Carnegie Mellon University
University Libraries

Scholarly Communications
Digest
September 2014

In this issue

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
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From Keith and Denise

We thank those librarians who have created accounts and explored InCites (and the current trial of SciVal) and those who have created ORCID IDs and completed their profile. Please continue to keep us informed of your participation in these and other scholarly communications initiatives. We especially want to hear about your experiences as you share these initatives with faculty and others in your liaison areas.

Barriers to Data Sharing

As more funders and publishers adopt data management and sharing requirements to accelerate innovation and the verification of research results, the need for campus data management services increases. To help CMU researchers comply with data mandates, we need to understand and work to remove barriers to data sharing.

The May 2014 report by the Expert Advisory Group on Data Access (EAGDA) identifies important barriers to data sharing. Many researchers lack the skills and resources required to share data. Most believe the work required receives inadequate recognition in funding and promotion decisions. The costs of data sharing are often not anticipated or provisioned. Incentives and cultural change are needed to remove these barriers. The EAGDA recommendations include:

- Funding data management throughout the research lifecycle.
- Strengthening review of data management plans.
- Ensuring plans are implemented.
- Recognizing shared data as valued research output.
- Supporting key skills and resources to create formal career paths for data managers.
- Developing sustainable trusted data repositories.

The University Libraries are actively engaged. The Data Services Librarian and liaison libraries can help researchers develop sound data management plans and assist with implementation. The Libraries facilitated CMU's endorsement of the Data Citation Principles that recognize data as legitimate, citable products of research. Our participation in the CLIR/DLF Data Curation Fellowship Program supports development of a needed career path. We are creating a trusted data repository. Liaison librarians are encouraged to keep abreast of and to participate in these activities as appropriate.

Create and Share

Transitioning to open access publishing

Many scholarly societies are between a rock and a hard place. They see the many benefits of open access and yet perceive open access as a threat to their economic viability. Several important resources have been compiled to help scholarly societies transition to open access:

- The UK Open Access Implementation Group has developed a workflow and resources to help scholarly societies transition to open access. See Gold Open Access for Learned Societies.
- The Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association has assembled a list of scholarly societies willing to help other societies transition to open access. See For Societies.
- The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) provides an overview of Income Models for Open Access.

Open access is a high priorty for Carnegie Mellon. Please recommend these resources to your constituents involved with a toll access journal considering open access.

STM Model License kerfuffle

The International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers (STM) recently released model licenses purportedly to make open access licensing work. The Association of Research Libraries and many signatory organizations published a letter recommending that STM publishers use internationally adopted Creative Commons licenses and withdraw their customized licenses because they increase confusion and decrease interoperability.

STM's attempt to clarify the need for their licenses tanked. According to Jean-Claude Guédon (Professor at the Department of Comparative Literature, University of Montreal), STM's licenses are "just legal obfuscation aiming at obfuscating an already complicated landscape. And we all know who benefits from opacity... Think of confidential clauses for licences."   [Quotation from LIBLICENSE post August 15, 2014.]

Maximize Impact

Cool tool; tough question

Authors publishing in open access journals should prefer journals with higher Article Influence scores (greater prestige and readership) and lower article processing charges (APCs). West, Bergstrom and Bergstrom have developed an interactive tool to help authors compare open access journals and get the most for their article processing charges.

The authors' article concludes with a warning that subsidizing APCs could replicate the moral hazard that contributed to the serials crisis. When consumers do not pay directly for what they consume, they do not respond to price incentives. To avoid this outcome, universities and funders should encourage price competition among open access publishers, for example, by paying only a fraction of the APC and being attentive to quality as well as price.

Should the University Libraries revise the criteria of our open access publishing fund? How might we use the cost-benefit tool?

Alternative metrics add value

Lutz Bornmann's meta-analysis revealed that the correlation of traditional citations with tweets is negligible, with blog counts is small, and with bookmarks from online reference managers is medium (CiteULike) to large (Mendeley). He claims the added value of an alternative metric is greater the *less* it correlates with traditional citation counts, therefore the greatest added value comes from Twitter and, to a lesser extent, blog mentions. Bornmann acknowledges we do not know the nature of this added value. Other researchers emphaize the value of alternative metrics that have strong correlations with traditional citations, e.g., Mendeley readers. Presumably the value here is as an indicator or predictor of future impact on the field.

Alternative metrics provide an earlier peek at impact and possible measure a different kind of impact than traditional citations. Much research needs to be done before they should be used in the formal evaluation of research.

Policy

DOE Public Access Policy

The Department of Energy (DOE) recently released its policy in compliance with the 2013 White House Office of Science Technology Policy directive to make publications and data arising from federally funded research publicly accessible. Beginning October 1, 2014:

- Researchers will be required to to submit to the Office of Scientific and Technical Information article metadata, including a DOI, and either their accepted manuscript or a link to a copy of the accepted manuscript available in a publicly accessible repository.
- Researchers applying for funding through an Office of Science program will be required to include a Data Management Plan (DMP) in their grant proposal. Proposals that do not include a DMP will be rejected. Proposals with a DMP that does not meet the articulated requirements will not be funded. Other DOE Offices must have a data management policy in place by October 1, 2015.

See the DOE Public Access Policy for a detailed summary. The 14-page policy is available here.

Opening scholarly communication

At the 2014 JISC ad CNI Conference on opening scholarly communications, Don Waters (Senior Program Officer, Mellon Foundation) argued it's time to end the focus on print-derivative journals and change the conversation around open access. He observed:

> The serials debates have been dominated by hot Harnadian rhetoric, the Jesuitical distinctions between the colors of gold and green, and the command and control postures of issuing mandates at every level that require complex, costly structures of compliance monitoring and inevitably engender guerrilla wars of evasion.

Do you agree? How might we help change the conversation and open scholarly communication?

Horizon Report

Are we there yet?

The New Media Consortium Horizon Report: 2014 Library Edition is a must read for all employees in academic and research libraries.

The report identifies trends driving technology adoption. Drivers for the next 3 to 5 years include research data management, mobile content, the changing nature of the scholarly record, and increasing access. Libraries should be leaders and partners in adopting electronic publishing (moving beyond traditional publishing formats and paradigms), mobile apps, bibliometrics and citation technologies, and open content.

The report also identifies significant challenges impeding technology adoption. The challenges are categorized based on whether we understand the problems and know how to solve them. Here's where things get really interesting.

Embedding libraries in the curriculum and rethinking the roles and skills of librarians are *solvable challenges* because we understand the problems and know how to solve them. As we have been discussing and exploring these issues for the past year, we are well positioned to make rapid progress. Librarians are increasingly expected to have a deep understanding of

- The research process, including curation and preservation of research data.
- The tools and techniques of traditional and alternative metrics for research assessment.
- Effective methods of scholarly communication and dissemination.

Capturing and archiving digital research outputs and maintaining our role in discovery are *difficult challenges* because we understand the problems but don't know how to solve them.

Sustaining ongoing integration, interoperability, and collaborative initiatives and embracing the need for radical change are *wicked challenges* because we don't understand the problems and don't know how to solve them.

Embracing the need for radical change is the crux of the biscuit, the heart of the matter. Only a shift in attitude can drive the needed transformational change.

Did You Know?

Metrics News
- In April 2013, signatories of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) sent a letter to Thomson Reuters suggesting improvements to its bibliometric services. Thomson Reuters acknowledged receipt of the letter, but only recently responded. The response claims that enhancements to InCites address some of the DORA signatories' concerns. The enhancements increase transparency around the Journal Impact Factor and link to article level data. Further details are provided in the Interview with Thomson Reuters.
- NISO's Alternative Assessment Metrics Project is entering its second phase, which will develop standards and best practices for alternative metrics. The white paper from the initial phase of the project covers an array of issues and recommendations related to changes in scholarly communication.
- Beginning September 15, 2014, ImpactStory profiles will cost $60 per year. If you subscribe before September 15, the cost is $45 per year. Why is subscribing a good thing?

Policy News
- Senior Editor, Oxford University Press' journal publishing program David Crotty calls the DOE public access policy a great start for an important policy. UC Berkeley biologist and co-founder of the Public Library of Science (PLOS) Michael Eisen says the DOE's public access policy sells out the public.
- SHERPA / FACT is a Funders & Authors Compliance Tool to help researchers check if the journals in which they want to publish comply with UK funder requirements for open access to research. (Many CMU researchers receive funding from UK organizations.)
- The Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication (JLSC) recently adopted a data sharing policy. The policy requires data to be submitted with the article as supplementary material or archived in a trusted repository. JLSC articles must cite the data following the Data Citation Principles.

Open Access News
- The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) has revised the criteria for inclusion in the DOAJ. All new journals that want to be indexed in the DOAJ and all journals currently indexed in the DOAJ must complete this form and pass a detailed evaluation.
- The Research Information Network's statistical analysis of articles in *Nature Communications* found that open access (OA) articles are viewed two to three times more often and cited more often than articles only available to subscribers. The report is available here. The dataset is available here.
- Knowledge Unlatched won the 2014 IFLA / Brill Award for open access monograph publishing. The Award recognizes Knowledge Unlatched as the most outstanding and game-changing initiative in the field. The jury vote was unanimous.
- Introduced by Christian Fuchs and Marisol Sandoval as a policy intervention and variant of gold open access, diamond open access is non-profit, non-commercial academic publishing designed to reclaim academic knowledge as a common good. It relies on public funding, not author-side fees. See The Diamond Model of Open Access Publishing.

Rights-Related News
- The existing safe harbor requiring a court to remit statutory damages when a library believed and had reasonable grounds to believe that its use of a copyrighted work was a fair use applies only to the reproduction right. The Library Copyright Alliance filed a statement for the July 24, 2014, hearing on copyright remedies recommending the law be changed to provide a safe harbor for any type of use, including performance, display, distribution, and the creation of derivative works.
- The Digital Public Library of America received a $300,000 grant for its Getting it Right on Rights project.to harmonize and evangelize a simple rights structure that will enable all types of works to be put online and made available to the public.