

Open Access: The Power of One

(or, how one individual moved an institution toward adopting an open access policy)

Cara Manning
MIT-WHOI Joint Program

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/>

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](https://darchive.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!

AMENDMENT TO PUBLICATION AGREEMENT

The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Marine Biological Laboratory encourage authors to consider using this amendment to specify the rights that are retained by the author[s] when copyright is transferred to a journal.

1. This Amendment hereby modifies the attached Publication Agreement concerning the following Article:

(Manuscript title)

(Journal name)

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.

1 - 10 of 70 Ideas Sort by


MIT Future of Libraries Idea Bank

Expand open access policies to include all members of the MIT community

Cara Manning | October 16, 2015

One of MIT's missions is to disseminate its research results to the world. In this spirit, the MIT faculty... [\(more\)](#)

- Tools & technologies for discovering, organizing, and preserving information
- Research and publishing support
- Library collections (physical and digital)
- The library in community

Support this idea 

53 people have voted.

JP students
were also very
supportive!

one year later...

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](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo).
 - This is a UK-based website. Policies for US authors are occasionally different; library staff can advise if needed.

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>

Example listing from [SHERPA/RoMEO](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo) for **Geophys. Res. Lett.**:

Journal:	Geophysical Research Letters (ISSN: 0094-8276 , EISSN: 1944-8007)
RoMEO:	This is a <u>RoMEO green</u> journal
Paid OA:	A paid open access option is available for this journal.
Author's Pre-print:	✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✗ subject to Restrictions below , author can archive publisher's version/PDF
General Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authors' Pre-print on authors' personal website or departmental website• Authors' Post-print on authors' personal website or departmental website• Set statements to accompany submitted, accepted and published articles• Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged with DOI• Publisher's version/PDF must be used in Institutional Repository 6 months after publication.

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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](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo).
 - This is a UK-based website. Policies for US authors are occasionally different; library staff can advise if needed.

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>

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

9 the other gases to improve sensitivity. The precision is 0.7 % or better and 1.0 % or better for
10 all mole ratios when the instrument is installed in a temperature-controlled environment and a
11 variable-temperature environment, respectively. In the lab, the accuracy is 0.9 % or better for

*To whom correspondence should be addressed

†MIT/WHOI Joint Program

‡Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

¶Wellesley College

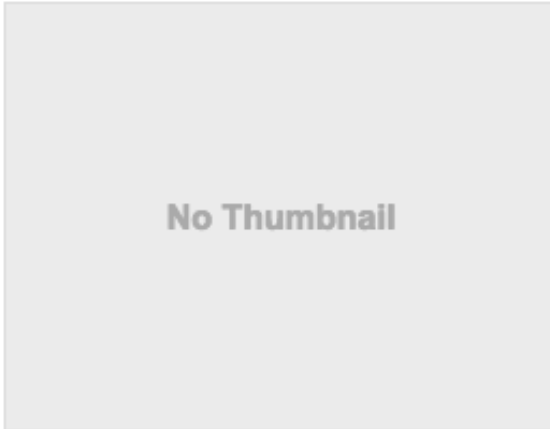
Cite as:

Manning, CC, RHR Stanley, DE Lott (2016) Continuous measurements of dissolved Ne, Ar, Kr, and Xe ratios with a field-deployable gas equilibration mass spectrometer. *Anal. Chem.*, 88 (6), 3040–3048.
DOI: 10.1021/acs.analchem.5b03102

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](https://doi.org/10.1575/1912/8018)

View/Open

 [MVCO1_eddies.zip \(721.1Mb\)](#)

Date

2016-05-20

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)