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# Library Subscriptions for Reading

A Brief Historical Review of Process and Effect

### Approaches:

**Individual Title Subscription** 

- Direct from Publisher
- Via Subscription Agency

Publisher Title Packages

- "The Big Deal"
- Subset Collections

Content via Platform/Aggregator

• Examples: MUSE, EBSCO

Paying to Access Information Worth Reading

- Libraries Seek Out Quality
- Weeding Out Effects

"An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge.

The new technology is the internet.

The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all ...

Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge."

"By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any 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, or 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."

"While the peer-reviewed journal literature should be accessible online without cost to readers, it is not costless to produce.

However, experiments show that the overall costs of providing open access to this literature are far lower than the costs of traditional forms of dissemination. With such an opportunity to save money and expand the scope of dissemination at the same time, there is today a strong incentive for professional associations, universities, libraries, foundations, and others to embrace open access as a means of advancing their missions.

Achieving open access will require new cost recovery models and financing mechanisms, but the significantly lower overall cost of dissemination is a reason to be confident that the goal is attainable and not merely preferable or utopian."

## Contemporary Levers and Catalysts

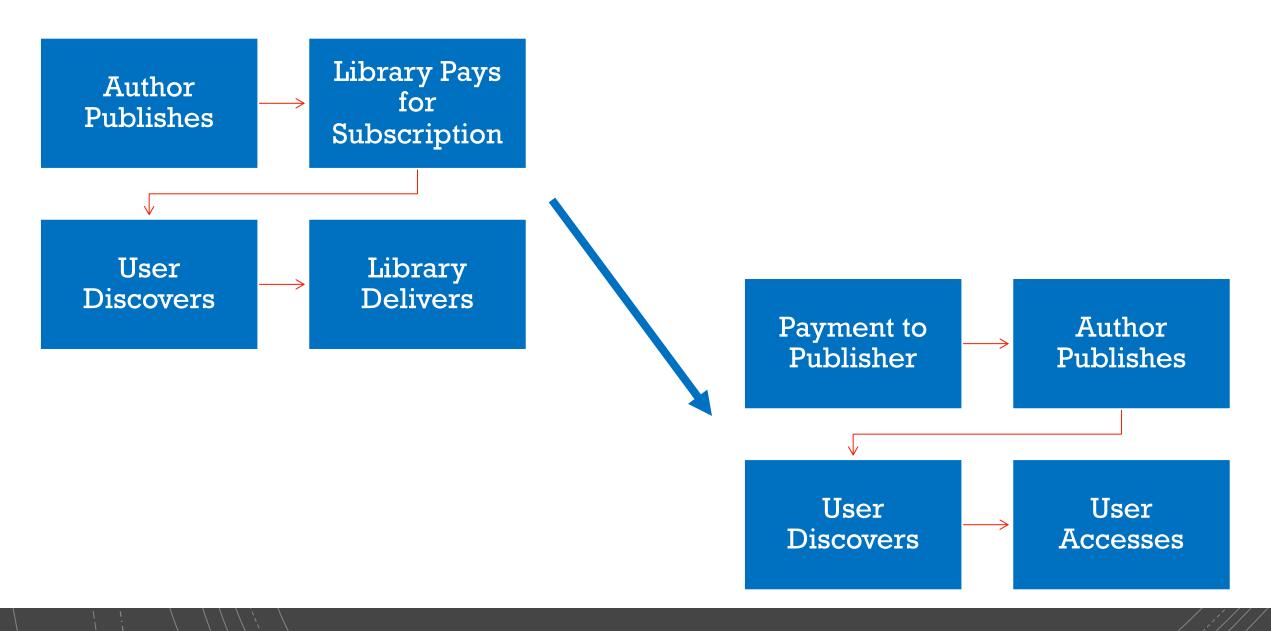
#### MANDATES AND POLICIES

- Institutional: Harvard, University of Illinois at Urbana
- Governmental: USA Federal Public Access Policy, UK REF
- Funder: Wellcome Trust, Gates Foundation, Plan S

#### LIBRARY AND INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

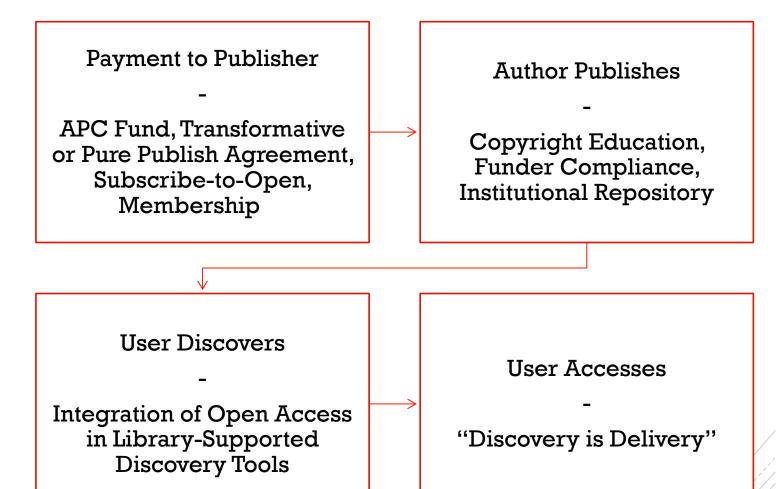
- Transformative Agreements
- Pure Publish Agreements
- Subscribe to Open
- Membership



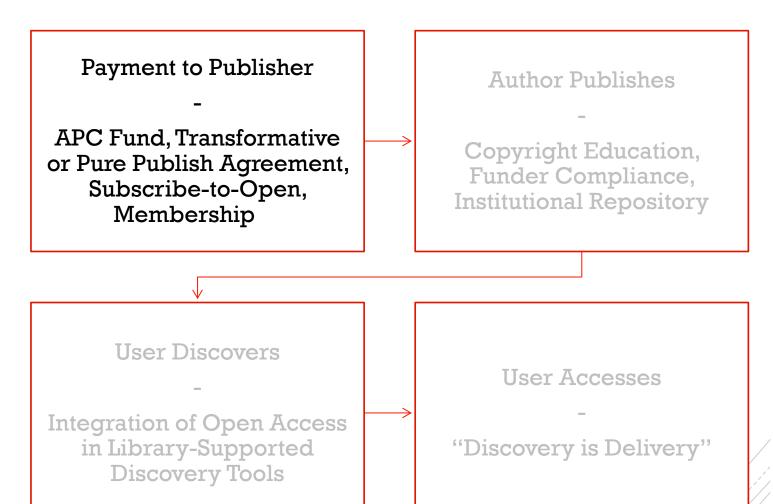


User Access to Content – Changes in Workflow from Subscription to Open Access











The New Big Deal

Transformative Agreements

"a contract is a transformative agreement if it seeks to shift the contracted payment from a library or group of libraries to a publisher away from subscription-based reading and towards open access publishing"

## Types of Transformative Agreements

- ➤ "Read-and-Publish agreement is an agreement in which the publisher receives payment for reading and payment for publishing bundled into a single contract."
- "Publish-and-Read agreement is an agreement in which the publisher receives payment only for publishing and reading is included for no additional cost."

### Pure Publish Agreements

"a contract is a pure publish agreement if the agreed payment enables an institution's authors to publish in fully open access journals"

## Subscribe to Open Subscriptions

An assurance approach to addressing a collective action challenge.

Subscribers continue to subscribe (perhaps at a discount for supporting the model) to ensure they have access.

#### Potential outcomes

- If subscriber level maintains, content is openly available.
- If subscriber level not maintained, the content is not made open.

Mechanism: no-risk opt-in for the subscribing institution.



"members receive benefits beyond the open access content, which is of course, definitionally available to everyone"

https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2020/04/07/seeking-sustainability-publishing-models-for-an-open-access-age/

## Library Publishing Programs

- Atla
- · Binghamton University
- Boston College
- California Digital Library
- California Polytechnic State University
- · Carnegie Mellon University
- Claremont Colleges Library
- Columbia University
- Cornell University
- · Dartmouth College
- Dublin Business School
- Emory University
- Florida State University
- George Mason University
- Grand Valley State University
- Illinois Wesleyan University
- Indiana University
- Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
- Iowa State University
- James Madison University
- Kansas State University
- La Trobe University

- Library of Congress
- McGill University
- Middle Tennessee State University
- Minitex
- Northwestern University
- Ohio State University
- Pacific University
- Penn State University
- Pepperdine University
- Portland State University
- Private Academic Library Network of Indiana
- Purdue University
- Rutgers University
  - San Francisco State University
  - Simon Fraser University
  - SUNY Geneseo
  - Syracuse University
  - Temple University
  - Tulane University
  - Université du Québec à Montréal
  - University College London (UCL) Libraries & UCL Press

- University of Alberta
- University of Arizona
- University of California, Santa Barbara
- · University of Cincinnati
- University of Florida
- University of Georgia
- University of Guelph
- University of Houston
- University of Illinois at Chicago
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- University of Iowa
- University of Kentucky
- · University of Louisville
- · University of Maryland
- University of Massachusetts Amherst
- University of Massachusetts Medical School
- · University of Miami
- University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- · University of Minnesota
- University of New Brunswick

- University of North Texas
- · University of Ottawa
- University of Pennsylvania
- · University of Pittsburgh
- University of South Florida
- University of Tennessee
- University of Texas at
- University of Virginia

Arlington

- University of Washington
- University of Western Ontario
- University of Wisconsin-Madison
- · Villanova University
- Virginia Commonwealth University
- · Virginia Tech
- · Wake Forest University
- Washington University in St. Louis
- Wayne State University
- Weill Cornell Medicine— Qatar
- West Virginia University

