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

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Denise Troll Covey

From Keith and Denise

This issue of the SC Digest is dedicated to the issue of openness. It launches the Libraries' fall semester campaign to #OpenCMU. Other articles highlight initiatives worldwide to leverage the power of open to advance researchers, research and the common good.

Why #OpenCMU?

Internet technologies have fueled movements to expand access to scholarly work and to expand the list of products recognized as scholarly work by those who approve grants and promote careers. Openness is key to the expansion. The [#OpenCMU](#) campaign aims to increase access to CMU work and to promote recognition of different types of work products. How? By educating and engaging the CMU community in important practices that enhance the discovery, use and impact of CMU work.

#OpenCMU is all about you and how openness can benefit you: open access, open data, open licenses, open peer review. Why is openness important? Many reasons, including:

- Some people don't have access to expensive books and journals, which hampers research worldwide, impedes the application of research findings, and slows the pace of innovation. Making the literature available open access can turn these tides.
- Attempts to replicate research findings often fail, eroding the public trust. Making research data openly available could facilitate reproducibility, deter research misconduct, and accelerate the pace of science.
- Open licenses granting designated usage rights encourage use. Would-be users don't have to figure out who owns the copyright, track them down and ask for permission to use the work.
- Most importantly, openness is good for researchers. More access means more users, more citations, greater impact, and enhanced recognition.

Want to advance your career? Of course you do! Then increase access to your work and make sure you get recognized for your work. CMU Libraries can help you. Let's work together to [#OpenCMU](#).

#OpenCMU Agenda

#OpenCMU is the natural follow-on to [ORCID @ CMU](#), the ongoing campaign launched spring 2015 to ensure that you cannot be confused with any other researcher and that all your work gets recognized. [#OpenCMU](#) will promote:

- The value of open
- The value of ORCID @ CMU
- Open access repositories, including Research Showcase @ CMU
- Open access publishing, including CMU Libraries financial support
- Public access mandates
- Open data mandates
- Copyright & author rights
- Open licenses & Creative Commons

Follow #OpenCMU on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

Want to schedule a presentation or Q&A for your department or class? Contact [Denise Troll Covey](#), Scholarly Communications Librarian.

Open Research Glossary

Confused by the jargon around open, e.g., open access, open license, open data, open peer review, open access repository, open access journal? End the confusion. Consult the [Open Research Glossary](#) prepared by the Right to Research Coalition.

The [Right to Research Coalition](#) was founded by students in 2009 to promote an open scholarly publishing system based on the belief that no student should be denied access to the articles they need because their institution cannot afford the often high cost of access. Since its launch, the Coalition has grown to represent nearly 7 million students internationally.

Skim Previous SC Digests

Past issues of the *Scholarly Communications Digest* are archived in the sidebar on the [Scholarly Communications](#) website. Chock-full of information that—applied—could help #OpenCMU.

What to Expect from Us

Throughout fall semester, #OpenCMU will teach you how to increase access to your work and how to get credit for all your work products, not just your publications. Every couple weeks we'll launch information on a new topic (see [#OpenCMU Agenda](#)), describing

- What it is
- Why it's important
- How it will benefit you
- CMU's position on it
- What CMU Libraries is doing about it

The information will be disseminated on the [#OpenCMU](#) web page, CMU Libraries [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) pages, the big screens in the Hunt and Sorrells libraries, email flyers, the [8x11 News](#), and articles in the [Scholarly Communications Digest](#).

The information will be disseminated in bite-sized bits so it won't take much of your time to consume and digest. The focus is on you and how CMU Libraries can help you increase discovery, use and impact of your work.

What You Need to Do

We want you to engage with #OpenCMU. Specifically, we want you to

- **Learn.** Invest a few minutes each week in learning why and how to increase access to your work and what the Libraries can do to help you. Follow #OpenCMU on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).
- **Apply what you learned.** We're here to help, but YOU need to take steps to increase access to your work, get credit for all your contributions, manage your copyrights effectively, and comply with funder mandates on public (open) access and open data.
- **Share what you learned.** Tell your colleagues about #OpenCMU. Forward this newsletter to them.

To learn more, see [#OpenCMU](#). If you have questions or concerns, contact [Denise Troll Covey](#), Scholarly Communications Librarian.

The Lyon Declaration

On August 18th, 2014, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions ([IFLA](#)) released the [Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development](#). The Lyon Declaration is an advocacy document being used to influence the United Nations' post-2015 development agenda. It currently has more than 580 [signatories](#), including **Carnegie Mellon University Libraries**.

The Lyon Declaration states that access to information supports development by empowering people to:

- Exercise their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights
- Learn and apply new skills
- Make decisions and participate in an active and engaged civil society
- Create community-based solutions to development challenges
- Ensure accountability, transparency, good governance, and empowerment
- Measure progress on public and private commitments on sustainable development

The Declaration calls for United Nations member states to:

1. Acknowledge the public's right to access information and data, while respecting the right to privacy.
2. Recognize the important role that local authorities, information intermediaries, and infrastructure — including an open Internet — have in implementing access to information and data.
3. Adopt policies, standards and legislation to ensure the continued funding, integrity, preservation and provision of information by governments, and access by people.
4. Develop targets and indicators that enable measurement of the impact of access to information and data, and annual progress reports.

The sociopolitical agenda of the Lyon Declaration hinges in large part on the value of open, on the access essential to empowering people to solve problems, exercise their rights and create communities that meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

TDM & Fair Use

No one can read all the articles published in a discipline, and even if it were possible to read all the material, no reader could detect patterns in the material that emerge only from large-scale computational analysis known as text and data mining (TDM). Whether TDM requires the copyright owner's permission or is a fair use of copyrighted content is an issue of great concern.

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) recently released an [issue brief](#) entitled **Text and Data Mining and Fair Use in the United States**. The brief describes the role and usefulness of TDM and presents an analysis of fair use in TDM. In assessing the four factors of fair use—purpose and character of the use, nature of the copyrighted work, amount and substantiality of the portion used, and effect on the potential market—numerous U.S. courts have upheld the reproduction of copyrighted works necessary to perform TDM as fair use. The courts emphasized the transformative nature of searchable databases and TDM and the unlikelihood of TDM having an adverse impact on the original market for the work.

Regardless of the strong case for fair use, many publishers require a license documenting TDM rights; some charge a fee for these rights. CMU Libraries is working to provide CMU researchers with the rights to text-and-data-mine content licensed by the Libraries. Learn more about [Text & Data Mining](#) at CMU.

TDM is an issue of concern in countries that do not have a fair use doctrine. Internationally, 439 individuals and 201 organizations, including **Carnegie Mellon University**, have called for the removal of barriers to TDM by signing the [Hague Declaration on Knowledge Discovery in the Digital Age](#). The Hague Declaration calls for clarity around the scope of intellectual property law and for better infrastructure to enable TDM.

Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR)

On July 29, 2015, the US Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee unanimously approved [S.779](#), the Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR). The next step is a full Senate vote.

If passed into law, FASTR will codify the February 2013 Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) [Memorandum](#) on increasing access to the results of federally funded research. FASTR requires federal agencies with extramural research budgets of over \$100 million to establish—to the extent possible—common public access policies for peer-reviewed journal articles resulting from federally funded research. **The legislation mandates public access to final peer-reviewed manuscripts or published articles (a) in formats and under terms that enable productive reuse, including computational analysis, (b) no later than 6 months after publication.**

Research funded in full or in part by the following organizations will be affected:

- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of Commerce (DOC)
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Department of Education (DoED)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)

The House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform has not (yet) approved [H.R.1477](#), the FASTR bill introduced in the House. FASTR was introduced by senators John Cornyn (R-TX) and Ron Wyden (D-OR) and representatives Mike Doyle (D-PA), Kevin Yoder (R-KS), and Zoe Lofgren (D-CA).

Science and Technology Priorities for FY 2017

On July 9, 2015, the Obama administration issued a [Memorandum](#) for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies. Entitled “Multi-Agency Science and Technology Priorities for the FY 2017 Budget,” the Memorandum makes investments in R&D, STEM education, and technology transfer high priorities. **The R&D Program Guidance in the Memorandum is explicit about improving access to research results and improving the reproducibility of research:**

- Preserving and improving access to scientific collections, research data, other results of federally funded research, open datasets, and open educational resources should be a priority for agencies.
- Following engagement with stakeholders, agencies should implement policies and prioritize activities to improve the reproducibility of research in the fields they support.

Actions for Researchers

Do this, if you haven't already ...

Participate in ORCID @ CMU. Whether you have an ORCID ID or not, if you haven't used the Libraries' ORCID @ CMU web app, go to <https://orcid.library.cmu.edu> and follow the brief instructions. Why? To ensure that you cannot be confused with any other researcher and that all your work gets recognized. It takes only a minute or two. See the ORCID @ CMU [FAQ](#) for more information.

Take Utrecht University's tools survey. Invest ten minutes and take the survey at <http://tinyurl.com/SCtoolSurvey>. Why? You'll get a nifty graphic comparing your workflow with that of your peers, and insights into how you work. We'll get (anonymous, aggregate) information to help us improve the efficiency of scholarly communication and understand how tool usage varies by position, discipline, and country.

Embrace Open Access (OA)

At minimum, open access means free-to-read online. At best it means free-to-read online AND designated usage rights granted so you don't have to track down the copyright owner and ask for permission. Why should you embrace open access? Because it will increase discovery, use and ultimately the impact of your work.

Open access is a high priority for Carnegie Mellon, part of an ongoing effort to #OpenCMU. In 2007, the Faculty Senate passed the [Resolution on Open Access](#), strongly encouraging CMU researchers to make their work available open access. In 2012, CMU published [Guidelines on Author Rights and Preservation](#), encouraging CMU researchers to deposit their work in [Research Showcase @ CMU](#) for long-term preservation and access and, whenever possible, to publish under an open license granting readers designated usage rights to their work. Learn more about [OA @ CMU](#).

How can you make your work available open access? Two ways: publish it open access or deposit it in an open-access repository.

Publish Open Access

Given the undeniable value of open, publishers are increasingly adopting open access publishing models. These models shift paying publishing costs from the reader/library side of the enterprise to the author/creator side. A popular business model charges authors a fee, called an Article Processing Charge or APC, to cover open access publishing costs.

In 2013, CMU Libraries established an open-access publishing fund to help CMU authors pay APCs. We pay the publisher directly upon receipt of an approved application for funding and the publisher's invoice. We do not reimburse authors or departments for paid invoices.

Effective August 4, 2015, the article cap on the fund has changed. **The Libraries will pay 80 percent of the APC up to a maximum of \$1500 per article.** Academic departments are expected to contribute the remaining 20 percent. The [eligibility requirements](#) for the fund and the author cap of \$3000 per corresponding author per fiscal year have not changed.

CMU Libraries also provides [discounts](#) on APCs, offers APC payment [vouchers](#) to publish in Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) journals, and pays for CMU authors' [PeerJ lifetime memberships](#) to publish in PeerJ journals in biological and medical sciences and computer science.

Deposit in an Open Access Repository

Many publishers allow authors to deposit their final peer-reviewed manuscript in an open-access disciplinary or institutional repository. In 2008, the Faculty Senate passed the [Central Repository Resolution](#), calling for CMU to provide a repository to preserve and provide open access to CMU work. With funding from the Provost, the Libraries implemented [Research Showcase @ CMU](#). To date, Research Showcase contains over 15,000 works that have been downloaded almost 4,000,000 times. Check out the Research Showcase [report](#) and [infographic](#). You can [deposit](#) your work directly or ask [Katie Behrman](#) in the Libraries to do it for you.

Actions for Librarians

Advance the Goals of #OpenCMU

The goals of the [#OpenCMU](#) campaign are to increase access to CMU work, including work that is often overlooked, e.g., datasets and peer reviews, and to increase use of library services that increase access to CMU work. Specifically, we want to increase the number of deposits in Research Showcase, and the number of researchers who

- deposit content in Research Showcase
- publish open access
- publish under an open license
- use the Libraries' APC fund
- use the Libraries' data management services
- participate in ORCID @ CMU

To achieve these goals, we need you to help promote [#OpenCMU](#). Follow the campaign on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#). Retweet our tweets and share our posts. Create your own tweets and posts. Add a blurb to your LibGuide. Reach out to your constituents in person and in email. Engage in discussion about [#OpenCMU](#).

Recruit Advocates to #OpenCMU

We learned with [ORCID @ CMU](#) that the most effective way to increase participation is to recruit academic researchers who will actively advocate for the cause. For the [#OpenCMU](#) campaign, we need you to recruit champions among your constituencies who will advocate for open access, open data, open licenses and peer review to their department colleagues.

What does advocacy look like? Perhaps informal conversations that mention how publishing open access or archiving work in Research Showcase will increase access and citations. Or an email message to colleagues about [#OpenCMU](#) or a brief discussion about open data and open access publishing at a department meeting. The champions will know best how to promote the value of open to their colleagues.

Let us know when you've identified a champion so that we can recognize your and their contributions to the campaign. Thank you.

Understand the Value of Open

To advocate and recruit champions to advocate to [#OpenCMU](#), you need to understand how openness benefits researchers, the university's position on important issues, and what the Libraries is doing to support CMU researchers.

Familiarize yourself with the information on [Scholarly Communications](#) and [Research Data Management](#) web pages. Re-read past issues of the SC Digest, archived in the sidebar on the SC home page. Follow the [#OpenCMU](#) campaign. And don't hesitate to ask questions or schedule a meeting with Denise to discuss the issues, positions or services.

Promote the Tools Survey

Please encourage your constituents to invest 10 minutes in taking Utrecht University's tools survey at <http://tinyurl.com/SCtoolSurvey>. They'll get a graphic comparing their workflow with that of their peers in the US and worldwide.

Ways to promote the survey:

- Compose a brief message about the survey and ask project leaders to forward the message to their group.
- Congratulate researchers on recent publications and ask them to share their workflow through the survey.
- Mention the survey when you meet with researchers.
- Put a message and link to the survey on your LibGuides.

Watch Robots Read Vogue

Watch the [webinar](#) Text and Data Mining in the Humanities and Social Sciences—Strategies and Tools, hosted by the Center for Research Libraries. Peter Leonard and Lindsay King of Yale University explain why TDM is a growing research trend, what makes a good TDM project, and the implications of TDM for libraries. They also demonstrate Yale's [Robots Reading Vogue](#) platform, showing various TDM projects based on the [ProQuest](#) database.