

Scenario 1: The Case of the Reposted Article

One of the things the library likes to do is put together an annual showcase of publications by its faculty. Every spring, apparently, they put a list up online *and* put together an augment-facing display that scrolls slowly across the interior wall of the lobby, showing off the titles or articles, books chapters, OERs, and other publications, as well as a brief summary of the research and the author. Some of the authors have photos, too, either of themselves or their research.

It looks very slick, and it's something you're going to be involved with next time around, so you're taking notes on presentation from one of the second-floor balconies that overlooks the lobby. A few minutes in, you realize you're not the only person watching the display. On the first floor is a person in their late 20s, their neck craning as they look up at the wall.

Curious, you go down to meet them, and they turn to you with a grin as you approach, gesturing at the display.

"I'm up there!"

They don't have any sort of public feed on their augment, so you'll have to figure out that stuff later. However, their good cheer is contagious, and you find yourself smiling in response. "Congratulations," you say, excited for them and a little envious. "That's great! Why don't you send me a link to read it?"

Their face falls. "Sorry," they say. "It's in a journal that's published behind a paywall, and the university doesn't have access — I already checked."

You can sympathize with that, but you're also a scholarly communication librarian, so the next thing you say isn't "that sucks," but "Have you thought about reposting it?"

They shake their head. "Isn't that some kind of copyright violation?"

"It could be," you admit, "depending on the contract you signed and what the publisher's policies are. But most places are pretty permissive, these days."

"Huh," they say. "I didn't realize that! So... can you tell me how to find out what my publisher's policies are, and how I can get permission?"

Scenario 1 Resources

Baker, S., & Kunda, S. (2019). Checking rights: An IR manager's guide to checking copyright. *Journal of Copyright in Education & Librarianship*, 3(3), 1-29. <https://doi.org/10.17161/jcel.v3i3.8248>

Baker & Kunda discuss copyright-related issues that librarians may need to consider when managing an institutional repository. Among these is a discussion of journal articles and how to determine a publisher's policies on when and where specific versions of an accepted article can be reposted by the author.

Gadd, E., & Troll Covey, D. (2016). What does 'green' open access mean? Tracking twelve years of changes to journal publisher self-archiving policies. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 51(1), 106-122. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000616657406>

Gadd and Troll Covey track changes to the conception of "green open access," a type of open access

which allows authors to "self-archive" their published journal articles in institutional repositories and other websites for free under certain conditions. The authors also discuss SHERPA/RoMEO, an online database which provides information about publisher's self-archiving policies.

Jisc. (n.d.). *Sherpa Romeo*. Retrieved November 13, 2020, from <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

The Sherpa Romeo service hosted by Jisc, a UK nonprofit, collects and displays journal publisher's policies on topics such as the ability of authors to post their own work and other rights-related issues. Although it shouldn't be considered the final word, Sherpa Romeo provides accurate summaries of these policies and can make a great first step when considering authors' rights to their published articles.

Lee, J., Oh, S., Dong, H., Wang, F., & Burnett, G. (2019). Motivations for self-archiving on an academic social networking site: A study on researchgate. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 70(6), 563-574. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.24138>

Lee et al. present the results of a survey where 226 ResearchGate users were asked why they use the academic social network site, known in part for its ability to freely share published articles and other research. The primary motivation reported was a desire to make work more accessible, but users also suggested other motivations, including social responsibility (altruism, trust), professional growth (publicity, reputation), and personal enjoyment.