This issue of the SC Digest introduces an important event to be held in the spring, collaboratively sponsored by Carnegie Mellon and the University of Pittsburgh. It also provides updates on what’s happening with the Scholarly Communications website, the ORCID Initiative @ CMU, and other important developments at CMU and beyond. Please share relevant developments with your constituencies. Thank you.

### Reproducibility Workshop

**Presented by the Center for Open Science (COS)**

**April 23, 2015**

**Mellon Institute Social Room**

**12:00-1:00 presentation; lunch will be provided**

**1:00-3:00 hands-on workshop**

The presentation and workshop will likely have the greatest appeal and application to those in the sciences. The target audience for the hands-on workshop is graduate students and post-docs. They should bring their laptops and their data to the workshop. COS will provide sample data for attendees who do not have their own data.

More information and promotional materials will be available as we approach the date for the workshop. The event is being co-sponsored by CMU Libraries, CMU Office of Research, and the University of Pittsburgh Library System.

**What can you do to help?** Begin telling your constituencies about the upcoming Reproducibility Workshop and the Center for Open Science (COS). COS is a non-profit technology company offering free and open services designed to increase inclusivity and transparency in research. The Center supports shifting incentives and practices to foster integrity, openness and reproducibility of scientific research.
ORCID @ CMU Goes Galactic

Given what we learned from the pilot project with CIT, the ORCID project team proposed to Keith that we take a “galactic” – campus-wide, all at once – approach to helping researchers get an ORCID ID and associate their ORCID ID with their Andrew ID in CMU’s identity management system. Why? Because approaching other CMU colleges and schools sequentially will take too long. Keith agreed.

The galactic approach will entail a massive marketing campaign spearheaded by the Provost, with invitations to participate in the ORCID Initiative @ CMU sent to all CMU faculty and graduate students simultaneously. In the meantime, the ORCID Initiative @ CMU website has been updated. All researchers are invited to use the ORCID web application developed by Chris Kellen to get an ORCID ID if they don’t already have one and to have their ORCID ID associated with their Andrew ID in CMU’s identity management system.

What can you do to help? Tell researchers about the ORCID Initiative @ CMU. Encourage them to use the web app. Be prepared to answer questions about ORCID and the ORCID Initiative @ CMU, and to assist in the marketing campaign. Stay tuned for ongoing updates.

Correction to the January 2015 SC Digest article about ORCID @ CMU. The ORCID pilot project with CIT launched on November 11, not November 1, 2014.

SC Website

Content on the Scholarly Communications (SC) website managed via the CMU content management system has been integrated into the new library website. The old version of the SC website will be shut down when the new library website replaces the old library website on February 20, 2015. Users going to the old SC website at http://www.cmu.edu/scholarly-communications/ will be redirected to the new SC website at http://library.cmu.edu/datapub/sc.

CMU TDM News

Text and data mining (TDM) refers to the computer extraction of information from a large database or corpus. TDM can increase researcher efficiency, improve the process and quality of research, and yield economic and societal benefits.

TDM Rights to Gale databases. Following on the licensing of TDM rights to Elsevier’s ScienceDirect database, the Libraries are contracting for TDM rights to Gale databases. The contract will likely allow mining of both text and images.

Information on licensed TDM rights. As we license TDM rights, plans are to provide links on the new library website to information about the TDM rights at the publisher’s website so users can easily discover what is and is not allowed. Links should be available soon to information about TDM rights licensed from Elsevier and Gale.

TDM workflow project. Researchers are increasingly pressing for TDM rights and content providers are responding. Initially, content providers dealt directly with researchers, but the trend now is for content providers to work with institutions rather than individuals. Content providers may provide the institution with access to a copy of the content in a format appropriate for mining (Elsevier’s approach) or deliver to the institution a copy of the content in a format appropriate for mining (Gale’s approach).

We need a workflow that will promptly enable researchers to exercise TDM rights when we license these rights from content providers that support TDM via a locally managed copy of the content. The workflow will establish procedures covering notification of licensed TDM rights requiring local content management, the acquisition of a local copy, and steps to preserve and provide access to the local copy. The Library Policy and Planning Group (LPPG) will be discussing initiation of this project and assembling a team in February.
Publishers provide articles free-to-read under a wide range of terms and licenses, creating confusion and difficulties for many stakeholders, for example:

- Publishers of hybrid journals lack a mechanism to convey the free-to-read status of specific articles or the re-use rights of downstream users.
- Funders have difficulty determining whether a published article complies with their policies.
- Authors have difficulty confirming whether they are compliant with their funder’s policy.
- Readers have difficulty figuring out what they can and cannot do with specific articles.
- Aggregators and other providers have no consistent way to machine-process metadata identifying the accessibility or rights status of content.

The National Information Standards Organization (NISO) recently published a Recommended Practice on Access License and Indicators that defines metadata to be used to indicate free-to-read content and to provide access to the license terms for the use/re-use of that content. Adoption of the Recommended Practice of <free_to_read> and <license_ref> metadata tags will allow both humans and machines to assess the status of content.

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Unfortunately, the Free US ETDs blog promoting access to graduate student research has shut down because of maintenance issues. On the bright side, the blog included Carnegie Mellon University in the list of American universities that respect student choice. See ETDs freed here (US Institutions Respecting Student Choice in Disseminating their ETDs).
**Fair Use Support for Multimedia Ebooks**

The [Authors Alliance](https://www.authorsalliance.org), dedicated to promoting the public good by supporting authors who write to be read, is in the process of filing for an exemption from the US law that prohibits breaking digital locks on copyrighted content. If successful, the exemption would allow authors to lawfully construct multimedia ebooks that reference, comment, and critique embedded third-party media. To win the exemption, the Alliance needs stories from authors who would like to create multimedia ebooks that make fair use of third-party content.

**What can you do to help?** Help ensure that fair use works even if there is a digital lock in the way. If you or your constituents are interested in making multimedia ebooks with embedded third-party material, send a note to the Alliance’s legal team at DMCAebooks@law.uci.edu or complete this brief [survey](https://www.authorsalliance.org/dmca-ebooks/).

**Fair Use Week 2015: February 23-27**

Coordinated by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), Fair Use Week is a celebration of the most important limitation on the rights of copyright owners. Fair use allows use of copyrighted material without the copyright owner’s permission under certain circumstances. It plays a significant role in achieving the Constitutional purpose of intellectual property law: to promote the progress of science and useful arts. The flexibility of the fair use doctrine enables copyright to adapt to new technologies and other changes.

**What can you do?** Refresh your understanding of fair use. Read Carnegie Mellon’s [Fair Use Policy](https://www.cmu.edu/library/fair-use-policy.html) and the Libraries’ web page on [Using other people’s work](https://www.library.cmu.edu/library/fair-use-policy.html). Follow the links on that page to the best practices in fair use relevant to your constituent communities. Check out the [Fair Use FAQ](https://www.authorsalliance.org/faq/) at the Authors Alliance website. Explain the doctrine and best practices to your communities, discuss the opportunities fair use presents, promote fair use on social media. Submit fair use success stories to the [Fair Use Week blog](https://fairuseweek.tumblr.com) on Tumblr. Watch the three short ARL [videos](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=) on the Code of Best Practices in Fair Use for Academic and Research Libraries.

**Did You Know?**

According to a study of citations in hundreds of subject areas, the impact of articles at least ten years old has grown substantially and increasingly since 1990. The increase in citations to older works in 2002-2013 was double the increase in 1990-2001. The trend of a growing impact holds even for articles more than 15 or 20 years old. The conclusion? “Now that finding and reading relevant older articles is about as easy as finding and reading recently published articles, significant advances aren’t getting lost on the shelves and are influencing work worldwide for years after.” See [On the Shoulders of Giants: The Growing Impact of Older Articles](https://on-the-shoulders-of-giants.theartistevolution.com). How might these findings impact publisher embargoes on open access?

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) awarded a $500,000, three-year National Leadership Grant to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), Montana State University, OCLC Research and the University of New Mexico to conduct research and recommend best practices to improve data collection and information sharing for institutional repositories and digitized collections. The project will perform a needs assessment, explore difficulties in producing accurate reports and analytics, and recommend best practices to improve reporting. The team will also examine how to assess the impact of digital repositories on the citation rates of academic papers. The project is called [Measuring Up: Assessing Use of Digital Repositories and the Resulting Impact](https://www.dl.squareup.com/).