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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

We were pleased to see many of you at the Open Access Week events in October. If you missed the keynote, The Challenge of Openness & Transparency in Scholarly Communication, the video will be available soon via the Conferences and Events Collection in Research Showcase.

Court Reverses Ruling in GSU E-Reserves Case

After reviewing the District Court's 2012 judgment in favor of fair use in the Georgia State University e-reserves lawsuit, the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals found that the District Court's fair use analysis "was in part erroneous." It reversed the lower court's ruling; vacated the injunction and award of costs and attorney fees; and remanded the case back to the District Court for proceedings consistent with the new opinion.

The Court of Appeals' Fair Use Analysis:

- 1. Purpose and character of the use – Agreed with the District Court that the non-profit educational character of GSU's use favors fair use, even though the use was not transformative.
2. Nature of the work – Disagreed with the District Court's sweeping finding that the nature of the works favored fair use.
3. Amount and substantiality of the portion used – Objected to the District Court's use of a mechanical standard to determine fair use.
4. Effect of the use on the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work – Agreed with the District Court that the statute favors the plaintiffs (publishers) when a digital license is available.

The Court of Appeals found that the District Court erroneously applied factors two and three, abdicating its responsibility to perform a nuanced work-by-work analysis, and applied a legally flawed methodology to balance the four factors, giving each factor equal weight rather than making a determination on the use as a whole. For a detailed analysis of the ruling, see 11th Circuit Rules on Georgia State Fair Use Case. See also: GSU appeal ruling -- the more I read, the better it seems, and Appeals Court Overturns Important Fair Use Win Concerning University 'E-Reserves' -- But Potentially For Good Reasons.

## Partnering with Elsevier

The sponsors and principal investigators in the Elsevier Researcher Operating System (ROS) study recently met in Amsterdam to discuss current findings and opportunities for ongoing collaboration with Elsevier. The articles below report on the outcomes of these discussions.

### Findings in the ROS Study

Sixty researchers from five institutions are participating in the ROS study. In the initial prototype tests, the participants identified tools to facilitate (1) awareness, (2) reading and writing, and (3) personal and public profiling of impact as the top priority needs. The second prototype tests gathered feedback on an Author Dashboard (personal and public profile) and Awareness functionality, including personalized recommendations. Elsevier is developing and testing recommendations based on signals and combinations of signals, such as publications by co-authors, articles with the same keywords you used, and publications by authors you cited or who cited you. The third and final prototype tests will solicit feedback on personalized recommendations, an improved Author Dashboard, and an enhanced reading and writing tool called the online Scrapbook.

### Next Steps

The research partners identified the following areas for future research:

- Computer-aided discovery and recommendation (machine learning, text and data mining, personalization)
- Removing silos and facilitating multi-disciplinary work
- Research integrity (reproducibility of research results, detection of plagiarism and data fabrication and manipulation, recognition and attribution of contributor roles)

Carnegie Mellon has expertise in many of these areas. We're confident our faculty will be interested in collaborating with Elsevier. The partners will agree on priorities by mid November, identify people to lead the initiatives by mid December, and have a final research protocol by mid January.

## Discover

### Cofactor's Journal Selector

UK company [Cofactor](#) provides advice and editorial support to help scientists publish their work and make the most of new developments and opportunities in publishing. Check out the free [Journal Selector](#) tool! Use it to help you choose the best journal to publish your work based on speed, cost, selectivity or impact.

### Paperity

Touted as the first multidisciplinary aggregator of open access journals and papers, [Paperity](#) currently includes over 160,000 open access articles from 2,100 open and hybrid scholarly journals. It aims to provide access to 100% of the open access literature in three years, to consolidate academia around open literature, and to encourage interdisciplinary work.

Unlike [PubMed Central](#) and the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#), Paperity does not impose technical requirements that limit the scope of aggregation. It adapts to whatever technology a given journal employs.

Paperity is partnering with the European Union Contest for Young Scientists to improve dissemination of discoveries authored by top young talents across the continent.

### Global eJournals Library

The [Global eJournals Library](#) is a subscription database of open access journal articles published worldwide in English. Updated weekly, the database provides access to roughly 7.5 million articles from over 19,000 journals published in over 120 countries. The discovery engine supports unlimited searching within search results and customizable filters.

According to founder Walter Kny, free services offer significantly less coverage. For example, the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) provides article level access for 5,884 journals, [Web of Science](#) covers 726 open access journals, [Scopus](#) 2,800 open access journals.

## Create and Share

### Mandatory Data Sharing

Increasingly federal agencies and other funding bodies are adopting policies requiring data management and sharing. For an updated list, search for Funder Mandates in [ROARMAP](#), the Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies. Following in funder footsteps, [journals](#) are increasingly adopting open data policies. Need help with data management? See [Data Management Planning](#).

## Maximize Impact

### Get Credit for Peer Review

Researchers spend considerable time peer reviewing manuscripts, but get little credit for their investment, despite the fact that peer review is critical to advances in the disciplines. Want to change that? Want reviewers to get credit for peer reviewing? Then abandon the legacy system of anonymity for authors and reviewers. Here's how:

1. Participate in Open Peer Review.
  - Review for journals that offer Open Peer Review. You can find them using Cofactor's free [Journal Selector](#) tool.
  - Or use standalone peer review platforms such as [Publons](#) or [Faculty of 1000 Prime](#). See the [List](#) for more standalone platforms.
2. Make your reviews and references to them discoverable, i.e., get a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for your reviews.
  - Review for journals or platforms that automatically issue DOIs.
  - Or archive your reviews in a repository that issues DOIs.
3. Help create a system that values peer review.
  - Raise awareness by listing and linking to your reviews on your CV and website.
  - Include citations and altmetrics for your reviews on your CV.
  - Encourage tenure & promotion committees and funding bodies to acknowledge peer review as a scholarly output.

For more information, see [3 important steps to getting more credit for your peer reviews](#).

## More on Metrics

### Incentivizing Data Sharing: Data Metrics

The [Public Library of Science](#) (PLOS), [University of California Curation Center](#) at the [California Digital Library](#), and [DataONE](#) are collaborating on a project to develop Data-Level Metrics (DLM). Funded by a National Science Foundation EARly-Concept Grant for Exploratory Research ([EAGER](#)), the DLM pilot project will build on the work done by the Article-Level Metrics (ALM) community to explore, create, and test a suite of metrics to track and measure activity surrounding research data. The hope is that metrics that capture data usage, views, and impact will encourage researchers to undertake the work required to share their data.

### Altmetric Mendeley Reader Demographics

[Altmetric LLP](#) recently announced the addition of enhanced [Mendeley](#) reader demographics, including data on the geographical, disciplinary, and professional status of researchers storing articles in their Mendeley library. Users can see the enhanced data on the [Demographics tab](#) of the Altmetric Details page.

Altmetric is the only alternative metrics provider to display such detailed information about the dissemination of an article using online reference managers. According to Altmetric Founder Euan Adie, "Working with the recently-released Mendeley API has meant that we can show our users valuable data about not just how many Mendeley users are saving their articles, but also where those users are, and where their interests might lie. This in turn helps give our users a much better understanding of the communities in which their research is receiving attention."

Users can also explore on the Altmetric Details page mentions of articles, datasets, and other research outputs. The data are collated from a curated list of online sources, including policy documents, news outlets, post-publication peer-review forums, social media sites, and online reference managers.

## Get Involved Now

The University Libraries strive to advance important scholarly communications initiatives. We need library faculty and staff and other members of the CMU community to serve on the following:

- **Event Planning Working Group** – Help generate ideas and organize Scholarly Communications events for the Pittsburgh campus. See the [Forum](#) collection in Research Showcase for examples.
- **Task Force on the University Libraries' Financial Support for Open Access Publishing** – Review use of the fund to help CMU authors pay Article Processing Charges (APCs) to publish open access and the current eligibility criteria governing use of the fund. Recommend promotional strategies and changes to the eligibility criteria.

To participate in one of these groups, contact Denise Troll Covey, [troll@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:troll@andrew.cmu.edu), 412-268-8599.

## Did You Know?

### New Open Access Button

Install the new [Open Access Button](#). If a paper you want is inaccessible behind a paywall, click the Open Access Button. The web app will search [Google Scholar](#) and [CORE](#) (COncnecting REpositories) to find an open access copy for you. If it can't find one, it will contact the author and ask her to make a copy available open access. If the author does, it will send a copy to you.

### Digital Legal Agent

The [Authors Alliance](#) is developing a digital legal agent, a software program that will compare publishing contracts, flag common terms that restrict author rights, and identify publishers that offer preferable deals. Annotated contracts will be published online to recognize publishers with attractive terms and expose publishers that demand more rights from authors than they need. The Alliance is also developing a Rights Reversion Toolkit to help authors of works that are not commercially available reclaim their rights to those works. See [Authors Alliance Helps Writers Win Rights Back from Publishers](#).

### Use of the Knowledge Unlatched (KU) Pilot Collection

From March through August 2014, the 27 titles available open access in the KU Pilot Collection, hosted by [OAPEN](#) and [HathiTrust](#), had been downloaded 12,763 times by readers in 138 countries, an average of 40 downloads per book per week. Almost half of the downloads occurred in the US, UK, and Germany. A 28<sup>th</sup> title, the final book in the Pilot, was released in September.

All but one of the books in the Pilot Collection are available under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial license (CC-BY-NC) that allows sharing with others for non-commercial purposes. [Unglue.it](#) posted these books to the [Internet Archive](#), increasing their visibility and discoverability. The remaining book is available under a Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivatives license (CC-BY-ND) which allows others to use it commercially, but prohibits the making of derivatives.

### Scholarly Communications Digest

All issues of the Scholarly Communications Digest are archived and [accessible](#) on the Scholarly Communications website.