

Library Open Access Funding on the Ground: Workflows for a Successful OA Transition

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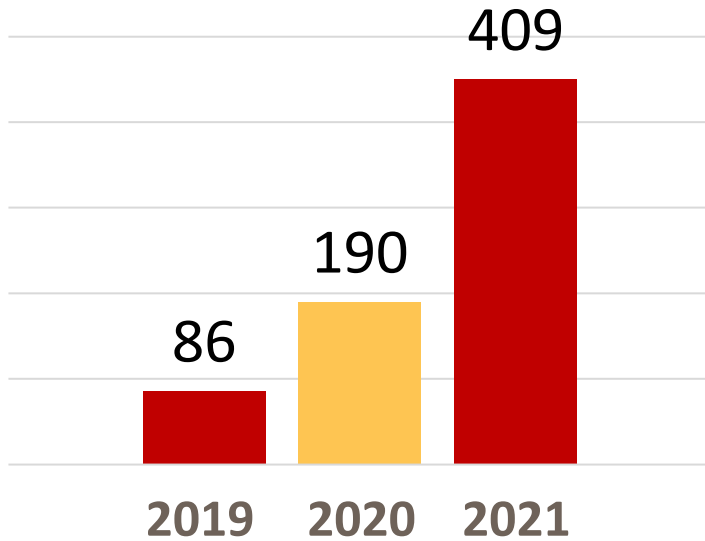
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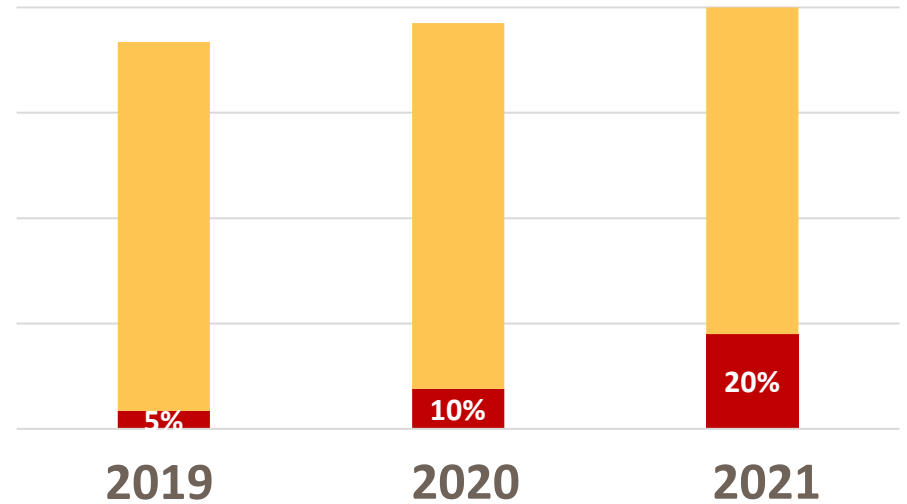
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North Carolina Serials Conference, April 2022

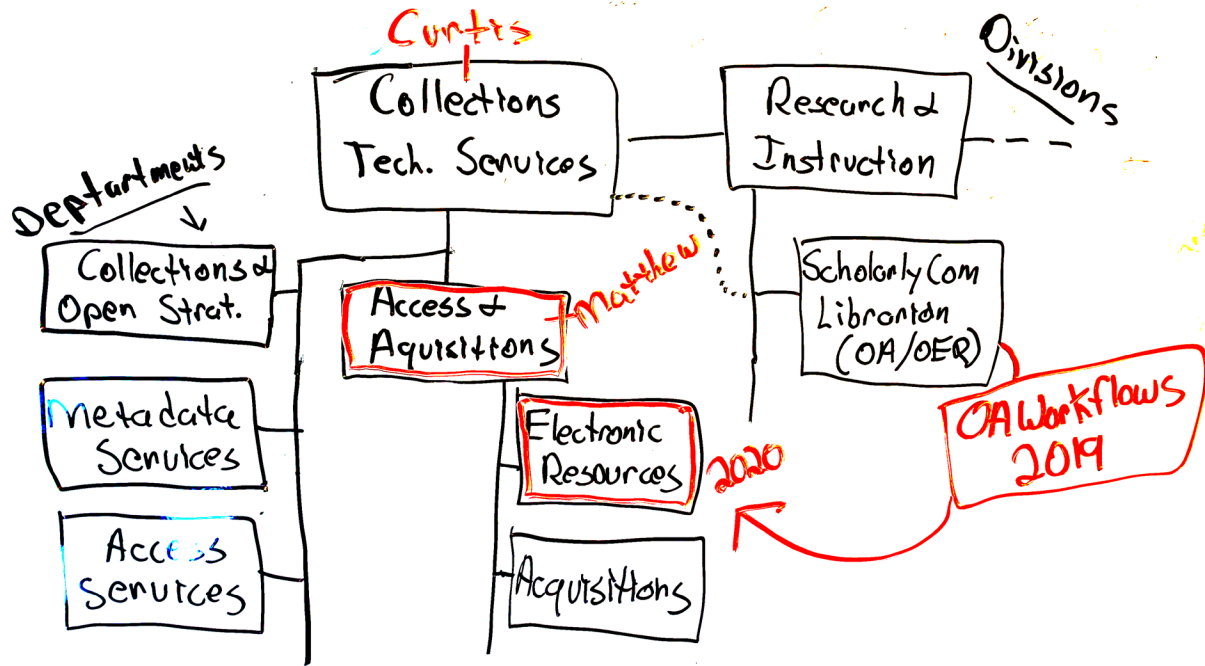
Library-funded OA @ Iowa State



OA as a percentage corresponding author output



ISU Library



Workflows – what does it take?

- Agreement negotiation
- (Author identification) – *a publisher workflow*
- Eligibility verification
- Invoicing
- Reporting
- Post-publication workflows
 - *Institutional repository deposits*
 - *OA verification*

Agreement negotiation

- Same review process as electronic licensing, but unique clauses

Author Identification

- A publisher responsibility
- What is the net that catches submissions to apply them to the agreement?
- E-mail domain, institutional ID (ROR, Ringgold etc.)
- Broader is better

Eligibility Verification

- “Should this submission be applied to the agreement?”
- Generally, only necessary for capped or APC-based agreements
- Criteria can be flexible, locally defined
- Method: dashboards or e-mail

Invoicing

- Related to structure and size of deal

Reporting

- Assessing value, monitoring spend
- Article-level metadata

Towards standardization and consolidation

oaswitchboard

- Shared community infrastructure
- Central data exchange hub
- Between research funders, institutions and publishers
- Standardization

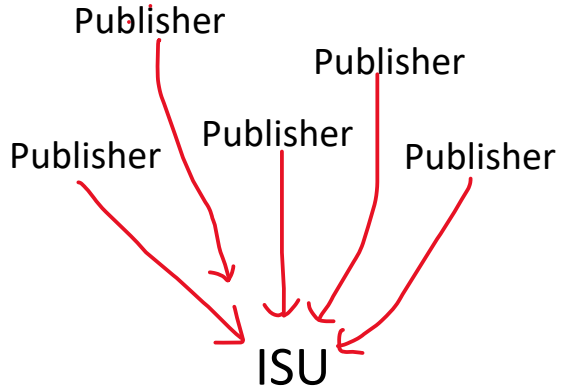


- Dashboard for verifications and reporting
- Streamlined payments
- Scalability

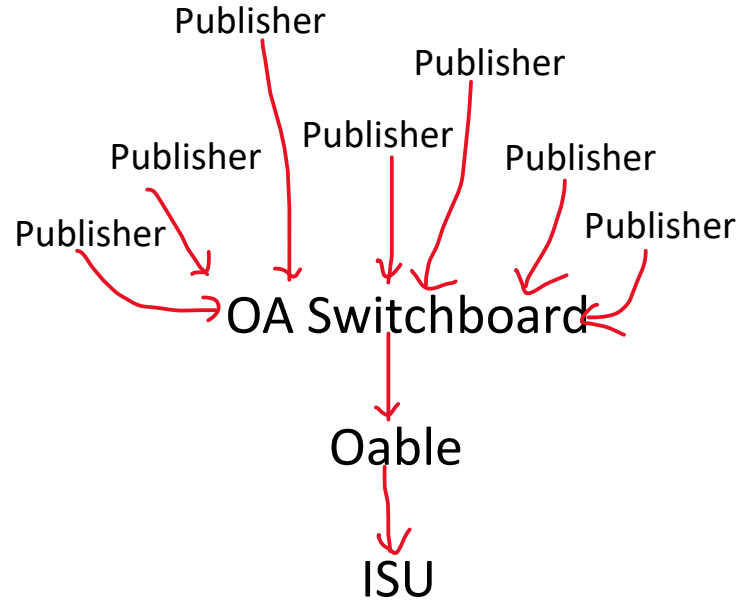
ChronosHub

OaMetric

BEFORE



AFTER



Post-Publication Workflows

- Institutional repository deposits
 - Automate via SWORD
- OA verification

Differences that make a difference

- Capped/APC-basis vs. uncapped/flat fee
 - Capped: Wiley, Oxford University Press
 - Uncapped: PLoS, Cambridge University Press
- Workflow implications:
 - *Capped: importance of eligibility verification, monitoring spend*
 - *Uncapped: incentive to maximize eligible articles*

Differences that make a difference

- Integrated with OA Switchboard / Oable vs. not
 - Integrated: Wiley, Microbiology Society
 - Not: Frontiers, ACM
- Workflow implications:
 - *Integrated: managed centrally via Oable, integrated reporting*
 - *Not integrated: managed separately, manual reporting process*

Differences that make a difference

- Is there a “read” component?
 - Yes: Wiley, Microbiology Society
 - No: PLOS, Frontiers
- Workflow implications:
 - *Yes: traditional e-resources management required, two sources of value (ROI)*
 - *No: no/little ERM required, nontraditional source of value (ROI)*

Differences that make a difference

- Fully OA journals vs hybrid
 - Fully OA: PLOS, Frontiers
 - Hybrid: Wiley, Oxford
- Workflow implications:
 - *Fully OA: higher stakes for authors – APC must be paid*
 - *Hybrid: lower author stakes, submission experience is key*

Thank you!

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