

# Managing Intellectual Property

## What Faculty Need to Know to Publish and Teach in the Digital Age

### Open Access

Open access (OA) literature is freely available on the public Internet, permitting users to:

- “read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles.
- crawl them for indexing.
- pass them as data to software.
- use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the Internet itself.

The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors’ control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.” (*Budapest Open Access Initiative*, February 2002)

There are two primary vehicles for providing open access:

- **OA archives or repositories** do not perform peer review but simply make their contents freely available to the world. They may contain unrefereed preprints, refereed postprints, or both. Archives may belong to institutions, such as universities and laboratories, or disciplines, such as physics and economics. Authors may archive their preprints without anyone else’s permission, and a majority of journals already permit authors to archive their postprints.
- **OA journals** perform peer review and then make the approved contents freely available to the world. There are costs involved in producing and publishing OA journals, which may be supported by author fees, institutional memberships, corporate or non-profit sponsorships, advertisements, end-user subscriptions, and in-kind contributions. (“[A Very Brief Introduction to Open Access](#)” by Peter Suber)

Supporters of OA publishing suggest four benefits of making research freely available:

- “First, authors are assured that their work is disseminated to the widest possible audience.
- Second, the information available to researchers is not limited by their library’s budget or their nation’s wealth.
- Third, the widespread availability and central archiving of research articles enhances literature searching and facilitates meta-analyses of data.
- Fourth, the results of publicly funded research become accessible to all taxpayers, not just those with access to a specialist library.” – [Editorial](#), *Journal of Biology* 3, 5 (May 7, 2004)

### Web Resources

[Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)

[CDL eScholarship Repository](#)

[Directory of Open Access Journals \(Lund University\)](#) – This directory covers free, full-text, quality-controlled scientific and scholarly open-access journals in all subjects and languages.

[Framing the Issue: ARL's Guide to Open Access](#), May 2004

["Free Online Availability Substantially Increases a Paper's Impact"](#) by Steve Lawrence. *Nature* 411, 521 (May 31, 2001)

[Google Directory of Open Access Resources](#)

[Open Access Bibliography: Liberating Scholarly Literature with E-Prints and Open Access Journals](#)

by Charles W. Bailey, Jr. – This bibliography lists more than 1,300 selected English-language sources of all types and media that are useful in understanding the open-access movement.

[Open Access FAQ](#) – The Public Library of Science, an open-access publisher of high-profile journals in the biology and biomedical fields, offers this resource to answer frequently asked questions about open access.

[Open Access News](#)

["Open Access Overview"](#) by Peter Suber

[Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition \(SPARC\)](#) – This alliance of universities, research libraries, and organizations started in 1997 as a constructive response to market dysfunctions in the scholarly communication system.