The Library's Scholarly Communication Program

Attendees:
Anna Sackman, Science, Data & Engineering Librarian
Rick Jaffe, Research IT
Chris Hoffman, Research IT
Rachael Samberg, Library
Barbara Gilson, SAIT
Jean Cheng, ETS
John Kretz, CDL
Aaron Culich, Research IT
Scott Peterson, Doe Library
Jason Christopher, Research IT
Maurice Manning, Research IT
Aron Roberts, Research IT

Practiced IP litigation for 7.5 years, taught at Stanford, head of research and instruction in Law Library, came here in June

Data is part of scholarly communication, and what researchers are making open

Scholarly communication: system through which research output is created, evaluated, disseminated to scholarly community, preserved for future use

Dates back to learned societies in 1600’s, first journal articles published in France and England in mid-1660’s

Complex cycle: creation, evaluation, publication, dissemination and access, preservation, reuse

Modern publishing affects how information is disseminated, who can access it

Concerned about preserving it, making sure it's available in future, bears rights associated with it that allow it to be reused to feed more knowledge creation

1660’s-2009 - 50M research articles published

New paper being published every 20 seconds

As of 2006, 1.35M scientific journal articles published per year

115M scholarly documents in English online, 1/4 are open access

Increasingly insurmountable cost barriers associated with creating, preserving and publishing information, journal costs out of reach for most users

Open access reduces those barriers; free, online, reusable beyond fair use

Many open access publishing venues come with license that encourage further use of the work

Promotes progress and innovation, rapid dissemination of info, visibility of campus research, use in classroom

VCR and library have goal around visibility of work product of the campus

UC system: 1/10th of all academic research in US, 1/12 of all research publications

UC articles cited about 115% more than the average publication

Challenges: costs and sustainable funding

Library pays millions to subscribe to journals; article processing charges for new articles can be $3500 up to $3800

Library has funds to help support it, can also use research funds (but federal funding is less in humanities and social sciences)

Supporting reimbursement of APC, plus paying to license content

Double-paying

Non-OA journals have restriction on version of article you can put in the repository

How to fund scholarly publishing, how to make sure work product is discoverable and accessible

Make sure there’s sufficient licenses so it can be more fully utilized later

Discipline-specific needs; publishing in arts includes lots of images, are images under CC licenses (probably not)

Very little community awareness around scholarly publishing, what they know is based on conjecture and falsehood; not necessarily receptive to conversation about making changes

Supporting effective, efficient, sustainable, economically viable systems for scholarly communication

Vision statement: “SCP will be recognized as a preeminent voice guiding the scholarly communication landscape toward greater discoverability, dissemination, accessibility & preservation of scholarly resources.”

3 core service areas: research (1/4), publishing (1/2), teaching (1/4)

Aiming for broader understanding of IP rights across students, faculty, staff

Broader awareness of publishing options and open access

Resolve misconceptions about what scholarly publishing landscape is like

Creating open educational resources, making sure that information is centralized on program website

Explore profiles system, revise permissions policies

eScholarship, runs on symplectic elements, there’s another licensable module that would support scholarly profiles — feeds faculty member’s public website, can also feed promotion and tenure process, institutional repository

Revise library’s permissions policies for publishing from our special collections

Dissertations are published online in eScholarship, have to go through whole rights process for included images, etc.

Also consider embargoes for patents, ethical issues, etc.

Copyright workflow for posting to bCourses — choosing direct upload vs. link to external resource

Encouraging development of open educational resources