RoMEO Green at the University of Kansas:
An experiment to encourage interest, participation and momentum among faculty and jumpstart populating the KU ScholarWorks Repository

Method

- Database constructed – to hold author, publisher, journal, citation information
- SHERPA "green" publisher info downloaded, and prioritized by:

1	SHERPA Very Green: No restrictions (1 publisher)
2	Allow or require publisher PDF (10)
3	Allow posting of final reviewed version (33)
4	Posting requires written permission of publisher (14)
5	Posting allowed if copyright not transferred to publisher (1)
6	SHERPA Yellow: all preprint only (6)

- All RoMEO "green" titles downloaded and linked to publishers
- Prepared title lists for searching in ISI Web of Science®
- Searched in ISI Web of Science® by author affiliation and journal title
- Search results to database
- KU Faculty contact information gathered

Database Information:

- 65 publishers with varying policies.
- 7779 number of journals.
- 4022 articles authored by 529 current KU faculty from 1983-2004.
- 1062 articles requested from 165 faculty to date.
- 27 faculty responded in some fashion within 3 days of request.
- 32 articles submitted articles to date.

Create interest in and demand for KU ScholarWorks

http://kuscholarworks.ku.edu

Why RoMEO Green?

Used RoMEO self archiving by publisher titles list http://romeo.eprints.org/ from Project RoMEO http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ls/disresearch/romeo/

Used Green, Yellow and Blue publishers http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php from Sherpa Project http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/

Thus, RoMEO Green.

Also drew on work done at University of Glasgow http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue39/mackie/

Holly Mercer
Coord. of Digital Content
Development
hmercer@ku.edu
785-864-8913

University of Kansas

Ada Emmett
Chemistry & Molecular
Biosciences Librarian
aemmett@ku.edu
785-864-8831

Actions Taken & Progress to Date:

Phase I: October 2004

Objective: Deposit articles on behalf of KU faculty who have published in journals with the most liberal policies during.

Actions taken: Created RoMEO Green database; faculty who published in journals with the most liberal policies were contacted in October 2004 (19 faculty with 21 citations); permission granted for all eligible citations.

Result: 17 articles deposited in KU ScholarWorks.

Phase II: underway March 2005

Objective: Following publisher policies, post preprint or author final drafts in KU ScholarWorks on behalf of faculty.

Actions taken: Sent email to faculty requesting appropriate copies of articles; questions answered, papers received.

Result: 27 email responses received to date; 32 papers deposited in KU ScholarWorks; "teaching moments" made.

Phase III: late spring, summer 2005

Objective: Complete faculty contacts and publisher contacts; cultivate relationships established with faculty; analyze project outcomes; initiate other methods for locating faculty papers appropriate for deposit.

Expected Actions: Contact remaining faculty; follow up on individual faculty requests; seek written permission on behalf of faculty from publishers who require it prior to deposit in institutional repositories.

Result: (remains to be seen)

Assess project impact

- Faculty who respond to RoMEO Green email have generally been positive:
  - "I am happy to supply you with a pdf file of each of the articles below that you are requesting." (Psychology Professor)
- Assess the effectiveness of the project in meeting goals
- cost effectiveness in time and dollars analysis of faculty attitudes through survey
- Assessment is ongoing; Project to end by December 2005

With the creation, dissemination, and application of new knowledge central to their mission, institutions of higher education must work to create systems that will provide affordable access to all relevant published scholarship across all disciplines for researchers, teachers, and the broader public. Scholarly journal articles should be treated as public goods. Since they represent both the findings of scholars and the building blocks for future discoveries, their widespread dissemination benefits society. The growth of knowledge will progress more rapidly as more scholars have access to those building blocks.

David Shulenburger
Provost, University of Kansas