This session we will examine:

1. Publication and Copyright Law
2. Retaining your rights when publishing
3. Publishing Open Access
Copyright

1. Right to reproduce
2. Right to prepare derivative works
3. Right to distribute
4. Right to display publicly
5. Right to perform publicly
Copyright @ SBU: Faculty, graduate students and researchers own the copyright to their journal articles and books.

Exceptions: works for hire.
How Copyright Works

1. Not necessary to register
2. Copyright automatically belongs to creator
3. Term: creator's life + 70 years
Transferring Copyright

- Author has exclusive rights until signing a written agreement
- Once transferred, author no longer has that right
Publication Process: Rights Transfer

• Transfer agreement or contract required when publish
• Describes assignment of rights to publisher
• To make further use of the work, author must make clear in transfer agreement
Two Typical Scenarios

- Agreement transfers copyright to publisher
  - Publisher may grant back some rights
- Agreement allows author to retain copyright
  - Exclusive right granted for some time or type of publication
Copyright Transfer Agreement

- Part I: Authors must sign and date Part I for the copyright transfer to be valid. Select Box A (and/or B if applicable for Government interest).
- Part II: Authors must select Box A to allow for A/V recording; select Box B if any auxiliary materials are included.
- Part III: Third-party Materials – To be completed if the paper contains materials not owned by the authors.
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Part I – Must be signed and dated to validate the copyright transfer.

I.A. – Assent to Assignment
If you are employed and prepared your paper as part of your job, or as a “work-made-for-hire,” the rights to your paper may initially rest with your employer. If so, the Form should be signed by an authorized person. If you sign the Form, ACM assumes that you have been authorized to do so by the copyright owner.

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Negotiating Contracts

• A contract is by definition negotiable

Ever wonder?
• Why you might want to retain your rights
• How you can request changes to a contract
  • e.g. retain the right to post on the Web
Why Retain Rights? Background

• 60% of peer review journals are published by commercial publishers
• Universities access under specific use terms and at high costs
• Publishers create barriers to authors who want to reuse or share their work
Open Access

• Open Access taps the potential of the Internet, and addresses these problems
• Retaining rights allows for Open Access
Increasing the Impact of your Research

• Open access articles are more heavily cited
  • See the Open Access Citation Advantage: http://sparceurope.org/oaca_table/
Reusing Your Work

• Posting on the web, teaching, research, publication; allow others to use
• The barriers to reuse are real
  • Educational uses blocked
  • Imposition of DRM; severe restriction of access and use
Complying with Funder Mandates

See Research Funder Open Access Requirements

http://library.stonybrook.edu/scholarly-communication/scholarly-publishing/researcher-funder-open-access-requirements/
What Rights to Retain

• Posting **openly on the web**
• Reuse in **teaching and future publications**
How to Retain Rights

• Author’s Addendum
  http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/authors/addendum

• See SHERPA/RoMEO for Publishers copyright policies
  http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
Sharing Your Work: Open Repositories

- Coming Soon: Academic Commons
- SBU-affiliated Repositories:
  - ArXiv.org (computer science, math, physics)
  - Biomed Central (biomedicine)
- Discover and explore Open Archive Initiatives
  - http://www.opendoar.org/index.html
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• A selection of copyright licenses provide a simple, standardized way to give the public permission to share and use your creative work — on conditions of your choice. CC licenses let you easily change your copyright terms from the default of “all rights reserved” to “some rights reserved.”

• Creative Commons licenses are not an alternative to copyright. They work alongside copyright and enable you to modify your copyright terms to best suit your needs.
OA Publishing Options

• Open Access Journals
  • Example: PLoS Biology
  • See the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) [http://doaj.org](http://doaj.org)
• OA Option with traditional journals
• Publishing OA is not a concession in impact or prestige
Discover SBU Open Access

Many Stony Brook University researchers are publishing in quality, high-impact, peer-reviewed open access journals. *To date, more than 2000 open access articles have been published by SBU researchers and faculty.*

See [http://library.stonybrook.edu/scholarly-communication/open-access/discover-sbu-open-access/](http://library.stonybrook.edu/scholarly-communication/open-access/discover-sbu-open-access/)
References

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Thank you! Questions?

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