Scholarly Communications Task Force Report to the Faculty Senate
May 12, 2005

Executive Summary

The Task Force met regularly during the 2004-2005 academic year in order to:

1. Determine current practices that impede an open and sustainable system of scholarly communication, citing data where necessary to substantiate the findings;
2. Determine actions that OSU faculty members, as authors, readers, reviewers, editors, society members, advisory board members and faculty members, who are dependent on scholarly communication for professional advancement, can take to contribute to an open and sustainable system of scholarly communication;
3. Determine a few of these actions that are likely to have the greatest positive impact towards creation of an open and sustainable system of scholarly communication;
4. Propose a framework for communicating these findings to the OSU faculty.

Our findings are documented in the attached report and appendices. Briefly, the practices that impede an open and sustainable system of scholarly communication and threaten the viability of research libraries include:

- the increasing cost of journals;
- the unsecured archival access to electronic publications
- the undue weight given to the "high impact" factor in publishing as well as promotion and tenure processes; and
- the transfer (by author) of ownership, or copyright, of material published in journals.

Actions that faculty members can take to improve the sustainability of scholarly communication include:

- faculty with decision-making authority for professional societies should maintain control of journal pricing and access policies
- faculty as authors should choose outlets for their publications with an awareness of fair pricing and open access
- faculty as participants in the peer review system should support non-profit society publications and open access publications and should refuse to review for high-priced commercial journals.

Framework for communicating findings to OSU Faculty include:

- the continuation of the Scholarly Communication Task Force with an annual rotating membership.
- education of faculty members regarding the library's cost of journals, impact factors and accessibility of journals within their field through the expansion of unit-specific reviews (see Appendices 2-4).
- education of OSU faculty serving as editors and society officers through an annual scholarly communication meeting
- publication of a series of articles in OSU This Week on the cost of journals, open-access issues, creation of an OSU Institutional Repository, and on impact factors.

- organization of an OSU forum on publication practices
- passing of a Senate Resolution supporting open access

Scholarly Communication Task Force Members (2004-2005)

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Scholarly Communications Task Force
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1.) Current Practices That Impede An Open and Sustainable System of Scholarly Publication

Several practices impede the development and maintenance of an open and sustainable system of scholarly communication. These practices, or impediments, collectively threaten the viability and even survival of research libraries around the world. These impediments are :

- the increasing cost of journals;
- the unsecured archival access to electronic publications
- the undue weight given to the "high impact" factor in publishing as well as promotion and tenure processes; and
- the loss of ownership, or copyright, of material published in journals.

Data collected by the Association of Research Libraries indicates that the cost for serials by North American research libraries, such as the OSU Libraries, increased 227% between 1986 and 2002. (In the same period, the consumer price index increased 57%.) These rising prices are driven primarily by journals dedicated to science, medicine, and technology. During the 1990s, such serials had annual price increases of about 12%, on average. The 2002 spending on serials was three times that spent in 1986. The end result is a decline in the number of serial titles purchased and directly available for faculty and student use. These data are representative of the situation faced by OSU Libraries.

Studies have suggested that this rise in journal costs results from the increasing commercialization of science publishing. Commercially published journals are much more expensive than professional society, not-for-profit journals (although there are exceptions). Commercial publishing organizations are publishing seven times more journals than are professional associations (e.g., McCabe, 2000; also see Case, 2002),

whereas 20 years ago there were many more society-owned journals than commercially-owned journals.

In the last 20 years, many not-for-profit journals, strapped for money, have been purchased by commercial publishers. Elsevier, the largest commercial publisher, owns approximately 1,400 journals. The OSU Libraries subscribe to approximately 400 Elsevier journals at a total annual cost of $800,000. This figure represents 20% of the entire materials budget and 25% of the serials budget. The rapidly rising cost of these journals is occurring in an economic context of flat or declining funding for research libraries.

Serial costs are out of control and are outpacing the consumer price index. Library budgets in general, and OSU's in particular, have not had corresponding budget funding increases to match the increases in serial costs. It is unrealistic to expect the OSU Libraries budget to increase significantly in the near future. Although we would like to see more robust funding for the OSU Libraries, the root problem is not library funding. Even if library funding were increased dramatically, the serial crisis would still be with us.

The immediate and obvious strategy for this serials crisis is to cancel journals, perhaps beginning with the most expensive and lowest use journals. Research libraries everywhere are engaging in the painful process of terminating subscriptions to large numbers of serials. In the 1990s, the University of Wisconsin library cut more than 7,000 subscriptions to academic journals. In the last five years, the OSU Libraries, which has a much smaller collection than Wisconsin, has cut approximately 1,500 journals. No end to these cuts is in sight. Higher costs, increasing publications numbers and shrinking library budgets have constrained access to published information among research libraries.

A steady increase in the number of serials being published, both in traditional paper and on-line, compounds the problem. Some new journals are now being published exclusively on-line. Questions regarding emerging systems for the storage and retrieval of on-line serial archives remain unresolved.

New on-line and low cost journals and other outlets for scholarly communication face challenges because of the "high impact" factor. In the culture of academe, especially as it relates to the promotion and tenure process, more weight is given to journals that have been deemed "high impact". Most high impact journals are older and well established, and are often owned by commercial interests. Newly emerging on-line and open access journals, given their recency, will inevitably be rated "low impact". Therefore, the use of the high-impact factor index tends to inhibit scholars, especially junior scholars, from publishing their work in alternative, less expensive publications. Although many (less expensive) society journals have high impact ratings, the preponderance of commercial high impact publications tends to impede the development of open and sustainable systems for scholarly communication.

Finally, a central question (actually, a paradox) relates to the control, ownership, and sharing of information. In the current system, researchers are usually supported by their universities or through public money of some kind, such as federal grants. With taxpayer support, faculty conduct research and write their results for publication. Researchers submit their work to publishers, who accept, edit, package and disseminate the articles in their journals. Most publishers require that authors give them copyright ownership. Publishers then turn around and sell back to researchers and universities the research paid for by public sector funding agencies. Publishers, especially commercial companies, are "in control . . . with the ownership of scholarship and with the right to sell it as a commodity" (Branin & Case, 1998). The current system of copyright practiced by most commercial publishers impedes an open flow of information generated by scholarly work.

2. Possible Solutions Via Actions By OSU Faculty

a. Editors, editorial board advisors and society executive committee members:

Editors, editorial board advisors and society executive committee members may have influence or even decision-making authority on their journal's pricing and access policies. Editors and editorial board advisors for publishers who engage in unfair and unsustainable pricing practices can threaten to step down if pricing practices persist. OSU faculty who serve on executive committees can help societies to continue to self-publish journals, to publish them through open-access vehicles, or to publish them in association with for-profit publishers with reasonable pricing and copyright practices. They can help to persuade societies to keep control over their journals and their journal pricing and access policies. Even without decision-making authority, they can draw the attention of other executive committee members to society practices regarding pricing and access.

Editors can encourage publishers to make issues freely available for a limited time after publication. HighWire Press, out of Stanford University, publishes journals online for societies and publishers, making online content freely available immediately after publication or after a limited amount of time (6-12 months) designated by the publisher or society.

Editors can also encourage publishers and societies to allow authors to retain copyright permissions and/or to self-archive copies of their articles in institutional repositories or on pre-print servers such as arXiv or PubMed. The self-archiving of articles makes the research freely available and accessible to the world through search engines. OSU Libraries is piloting an Institutional Repository that allows authors to submit articles, technical reports and other university research that will be permanently archived and accessible. See Appendix 1.

b. Authors:

Before deciding on an outlet, authors should learn about the publisher, its pricing practices, and its for-profit status. Whenever possible, authors should publish in journals that are reasonably priced, that allow authors to retain copyright, that have transparent pricing, and that do not bundle high- and lesser-impact journals. Authors are encouraged to choose open access options for their published work or to publish in journals that make back issues freely available after a limited amount of time (usually 6-12 months). Information on journal ratings for copyright issues and level of electronic access available to authors and readers can be found at SHERPA (http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php). Authors should also retain copyright of their work for personal and institutional use, such as the soon-to-be-established Institutional Repository at OSU.

c. Reviewers:

Faculty members should support non-profit scholarly societies by volunteering to review for them and by refusing to review papers for high-priced commercial journals.

Promotion and Tenure

OSU guidelines for publication in support of promotion and tenure emphasize scholarship and creative activity that is validated by peers and then is communicated. OSU already acknowledges that scholarship takes many forms. Similarly, scholarly publication can meet the two key criteria (peer review and communication beyond the University) in electronic journals that are produced by entities following a number of business models. Society presses, open access journals, and electronic archives are publication models that meet these key criteria. Because standards for promotion and tenure are set within colleges, the Scholarly Communication Task Force urges college faculties and administrators to look beyond commercially produced journals whose inflating costs are limiting accessibility and scholarly communication. Academic units should consider publication models in which scholarship is broadly circulated in a way that is consistent with standards of peer review and scholarly excellence.

3.) Specific Actions for Improving Scholarly Communication

We propose specific actions to address current problems with scholarly communication. Because many faculty are unaware of the extent of the existing problems, a critical component of any solution involves the education of the faculty . Our recommendations are:

(1) Task Force members should give focused presentations at the department and / or college level showing the cost differential between society-based and for-profit journals. The presentations should also address the effects of rising journal costs on the ability of OSU Libraries to support the educational and research missions of the University. One intended outcome from these seminars is to encourage faculty to support peer-reviewed,

society-based or open-access publication mechanisms. Three trial runs were performed (Chemistry, COAS and Human Development & Family Sciences) with quite positive feedback. See Appendices 2,3, and 4 for slides and feedback from these departmental presentations given in 2005. The Task Force recommends expanding these seminar presentations over the next five years in order to reach all faculty.

(2) Beginning Fall Term 2005, a series of articles should be published in *OSU This Week* [Note: Articles would be published in OSU This Week, with a reference or link mentioned in the OSU *Today*] describing the changes in academic publishing. These articles would be made available to the general public through OSU press releases. Specific subjects to be covered in this series should be:

> (a) The effect of the rising cost of journals on the OSU Libraries' ability to support the educational and research missions of the University (include link to OSU Libraries website on the subject);
> (b) What does open-access mean? What levels of access are available? Who should pay for the cost of publications? (include link to OSU Libraries website on the subject);
> (c) The creation of an OSU Institutional Repository and information on electronic databases (include link to OSU Libraries website on the subject);
> (d) What is a journal's impact factor, how is it calculated, and what does it really mean?

(3) The Faculty Senate should strongly support the creation and development of the Oregon State University Institutional Repository for electronic forms of publications. In addition, NIH-funded faculty should be encouraged to submit electronic copies of their publications to PubMed. Both of these mechanisms will increase the public's access to scientific discoveries and other original work. (See Appendix 1 for a description of the repository.)

(4) The faculty should be encouraged to serve as editors and reviewers for society journals and discouraged from serving as editors or reviewers for high cost, commercially-owned journals. In addition, the University should support the development of open-access, peer-reviewed publication mechanisms.

(5) An annual meeting of OSU faculty members serving as editors and society officers should be organized to discuss issues related to supporting affordable and sustainable publication models. This could be done in conjunction with the annual OSU Reception for Authors, Editors, and Patent Recipients.

(6) A continuing Faculty Senate Task Force on Scholar Communication with rotating membership should be established for a five-year period. The formation of this Task Force is critical to the implementation of any recommendations made in this document.

The Task Force should also address any ongoing and future changes in scholarly communication.

(7) The OSU Faculty Senate should endorse a resolution on "Open Access and Scholarly Communication" by the end of the 2005-2006 academic year. See Appendix 6 for a sample resolution (that was passed unanimously by Columbia University in April 2005.

4.) FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNICATING THESE FINDINGS TO OSU FACULTY

Progress during 2004-2005:
Presentations on the library's cost of discipline specific journals for Chemistry (Carter), COAS (Wheeler), and HDFS (Walker) (Completed Spring Term 2005)

- Report to the Executive Committee of Faculty Senate (May 16, 2005)
- Report to Faculty Senate (June 9, 2005)
- Faculty Senate to approve continuation of Task Force and appoint new members.

Proposals for 2005-2006

Publish a series of articles in *OSU This Week* on the work of the Scholarly Communication Task Force. Topics should include: cost of journals, open access, institutional repository, impact factors, and electronic access to back issues.

- Continuation of presentations on the library's cost of discipline specific journals as part of scheduled Program Reviews (See appendix 5). Specific academic units assemble information on scholarly journals in which their faculty publish articles. These lists can be sent each year to library staff for tabulation of cost of journals and impact factors in that particular field. The assembled information can then be used as the basis for a presentation to specific units regarding the relative cost of journals in their fields.
- Organize an OSU forum on the crisis in scholarly publication.
- Pass an OSU Faculty Senate Resolution on "Open Access"

Proposals for 2006-:

- Monitor progress in changing publication patterns.
- Monitor pricing of journals (library subscription cost and author page charges).
- Advise faculty on publication practices.

References

Branin, J. J., and Case, M. M. (1998). Reforming scholarly publishing in the sciences: A librarian's perspective. Notices of the AMS, 45, 475-486.

Case, M. M. (2002). Igniting change in scholarly communication: SPARC, it's past present and future. *Advances in Librarianship, 26*, 1-27.

McCabe, M. J. (2000). Academic journal pricing and market power: A portfolio approach. Paper presented at the 2000 American Economic Association Conference, Boston, MA.

Appendices for Task Force on Scholarly Communications

Appendix 1. Library repository.

Appendix 2. Review of journals used for Department of Chemistry publications.

Appendix 3. Review of journals used for COAS publications.

Appendix 4. Review of journals used for Department of Human Development and Family Sciences

Appendix 5. Five-Year Graduate Program Review Schedule and Five-Year Academic Program Review Schedule and proposed schedule for 2006 review of journals.

Appendix 6. Resolution on open access.

Appendix 1. Library repository.

The OSU Institutional Repository: What is it and why should you care?

The OSU Community constantly develops electronic resources, and needs a means to appropriately archive and distribute many of them. We need a virtual environment for this digital output that begins to address the challenges of digital archiving while increasing awareness of the OSU community's creative and scholarly work. The OSU Libraries have installed DSpace, an institutional repository (IR) software program developed by MIT and Hewlett-Packard, to start addressing our need to capture, store and provide access to OSU digital content.

The OSU IR is a platform that can store and retrieve digital information including:

- Conference papers
- Datasets
- Theses and dissertations
- Technical reports
- Journal articles & pre-prints
- Course material
- Presentations
- Images

The OSU IR organizes the resources by communities of OSU faculty members, staff and students. These can be departments, programs, research groups, etc. You can use it to:

- Capture, store, index and preserve your intellectual output;
- Redistribute your work according to your wishes;
- Insure longevity of your stored files;
- Relieve yourself of the responsibility for maintaining your digital publications.

Guidelines for the content of the OSU IR reflect practicalities and possibilities:

- The work must be produced, submitted or sponsored by OSU faculty.
- The work must be in digital form. In some situations, the OSU Libraries may assist in the conversion of material into digital form.
- The work must fall within the vision of the OSU IR:

  As one tool in the OSU Libraries' suite of digital library tools, the OSU's Institutional Repository will provide a reliable means for faculty members to store and access their research and teaching output, for students to do the same with their research, and for the institution to maintain its historical record.
- The author/sponsor of each work must be willing and able to grant to OSU the non-exclusive right to preserve the work and distribute it according to agreed limits and mechanisms.

If you are interested in more information or in submitting to the OSU IR, please contact:

Janet Webster, OSU IR Project Leader
OSU Libraries
janet.webster@oregonstate.edu
541-867-0108 or 70108 on campus
https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/

Appendix 2. Review of Journals Used for Department of Chemistry Publications.

(Rich I lost the formatting when converting from power point. This needs to be fixed. Also Bonnie had suggested changes for clarifying when you use Library data versus Chemistry data.)

Journal Costs

• *OSU Library Journal Budget: $3,200,000*
• *Total Number of Journal Titles at OSU (Including Electronic): 20,000*
• *% Increase in Journal Cost in research libraries 1986-2002: 227%*
•*% Increase in Consumer Price Index 1986-2002: 57%*
• *% Annual Increase in Journal Cost During 1990's: 12%*

For Profit Publishers vs. Society Publishers
Two Examples:
Elsevier Limited

- *Publishes approximately 1,400 Titles*
  OSU Subscribes to Approximately 400 Elsevier Titles

Cost of 400 Elsevier Titles: $800,000 (1/4 Library's Journal Budget)
John Wiley & Sons
Publishes approximately 400 Titles
OSU Subscribes to Approximately 185 Titles (Electronically)
Cost of 185 Wiley Titles: $225,000 (per year, 3 year deal)

What We are Missing
Two Examples:
Complete Royal Chemical Society Electronic Archive:
$40,000 (Plus $800 Yearly Fee)
Belstein Crossfire Search Engine:
$22,000 For Single Site License

2005 Pricing For Selected Chemistry Titles

	Cost	Publisher	Type	2003 Impact Factor
General Chemistry Journals				
Angewandte Chemie International	*$4,498*	*Wiley*	*For Profit*	8.427
Chemical Communications	$1,725	RSC	Society	4.031
J. Am. Chem. Soc.	$3,165	ACS	Society	6.516
Science	$565	AAAS	Society	29.162
Analytical/Environmental Focused Journals				
Analytical Chemistry	$1,374	ACS	Society	5.25
Environmental Science & Technology	$1,507	ACS	Society	3.592
Journal of Separation Science	*$1,332*	*Wiley*	*For Profit*	
Journal of Chromatrography A	***$12,992***	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*2.922*
Journal of Electron Spectroscopy and Related Phenomena	*$3,787*	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*1.237*
Journal of Molecular Spectroscopy	*$3,093*	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*1.395*
Biochemistry Focused Journals				
Journal of Biological Chemistry	$2,183	ASBMB	Society	6.482
Biochemistry	$3,182	ACS	Society	3.922
Journal of Natural Products	$758	ACS	Society	1.849
Protein Science	$1,195	CSH Press	Society	3.787
Materials/Physical Focused Journals				
Chemistry of Materials	$1,394	ACS	Society	4.374
Journal of Solid State Chemistry	*$4,104*	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*1.413*
Mater. Res. Bull.	*$2,328*	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*1.144*
Solid State Sciences	*$939*	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*1.327*
Chem. Phys. Lett.	***$12,367***	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*2.438*
Journal of Applied Physics	$4,060	AIP	Society	2.171

J. Chem. Phys.	$5,785	AIP	Society	2.95
Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.	$5,930	AIP	Society	2.962
Physical Review C	$1,255	AIP	Society	2.708
Organic Focused Journals				
Journal of Organic Chemistry	$2,139	ACS	Society	3.297
Organic Letters	$3,361	ACS	Society	4.092
Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry	$3,960	RSC	Society	NEW JOURNAL
Organometallics	$2,454	ACS	Society	3.375
Synthesis	*$1,603*	*Thieme*	*For Profit*	*2.074*
Synlett	*$1,177*	*Thieme*	*For Profit*	*2.741*
Tetrahedron	***$15,920***	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*2.641*
Tetrahedron Letters	***$11,595***	*Elsevier Limited*	*For Profit*	*2.326*
Total Cost	*$121,727*			
Average Cost	*$3,927*			

	Number of Titles	Cost Per Title	Total Cost
Elseiver Titles at OSU	*400*	*$2,000*	*$800,000*
Total Journal Titles	20,000	$160	$3,200,000

Appendix 3. Review of journals used for COAS publications.

The Task Force analyzed subscription costs for journals most often used by faculty from three OSU units (Chemistry, COAS, and Human Development and Family Sciences). For the period from 1994-2003 COAS faculty published most frequently in 42 journals. These included 20 commercial publishers, 20 professional journals, and *Science* and *Nature* that were put in a separate category. The resulting data base was used for a cost comparison for print subscriptions and evaluation of differences in impact factor. Costs for electronic subscriptions are even more convoluted (time period covered by electronic versions, permanent archiving, bundling of less important journals, etc.). Neither electronic subscriptions nor author costs (page charges and reprint costs) are covered here.

The collective cost to the library for these journals in 2004 was $73,812. Commercial journals cost on average $0.98 per page. Professional journals cost on average $0.39 per page. Publication costs are similar for these journals so the difference in price per page reflects the larger net profit that commercial publishers are collecting for their products. *Science* and *Nature* cost only $0.15 per page, but these two journals bring in a substantial amount of their revenue from advertisement.

Science and *Nature* are popular publishing venues due to their extremely high impact factors (mean = 30.38). *Science* is published by AAAS (a professional society) and *Nature* is published by the Nature Publishing Group (a commercial publisher). COAS authors published 33 papers in these two journals between 1994-2003. This represents 4% of the articles included in the data base.

The average impact factor for the other commercial journals was 1.796. The average impact factor for the professional society journals was 2.580. This indicates that the professional journals not only cost less per page (for library subscriptions) but also represent a significantly higher quality of scientific publication. COAS authors published 484 articles in professional society journals between 1994-2003. This represents 62% of the articles included in the data base.

The Task Force encourages faculty to publish in professional rather than commercial journals when they have a choice. We also encourage faculty to review for professional and to decline to review papers for commercial journals. Continued support of the professional society journals will help promote the sustainable pricing of scholarly publications for academic institutions.

COAS Journal name	Library Cost	Publisher	2003 IF	2004 Pages Per Year	(94-03) Times Published	Cost Per Page	
Commercial Journals							
Appl. Geochem.	$1,140	Elsevier	1.804	1995	13	$0.57	
Atmosph. Environ.	$5,707	Elsevier		7121	6	$0.80	
Chem. Geol.	$3,817	Elsevier	2.330	4059	13	$0.94	
Cont. Shelf Res.	$2,130	Elsevier	1.191	2551	11	$0.84	
Deep Sea Res. I	$2,449	Elsevier		2169	19	$1.13	
Deep Sea Res. II	$4,950	Elsevier		3101	37	$1.60	
Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.	$3,774	Elsevier		6859	25	$0.55	
Fuel	$2,910	Elsevier	1.167	2443	5	$1.19	
Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta	$2,673	Elsevier		5204	23	$0.51	
J. Mar. Systems	$2,319	Elsevier		2343	6	$0.99	
Mar. Chem.	$2,143	Elsevier	2.555	2044	8	$1.05	
Marine Geology	$3,738	Elsevier		3689	7	$1.01	
Org. Geochem.	$3,028	Elsevier	1.712	1634	23	$1.85	
Progress in Oceanography	$2,518	Elsevier		1166	15	$2.16	
J. Fluid Mech.	$2,303	Cambridge Univ.	1.811	9284	6	$0.25	
Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.	$4,691	InterResearch		5809	16	$0.81	
Boundary-Layer Meteorology	$2,222	Kluwer		2218	13	$1.00	
Origins life Evolution Biosphere	$598	Kluwer		346	5	$1.73	
J. Petrology	$1,159	Oxford Univ.		2612	5	$0.44	
J. Plank. Res.	$452	Oxford Univ.		1566	7	$0.29	
	$54,720		**1.796**		**263**	**$0.99**	**Cost/Page**
PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES							
Environ. Sci. Technol.	$1,507	ACS	3.592	1200	20	$1.26	
Geochem. Geophys. Geosystems	$585	AGU		2885	8	$0.20	
Geophys. Res. Lett.	$1,593	AGU	2.422	6520	40	$0.24	
Global Biogeochem. Cycles	$596	AGU	2.338	1992	6	$0.30	
J. Geophys. Res.	$6,782	AGU	2.992	31688	171	$0.21	
Paleoceanography	$426	AGU	3.043	1440	22	$0.30	
J. Atmos. Ocean. Tech.	$349	AMS	1.637	1945	29	$0.18	
J. Atmos. Sci.	$730	AMS	2.641	3133	19	$0.23	
J. Climate.	$622	AMS	3.617	4909	8	$0.13	
J. Phys. Oceanogr.	$545	AMS	2.209	2856	62	$0.19	
Mon. Wea. Rev.	$680	AMS		3077	17	$0.22	
Shore & Beach	$51	ASBPA		164	9	$0.31	estimated
Limnol. Oceanogr.	$416	ASLO	3.329	2316	21	$0.18	
J. Coastal Res.	$190	CERF	0.077	1252	9	$0.15	
IEEE Geosci.Remote Sensing	$590	GRSS		2892	5	$0.20	
Geology	$539	GSA	3.065	1072	11	$0.50	
Microb. Ecol.	$1,015	ISME		1051	5	$0.97	
Applied Optics	$2,754	OSA		6687	10	$0.41	
Mar. Mam. Sci.	$123	SMM		900	5	$0.14	
Oceanography	$810	TOS		552	7	$1.47	
	$20,903		**2.580**		**484**	**$0.39**	**Cost/Page**
Nature	$1,292	Nature	30.979	5908	16	$0.22	
Science	$635	AAAS	29.781	8428	17	$0.08	
	$1,927		**30.380**			**$0.15**	**Cost/Page**

Appendix 4. Review of journals used for Department of Human Development and Family Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
AND FAMILY SCIENCES
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
322 Milam Hall · Corvallis, Oregon 97331-5102 USA
Telephone: 541-737-1083; Fax: 541-737-1076

To: HDFS Colleagues

From: Alexis Walker, Member
Faculty Senate Task Force on Scholarly Communication

About: HDFS Journals, Cost to Libraries, and the Need for Change

Date: April 4, 2005

As a member of the Faculty Senate Task Force on Scholarly Communication, I've had the opportunity to learn about the various ways in which our published research is accessible—and not accessible—to OSU and to the general academic community. I've also learned about changes in publishing practices that have made it increasingly difficult for academic libraries to maintain and to acquire subscriptions to the now exploding number of academic journals. The Task Force will argue that researchers need to change their practices for scholarly journals to continue to be widely available and accessible.

Attached are three tables listing journals in which HDFS faculty have published in recent years. Table 1 includes those journals published by scholarly societies. The mean cost to OSU library of these journals in 2003 was $255.11, but the variance is quite large, with subscription rates ranging from less than $68 to more than $566. The impact factor appears to increase with the cost, but the relationship is not linear.

Table 2 includes those journals published by scholarly societies in association with for-profit publishers. Here, the average cost to the library is considerably higher: $456.30. The range is larger as well, from $62 to nearly $1,000. Impact factor has no association with cost: The two journals with the highest impact factors are in the middle range ($420.25 and $434.00).

Table 3 includes those journals published by for-profit publishers. The average cost is the highest of all three groups: $805.67. The range is astounding, from $374.01 to $1,622.42. Two of the journals that cost the most are not even ranked! Clearly, impact factor is unrelated to the cost to the OSU library.

These data should help faculty in HDFS to implement the recommendations of the Task Force:

1. As editors, editorial board members, and executive officers of scholarly societies, encourage societies to continue to self-publish journals or to publish in association with not-for-profit publishers.

2. As authors, submit your work to society journals rather than to for-profit journals.

3. Review for journals published by scholarly societies and refuse to review papers for high-priced commercial journals.

Table 1. ***Journals Published by Scholarly Societies***

Journals in Which HDFS Faculty Publish	Publisher	2003 Cost	2003 Impact Factor
Zero to Three	National Center for Infant, Toddlers and Families	$67.82	--
Fathering	Men's Studies Press	$150.00	--
Child Welfare	Child Welfare League of America Inc	$154.13	0.474
The Gerontologist	Gerontological Society of America	$231.19	1.948
Journals of Gerontology Series B-Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences	Gerontological Society of America	$280.51	2.064
Psychology and Aging	American Psychological Association	$334.97	3.074
Developmental Psychology	American Psychological Association	$567.18	2.533
Mean		$255.11	

Table 2. ***Journals Published by Scholarly Societies in Association with For-Profit Publishers***

Journals in Which HDFS Faculty Publish	Publisher	2003 Cost	2003 Impact Factor
Teacher Education and Special Education	Council for Exception Children & Allen Press	$62.00	--
Sociological Inquiry	International Sociology Honor Society/Blackwell Publishing	$133.58	0.200
Family Relations (with JMF)	National Council on Family Relations & Blackwell	$250.71	0.808
Early Childhood Research Quarterly	National Association for the Education of Young Children & Elsevier Limited	$341.13	0.339
Journal of Early Childhood Teacher Education	National Association of Early Childhood Teacher Educators & Taylor & Francis Ltd	$370.93	--
Journal of Adult Development	SRAD & Kluwer Academic Publishers Group	$408.00	0.500
Child Development	Society for Research in Child Development & Blackwell Publishing	$420.25	3.324
Journal of Research on Adolescence	SRA & Blackwell Publishing	$434.00	1.605
Journal of Personality Assessment	SPA & Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc	$482.93	0.944
Journal of Marriage and Family (with FR)	NCFR & Blackwell Publishing	$566.15	1.430
Journal of Research in Personality	Association for Research in Personality & Academic Press	$570.26	1.108
Psychology and Health (with internet)	European Health Psychology Society & Taylor & Francis Ltd	$906.00	1.307
International Journal of Behavioral Development	International Society for the Study of Behavioral Development & Taylor & Francis Ltd	$986.00	.833
Mean		$456.30	

Table 3. ***Journals Published by For-Profit Publishers***

Journals in Which HDFS Faculty Publish	Publisher	2003 Cost	2004 Impact Factor
International Journal of Aging and Human Development	Baywood Publishing Company	$374.01	.833
Journal of Adolescence	Elsevier Limited	$466.62	.788
Structural Equation Modeling	Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc	$529.16	--
Psychological Inquiry	Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc	$559.99	6.083
Journal of Family and Economic Issues	Kluwer Academic Publishers Group	$618.00	--
Journal of Family Issues	Sage Publications	$818.92	0.606
Marriage and Family Review (with internet)	Haworth Press	$1,070.00	--
Journal of Divorce and Remarriage (with internet)	Haworth Press	$1,191.90	--
Child Abuse and Neglect	Elsevier	$1,622.42	.977
Mean		$805.67	

Appendix 5. Five-Year Graduate Program Review Schedule and Five-Year Academic Program Review Schedule

Note: This appendix is provided to aid in expansion of the review of the most-widely used journals within each program.

Academic Program Review (UAPR) Tentative Schedule (2004-2009)

See guidelines at: http://oregonstate.edu/ap/assess/uaprguidelines.htm

2004-2005

Foreign Languages and Literature (including Latin American Affairs and Russian Studies)
Joint review—Crop and Soil Science
Joint review—Biochemistry & Biophysics
Joint review—Microbiology

2005-2006

Sociology
Philosophy
Ethnic Studies
Speech Communication (including Peace Studies)
Psychology
Joint review—General Agriculture (with Master of Agriculture)

2006-2007

Outdoor Recreation Leadership and Tourism
Engineering Physics
Joint review—History (with History of Science)
Joint review—Fisheries and Wildlife
Joint review—Food Science and Technology
Joint review—Horticulture
Joint review—English

2007-2008

General Science
Liberal Studies
Political Science
Biology
Anthropology (undergraduate only)
Joint review—Environmental Science

2008-2009

Bioresource Research
Joint review—Botany (with Botany and Plant Pathology)
Joint review—Economics
Joint review—Nutrition and Food Management
Joint review—Exercise and Sport Science (with Human Performance and Movement Studies in Disability)

Note: For undergraduate academic programs with professional accreditation, the accreditation self-study and site visit will take the place of the self-study and site visit described in the UAPR guidelines. Self-studies will be made available to the Curriculum Council at the same time that they are submitted to the accrediting body. Implementation and follow-up guidelines for UAPR's still apply.

For a schedule of joint (Undergraduate and Graduate) Academic Program Reviews or Graduate Academic Program Reviews, contact the Graduate School (737-4881)

Tentative Five-Year Graduate Program Review Schedule

Rev. 04/27/06

Tentative Five-Year Graduate Program Review Schedule									
2004-05		**2005-06**		**2006-07**		**2007-08**		**2008-09**	
Chemical Engineering	F04	Industrial Engineering '90	F05	History of Science auth '96 UAPR	F06	Business Administration '97		Botany & Plant Physiology w/UAPR	
Crop & Soil Science w/CSREES & UAPR	April 11-15	Mechanical Engineering '90	F05	Fisheries '95 & Wildlife '96 w/UAPR CSREES	F06	Environmental Science '98 w/UAPR		Bioresource Engineering	
Biochemistry & Biophysics w/ UAPR '88	W05	Nuclear Engr '90 and Radiation Health Physics '97	W06	Food Science & Technology '94 w/UAPR	W07	Public Health programs MPH auth '93		Counseling	
Statistics & Operations Research '90	W05	Forest Science CSREES	W06	Horticulture '94 w/UAPR CSREES	W07	Health Education		Economics w/UAPR	
Microbiology w/ UAPR '88	W05	Master of Agriculture '94 General Ag UAPR	W06	Oceanography & Atmos Sci '95	W07	Marine Resource Management '95		Nutrition & Food Management w/UAPR	
Plant Physiology '87	Sp05	Comparative Vet Med & Vet Science	Sp06	Materials Science auth '93	Sp07	Master of Arts in Teaching auth '93		Human Performance & Movement Studies in Disability EXSS UAPR	
		MCB and Genetics '92	Sp06	English w/ UAPR '92	Sp07	Master of Agriculture			
				Pharmacy '93	F06	Water Resources (OUS)			
				Applied Ethics (OUS)		MHP (OUS)			
				MPP (OUS)		MEng (OUS)			

Appendix 6. Resolution proposed by the Scholarly Communications Task Force

Presented to the Faculty Senate on June 9, 2005

To promote the sustained availability of scholarly publications through broad distribution and affordable access to print and electronic versions of scholarly publications, the Faculty Senate's Scholarly Communications Task Force urges the Faculty Senate to endorse the following resolution:

Whereas, OSU is a significant research institution with a compelling reason for broadly communicating its scholarship; and

Whereas, The OSU Faculty Senate is empowered by University statutes to work for the advancement of academic freedom… [and to] initiate and review policies that govern the University's relations with outside agencies associated with research, instruction, and related purposes; and

Whereas, The principle of open access to scholarly research is increasingly being adopted and pursued by universities and in the scholarly community at large; and

Whereas, Technological, legal and economic barriers continue to be erected to obstruct or to limit open access; and

Whereas, The availability of scholarly publications ought to reflect the conditions of cooperative endeavor and common resources under which scholarly work is produced; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the principle of open access to scholarly research;

2. That the Senate urges the University to advance new models for scholarly publishing and electronic dissemination of scholarly works that will promote open access, helping to reshape the marketplace in which scholarly ideas circulate, in a way that is consistent with standards of peer review and scholarly excellence;

3. That the Senate urges the University to monitor and resist efforts to impose digital rights management regimes and technologies that obstruct or limit open access, except as necessary to secure rights of privacy; and

4. That the Senate urges the scholars of Oregon State University to play a part in these open-access and affordable-access endeavors in their various capacities as authors, readers, editors, referees, and members of scientific boards and learned associations, (a) by encouraging and collaborating with publishers' efforts to advance open access, (b) by retaining intellectual property rights in their own work where this will help it become more widely available, and (c) by remaining alert to efforts by publishers to impose barriers on access to the fruits of scholarly research.