due to library contributions

87% of active library faculty have contributed to the repository; this is our highest rate of participation amongst all main campus units

WHAT CAN YOU SUBMIT?

Short answer: Anything! We'll tell you if it falls outside the scope, but we typically find a place for things. We will also take submissions created during a previous affiliation as long as you are currently a member of the UNT community.

Our collection currently contains the following items:

- Images/Artwork/Photos
- Poster
- Presentation
- Audio/Video Recordings
- Article
- Book
- Book Chapter
- Thesis or Dissertation
- Magazine/Newsletter
- Letter
- Pamphlet
- Paper
- Patent
- Poem
- Report
- Review
- Technical Documents

WHAT VERSION DO I SUBMIT?

If it's a journal article, book chapter, or similarly published material, I'll double check the publisher's policies for depositing in the repository. Many of the commercial publishers do not allow me to archive the Publisher's PDF.

In that case, I'll ask you to send a copy of one of the following:

Pre-print: your initial, submitted version of the article before peer-review

Post-print: the version of the article after it has been accepted, post-peer review, and post-revisions, but before it has been "published"

Published version (Version of Record): the publisher-generated file with typesetting and logos

HOW CAN YOU SUBMIT?

EMAIL ME

Pamela.Andrews@unt.edu OR untrepository@unt.edu

If the file(s) are too large for email, I can send you a flash drive!

In your email, please include the following:

Author name(s)

Title

Date created/published

Source (if from a conference/journal/meeting)

Licensing (e.g. Creative Commons)

Access (if it has an embargo date, or should be restricted to UNT community)

WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH IT?

Each item in the repository has a permanent URL based upon its ARK identifier

- Can link to items in your CV and social media, such as twitter, [LinkedIn](#), etc.
- Can measure usage statistics by month/day per item, including referral sources
- Can relate to other documents to maintain connection with other material
- Can provide a link to the presentation during a conference.
 - Can also upload supplemental materials in advance to reference within a presentation
 - Example: “[Assessing an Academic Library Professional Development Program](#),” with relation fields to Bibliography and Assessment Instruments as indicated in slides.

WHAT DO I DO?

Once I receive the file(s), I will normalize the file format for archiving

- Create PDF copy if necessary, then create JPEGs
- Users can download the PDF and original file format

If it is from a publication (not a conference/meeting), I will (double)check that we have permission to post the item.

If you have an amended publication agreement that retains your right, please include that with your submission!

I create a metadata file for the record, number the JPEG files in accordance with the document's sequence, then pass it along to Mark for OCR and to be uploaded.

Once it has been uploaded, I send you the item's permanent URL

NAME AUTHORITY

<http://digital2.library.unt.edu/name/>

UNT Names serves as our local name authority database

Academia can be a transitory community; this allows us to combine multiple resources:

- Affiliations with multiple universities
- Subject Areas, if applicable
- Links to name in LOC Name Authority File, VIAF Record
- Allows more alternative identifiers:
 - ISNI
 - ORCID
 - LinkedIn
 - Homepage
 - Twitter
 - Academia.edu
 - ResearchGate
 - Facebook
 - GoogleScholar
 - Homepage
 - SCOPUS
 - Tumblr
 - Wikipedia
 - UNT Faculty Profile

WHY SHOULD I PLACE MY WORK IN SCHOLARLY WORKS?

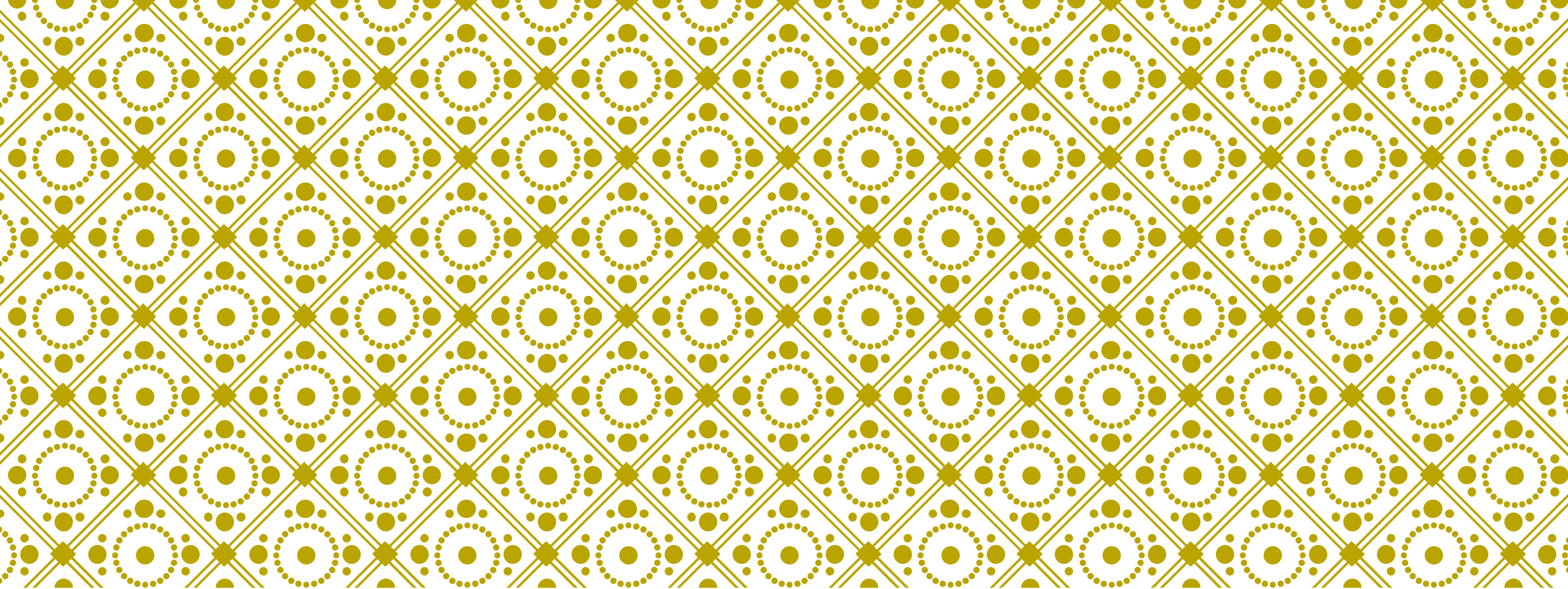
UNT Libraries leads by example. If we want to encourage faculty to make their work open, ours should be, too.

Preservation. You don't have to worry about broken links, uploading items to your website/blog/LinkedIn/social media profile, or the journal/publisher archiving it improperly. Your work will be accessible long after you've created it, with no additional upkeep required by you.

Discoverability. The full-text is indexed and available for searching

Cool Factor. You also get official institutional affiliation with all of UNT's branding.

There are many platforms promoting open access, through disciplinary pre-print servers, Figshare, open science framework, etc. Regardless of whether or not you deposit in Scholarly Works, I would encourage you to still make your work open. However, Scholarly Works gives you an additional venue to disseminate your work beyond that venue's primary audience.



WHAT'S THE DEAL WITH OPEN ACCESS?

At UNT and Beyond

UNT'S STANCE TOWARD OPEN ACCESS

UNT approved our open access policy in 2012, Policy 17.5 “Open Access, Self-Archiving, and Long-term Digital Stewardship for University of North Texas Scholarly Works” with the following goals:

- 1) Provide long-term stewardship and preservation of digital scholarly works produced by the UNT community
- 2) Provide the broadest possible access to scholarly works produced by the UNT community

WHY SHOULD I PUBLISH IN OPEN VENUES?

You want to increase visibility. Studies* have found that open access articles receive higher citations than non-open access content; they also receive more sustained attention over a longer period, and are downloaded 89% more when compared with access-controlled content.

* Bonn, M. (2015). Maximizing the benefits of open access: Strategies for enhancing the discovery of open access content. *College & Research Libraries News* 76: 9.
<http://crln.acrl.org/content/76/9/491.full>

* Wang, X., Liu, C., Mao, W. et al. (2015). The open access advantage considering citation, article usage and social media attention. *Scientometrics*. 103: 555.
doi:10.1007/s11192-015-1547-0

* <http://www.nature.com/openresearch/about-open-access/benefits-for-authors/>

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY OPEN ACCESS?

SPARC defines Open Access as the “free, immediate, online availability of research articles, coupled with the rights to use these articles fully in the digital environment.”

However, we exist in a current rainbow of Open Access shades that all slice this definition differently.

Sherpa/Romeo is a common way to see a publisher and journal’s policies toward Open Access. They define shades of open access as the following:

Green = Can archive pre-print *and* post-print or publisher’s version/PDF

Blue = Can archive post-print or publisher’s version/PDF

Yellow = Can archive pre-print

White = Archiving not formally supported

I DO NOT THINK IT MEANS WHAT YOU THINK IT MEANS

- By Sherpa/Romeo's shading, Elsevier, SAGE, and Taylor & Francis are Green Open Access publishers. Wiley is a Yellow Open Access publisher.

Elsevier only allows pre or post prints, never publisher PDFs, and typically only after an embargo period of 12-48 months. While some journals may have exceptions to this, it's somewhat misleading to think of them as Green in the sense of immediate access to scholarship. However, this is Sherpa/Romeo's shading only.

- Peter Suber defines these colors along publication business models:

OA journals are Gold OA as they find it easier to let authors retain copyright, and work to move costs away from readers, whether toward authors or organizations.

OA repositories are Green OA as they can archive works to be publically available, whether as a pre-, post-, or accepted manuscript version.

MORE WHAT YOU'D CALL GUIDELINES THAN ACTUAL RULES

The blog *SV-POW* by Mike Taylor, Matt Wedel, & Darren Naish describe gold and green open access as strategies.

- Gold open access typically means that the publisher is responsible for making the work available, whether by charging APCs or other models.
- Green open access relies on the author to make sure it's freely available, possibly despite the publisher's paywall, which typically relies on open repositories.

This can be incredibly confusing to navigate when all you want to do is publish your work. There are numerous sites that try to simplify this process for you, but always be discerning.

LISTS!

- Thomas Padilla recently crowd-sourced a list of open access publishing outlets that straddle libraries and digital humanities: <http://www.thomaspadilla.org/2016/07/26/open-access-libraries-dh/>
- You can use the Directory of Open Access Journals: <https://doaj.org/>.
- You can use the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association list of members: <http://oaspa.org/membership/members/>
- You can see where your peers publish:
http://digital.library.unt.edu/explore/collections/UNTSW/browse/?q=&fq=untl_institution%3AUNT&sort=date_d&t=fulltext&fq=dc_type%3Atext_article
 - Filter by Collection: Scholarly Works, Partner: UNT Libraries, Type: Article

GOAL OF OPEN ACCESS

With this information, the goal is not to vilify those who publish in paywalled publications, or those who don't want to pay APC fees to publish in an open journal, or those simply don't want to publish in those journals that are fully open due to its fit with their topic, among other reasons.

The goal of open access is to encourage authors to take ownership of their work, including the understanding of how scholarship is disseminated, and how publishers can control its ability to circulate among academic, discipline-specific, and public circles.



QUESTIONS?

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Copyright & Authors' Rights

Amanda Zerangue, M.L.S, J.D.

Acting Copyright Services Librarian - UNT Libraries

Amanda.Zerangue@unt.edu | library.unt.edu/copyright

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Roadmap

- Copyright law for librarians (brief)
- Authors' rights & how to retain your rights
- Creative Commons licenses



Purpose of ©

- “to promote the progress of **science** and the **useful arts**, by securing for **limited times** to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.”

([Article I, §8](#) of the U.S. Constitution)

- Copyright is supposed to promote *learning* and *invention*

The Copyright Act is located in [Title 17](#) of the United States Code.



What can be copyrighted?

- Literary works;
- Musical works, including any accompanying words;
- Dramatic works, including any accompanying music;
- Pantomimes and choreographic works;
- Pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works;
- Motion pictures and other audiovisual works;
- Sound recordings; and
- Architectural works.



No formalities needed for protection

- You do not have to publish your work to get copyright protection
- You do not have to register your work with the Copyright Office to get protection
- You do not have to provide notice (use the © symbol) in order to get protection



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Authors' Rights



You own the © in your works!

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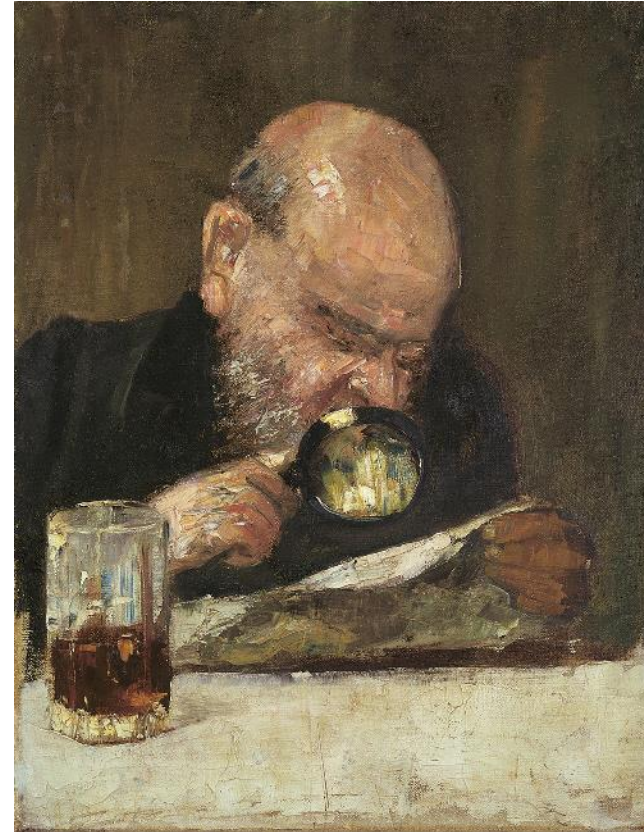
1. **Reproduce;**
2. **Make derivatives;**
3. **Distribute;**
4. **Publicly perform;**
5. **Publicly display;**



Traditional Publishing Agreements

- Read them carefully and thoroughly
- They are negotiable
- Value your intellectual property

“Author hereby agrees to transfer all of his or her copyright to publisher.”



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 - Make it available to your students
 - Use parts in future research projects
 - Allow colleagues to reuse part of your work in their research projects
 - Post to a personal or departmental website
 - Post to UNT's open access repository



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Use an Author Addendum!

Negotiate to retain all or some of your rights with an author addenda!

- A widely used version is from SPARC
 - Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
 - http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/Access-Reuse_Addendum.pdf
- You can also negotiate to apply a CC license to your work



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Other Options From Science Commons

Immediate Access:

You retain sufficient rights to post a copy of the published version of your article (usually in pdf form) online immediately to a site that does not charge for access to the article. (This is similar in many ways to the MIT Copyright Amendment below)

Delayed Access:

You also have the right immediately to post your final version of the article, as edited after peer review, to a site that does not charge for access to the article, but you must arrange not to make the published version of your article available to the public until six months after the date of publication.

Additional Options from MIT

MIT Copyright Amendment:

Developed at MIT, this amendment is a tool authors can use to retain rights when assigning copyright to a publisher. It will enable authors to continue using their publications in their academic work at MIT, to deposit them into the MIT Libraries' DSpace repository, and to deposit any NIH-funded manuscripts on the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central database. More information is available from [the MIT Libraries](#).

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SHERPA/ RoMEO

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Exact title starts with contains ISSN

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Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

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- [Nederlandse versie van RoMEO verschenen](#) - 22-Apr-2015
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- [Bogor Agricultural University, Department of Biology](#) - Bogor Agricultural University, Department of Biology - 21-Jul-2015
- [Bareknuckle Books](#) - Bareknuckle Books - 21-Jul-2015

Other SHERPA Services

- [SHERPA/FACT](#) - Funders & Authors Compliance Tool
- [SHERPA/JULIET](#) - Research funders' open access policies



- Publisher policies on OA and copyright
- Great resource to research publication agreements before you submit your work
- Useful if you need to know what rights you retained
 - Though you should always keep a copy of your signed agreement!



Benefits of using an addendum:

For librarian authors-

- Retain the rights you want to keep
- Use and modify your work without restriction
- Increase access for education and research
- Receive proper attribution when your work is used
- Deposit into a repository

For the publisher-

- Non-exclusive right to publish and distribute the work
- Still receive ample monetary benefits
- Can still make proper attribution and citation





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CC BY-SA	✓	✓	✓	✓
CC BY-NC	✓			✓
CC BY-ND	✓		✓	
CC BY-NC-SA	✓	✓		✓
CC BY-NC-ND	✓			



Wrap-up

- Know what rights you have in your © works
- Determine which rights you want to retain before signing an agreement with a publisher
- READ the author agreement to see what you are agreeing to
- Negotiate to retain all or some of your rights with an author addenda, or use a Creative Commons license



Presentation Resources

■ Public Domain

- Public Domain & Copyright Term chart: <http://copyright.cornell.edu/resources/publicdomain.cfm>
- Find CC and Public Domain works:
<http://guides.library.harvard.edu/content.php?pid=500088&sid=4113929>

■ Creative Commons

- CC website: <http://creativecommons.org/>
- CC search: <http://search.creativecommons.org/>
- CLEAR's guide to locate works: <http://clear.unt.edu/copyright-locate-usable-works>

■ Copyright – General

- CLEAR's Copyright Guide: <http://clear.unt.edu/copyright>
- UNT copyright advisory services website: <http://library.unt.edu/copyright>
- U.S. Copyright Act: <http://copyright.gov/title17/>
 - [§102 Subject Matter of Copyright](#)
 - [§106 Exclusive Rights in Copyrighted Works](#)
 - [§107 Limitations on Exclusive Rights: Fair Use](#)
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Presentation Resources

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- http://sparcopen.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Access-Reuse_Addendum.pdf

- Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine

- <http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>

- SHERPA RoMEO

- <http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>





Questions?

<http://www.library.unt.edu/copyright>

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