

## In this issue

From Keith and Denise

Elsevier-Mendeley Study

Discover

Gather and Manage

Create and Share

Maximize Impact

Policy

Did You Know?

### We want to hear from you

Send us your questions, suggestions for topics to address in the SC Digest, and information to include in the Digest.

Contact  
Denise Troll Covey

## From Keith and Denise

This issue provides an update on the Elsevier-Mendeley study and an introduction to the Managing your Research Impact (MyRI) toolkit.

## Elsevier-Mendeley Study

The Elsevier-Mendeley study launched on July 14 in the Posner Center. Most of the study participants attended the luncheon with the Elsevier research team. In the afternoon, team leader Jennifer Chang gave a presentation for library faculty and staff. Throughout the week, the team conducted a 90-minute interview and test of the prototype tools with each of the study participants. Similar tests will be conducted in September and November with refined versions of the prototypes.

The second phase of the Elsevier study will launch in September in Amsterdam when the sponsors and principal investigators from the five participating institutions meet with the Elsevier research team to discuss focus and methodology for assessing efficiency in researcher workflows.

In appreciation of our participation in the study, Elsevier has provided access to the Mendeley Institutional Edition (MIE) for a limited number of people for two years. MIE access provides:

- 5 GB of personal storage space (the standard is 2 GB)
- 20 GB of group shared storage space (the standard is 100 MB)
- The ability to create an unlimited number of groups for social networking and collaboration (the standard is 1 group)
- The ability to create groups with 25 members (the standard is 3)
- Advanced features such as [Mendeley Suggest](#), which makes recommendations based on what you've read

If you want MIE access, contact Denise. Access will be provided on a first come, first served basis.

## Discover

### Discover (or re-discover) resources

Need a refresher course on open access and CMU's engagement with open access? See:

- [FAQ on Open Access](#)
- [CMU participation in open access](#)
- CMU Libraries' [Financial Support for Open Access Publishing](#) (gold OA)
- [Research Showcase @ CMU](#) (green OA)
- [FAQ on Research Showcase](#)

Help researchers find or identify:

- Open access repositories: [Directory of Open Access Repositories](#) (OpenDOAR)
- Quality open access journals: [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) (DOAJ)
- Bogus open access journals: [Beall's list of predatory open access publishers](#)
- Counterfeited journal websites: [Beall's list of hijacked journals](#)
- Publisher policies on self-archiving: [SHERPA/RoMEO](#)
- Funder policies on open access: [SHERPA/JULIET](#)

## Gather and Manage

### Engage with Mendeley:

#### The most fun you can have with your pants on

With [Mendeley](#) you can:

- Easily import papers
- Search across your papers or the entire crowd-sourced Mendeley research library
- Highlight and annotate PDFs
- Save, print and share annotated PDFs
- Generate citations and bibliographies
- Discover papers, people and groups
- Synchronize and access your research on your computer, the web and mobile devices
- Create an online presence

Already using a reference manager? [Compare](#) it with Mendeley. To get started, [sign up](#) and download Mendeley to your computer. [Sign up](#) to sync your Mendeley library with your iPhone, iPad and iPod Touch.

## Create and Share

### Licensing your rights

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) [directive](#) issued February 2013 mandates public (open) access and encourages re-use rights to peer-reviewed articles and digital data arising from federally funded research. Licenses – often referred to as open licenses – are required to grant re-use rights.

[Creative Commons](#) (CC) licenses enable copyright owners to designate what users are allowed to do with their articles without asking them for permission. The key CC licenses are:

- CC-BY (Attribution) – Users may distribute, remix, alter, and build upon the work, commercially and non-commercially, as long as they credit the author for the original work.
- CC-BY-NC (Attribution-NonCommercial) – Users may distribute, remix, alter, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as they credit the author for the original work.
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- CC-BY-NC-ND (Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives) – Users may distribute the work non-commercially, as long as they credit the author and the work is distributed unchanged.
- CC-BY-SA (Attribution-ShareAlike) – Users may distribute, remix, alter, and build upon the work commercially and non-commercially, as long as they credit the author and license their new creations under the identical terms.
- CC-BY-NC-SA (Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike) – Users may distribute, remix, alter, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as they credit the author and license their new creations under the identical terms.

Similar licenses are available to grant re-use rights to data. See [Conformant Licenses](#).



## Create and Share

### Do you license reuse of your work?

If not, why not? See [Share the Wealth: Creative Commons Licenses for Library Learning Objects](#) by Katie Fortney, Cody Hennesy, and Deborah Murphy.

### Self-Publishing

From 2006 to 2012, the number of self-published books increased 270%. In 2012, almost as many books were self-published as were traditionally published. Some self-published books have become best sellers. The recent NISO webinar “Fragmented Publishing: The Implications of Self-Publishing” addressed this phenomenon and its implications for publishers and libraries. The slides from the webinar are available [here](#).

Mark Coker, the founder of [Smashwords](#), the leading ebook distributor of self-published works, participated in the webinar. Smashwords has triggered an independent author movement to break publisher control of who and what gets published. Framed along the lines of the Declaration of Independence, the [Indie Author Manifesto](#) is worth a read.



### SHARE e-newsletter

[SHARE](#) (SHared Access Research Ecosystem) – the higher education and research community initiative to ensure preservation, access and reuse of research outputs – has started a monthly e-newsletter. The newsletter aims to keep stakeholders up to date on SHARE’s efforts to maximize research impact by increasing the discovery, accessibility and usability of research assets. We encourage you to [subscribe](#) to *SHARE Update*.

## Maximize Impact

### Measuring your Research Impact (MyRI)

The University Libraries are exploring bibliometrics services. A comprehensive introduction to bibliometrics is available online through [MyRI](#), a collaborative project of four Irish academic libraries. MyRI provides an open access toolkit of training materials on bibliometrics available under a Creative Commons license.

Just for fun:

- Do the tutorial [Measuring your Research Impact](#). You can work at your own pace through the three tutorial modules.
- Explore the lesson plans, worksheets and other [materials](#) provided.

### Librarians and altmetrics

From the article [4 things every librarian should do with altmetrics](#):

- Know the literature
- Know the tools – ImpactStory, PlumX, Altmetric
- Integrate altmetrics into library education and outreach
- Discover the benefits altmetrics offer librarians

### Tweeterati advice

A tweet of 140 characters or less can increase your readership. Easy peasy.

Use of Twitter to share scholarly articles grew by more than 90% from 2012 to 2013. Most sharing of articles on Twitter occurs in original tweets, not retweets. See [Dissemination of scholarly literature in social media](#) and [The impact of retweeting on altmetrics](#).

## Policy

### Unintended consequences

The [Evidence for Excellence](#) study examining the publishing behavior of researchers subject to the UK's Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) reported unintended effects of the assessment. Researchers in engineering moved away from submitting conference reports to almost exclusively submitting journal articles. Social sciences researchers submitted far fewer books in favour of more journal articles. Hmm.

### Wrangling over copyright

[Comments](#) in response to the recent U.S. Copyright Office Notice of Inquiry on orphan works and mass digitization indicate stakeholders continue to disagree. Transcripts from the public roundables [March 10](#) and [March 11](#) reveal the disagreement is sometimes vociferous. On the bright side, the greatest consensus was opposition or caution in regard to collective licensing. On the dark side, a representative of an authors' organization threatened to sue libraries for digitizing collections.

### Driving change in biological sciences

[bioRxiv](#) is an open access pre-print server for biological sciences launched in November by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. It is driving publishers to change their open access policies on pre-prints and researchers to change their culture.

bioRxiv manuscripts are screened by Affiliates, quickly posted, categorized by subject and type, assigned a citable DOI, and tracked by social metrics. Authors can specify the license for use and submit updated versions. Readers can comment and sign up for alerts and RSS feeds. bioRxiv pre-prints receive high page views and downloads and significant social media attention.

### At risk: freedom of speech, educational achievement, and economic growth

A tsunami of responses to the Federal Communications Commission's call for comment on protecting the open Internet crashed their server. A coalition of higher education and library organizations submitted [comments](#) and articulated [principles](#) for network neutrality that should shape enforceable policy.

## Did You Know?

934 Mendeley users have a .cmu.edu email address. Computer science, engineering and the sciences are the biggest adopters, but almost all disciplines have at least one Mendeley user. Most users are students. In comparison with Mendeley users globally, CMU has unusually high adoption by PhD students.

The eligibility criteria for the University Libraries fund to support open access publishing has been expanded to help pay Article Processing Charges (APCs) to publish open access in Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) hybrid journals. Why only ACM hybrids? See the [eligibility criteria](#) for details.

The [EDP Open](#) survey of learned society publishers revealed overwhelming agreement that open access will inevitably jeopardize some societies financially and that transitioning to open access will require collaboration. The survey [report](#) summarizes attitudes, challenges, opportunities, and current activities.

The [report](#) on the 2014 Taylor & Francis (T&F) Open Access Survey shows significant increases since 2013 in support for open access. Compared to publication in a subscription journal, 49% of responding T&F authors strongly agree that open access provides wider circulation; 35% strongly agree that open access offers higher visibility. 45% indicated that author manuscripts were "just as useful" as the publishers' version of record. CC-BY-NC-ND is still the preferred license, but CC-BY is gaining in popularity.