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2021

Introduction to Open Scholarship (Library Workshop)

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INTRODUCTION TO OPEN SCHOLARSHIP

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March 5, 2021

TODAY'S AGENDA / LEARNING OUTCOMES

- What is open science?

- Background/context for emerging open landscape

- Funder mandates

- Review "Open" concepts

- Significance for Rowan University

- Challenges for open scholarship

- Available resources at Rowan

- Examples of open practices

WHAT IS OPEN SCHOLARSHIP?

"Open science is the movement to make scientific research (including publications, data, physical samples, and software) and its dissemination <u>accessible</u> to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional."

- Woelfle, M.; Olliaro, P.; Todd, M. H. (2011). "Open science is a research accelerator". *Nature Chemistry*. **3** (10): 745–748. <u>doi</u>:<u>10.1038/nchem.1149</u>

Open Science: is the future already here?

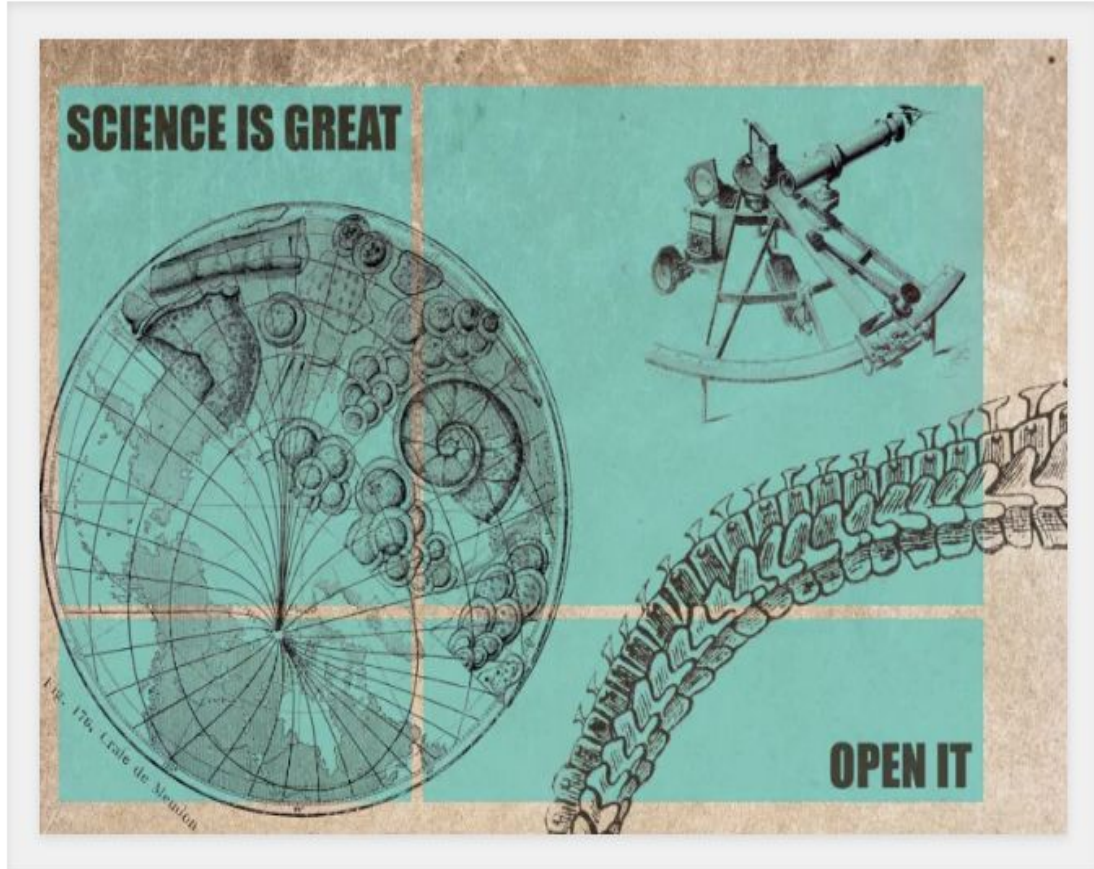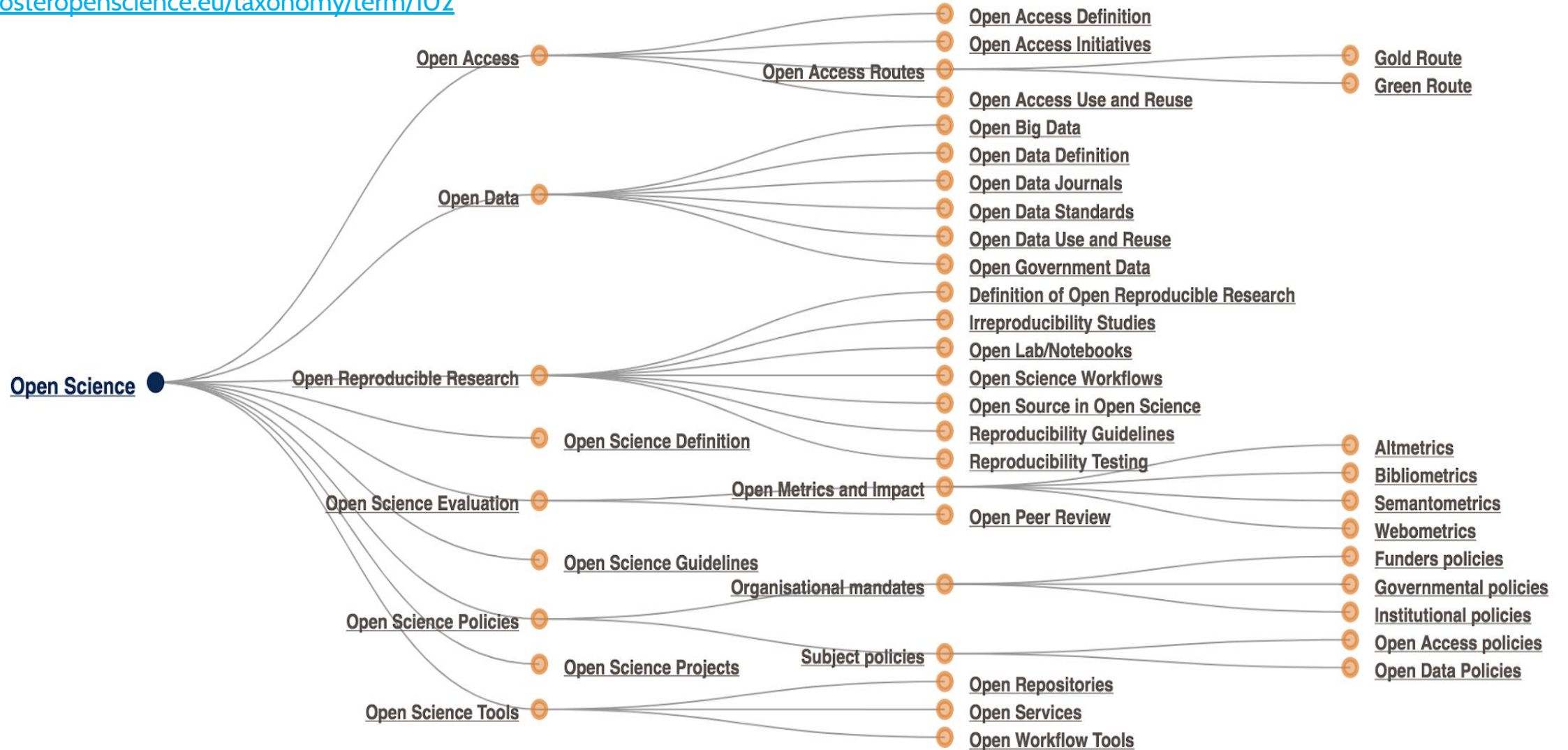December 17, 2018 *   Author: Inasa Bibic

Photo credit: 'Science is great, open it (open science)', Martin Clavey, Flickr, CC BY-SA 2.0

How will we report the results of scholarly research in the future? Probably not on paper. Digital, accessible, machine-readable, reproducible describe the foundations of open science. And, increasingly, the question for funders, publishers, and institutes is becoming: can we influence how research is done by changing the requirements and attributes of the research "paper"?

With the growing opportunities of the digital world, the demand for open access to research articles developed into an open science movement that strives for science to be done in an "open, and reproducible fashion where all components of research are open". The process of making all aspects of science open, transparent, and interoperable is a huge endeavour and means different things for different communities. ScienceOpen's commitment to open science has
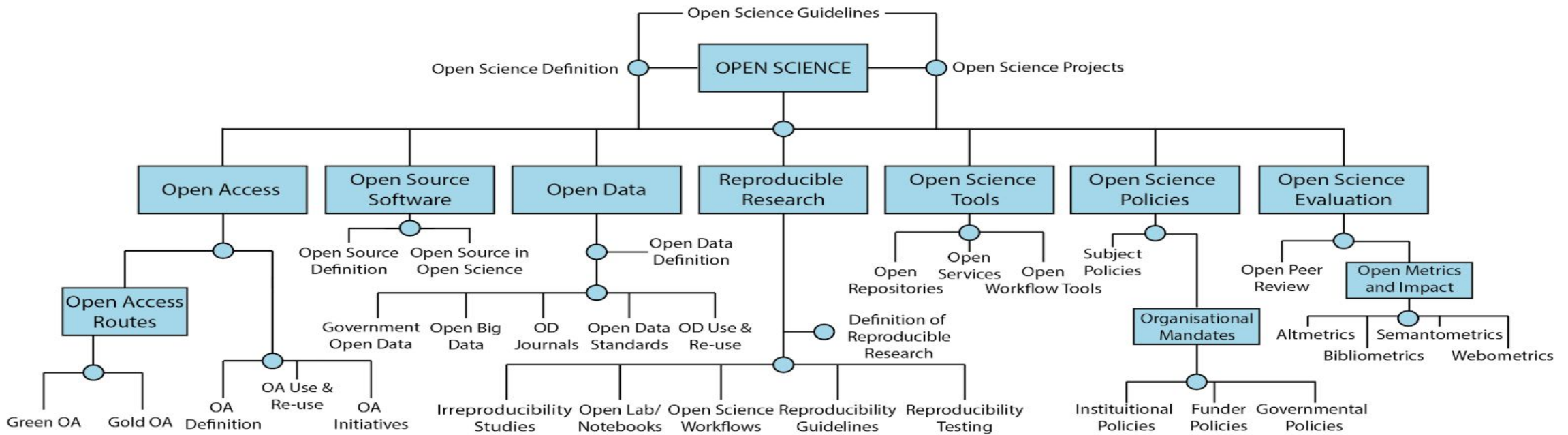
Click to download taxonomies

Open Science | Research Data Management | Legal Issues | Text And Data Mining | TDM Methods | Research Workflow | RRI

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/taxonomy/term/102

Open Science
- Open Access
  - Open Access Definition
  - Open Access Initiatives
  - Open Access Routes
    - Gold Route
    - Green Route
  - Open Access Use and Reuse
- Open Data
  - Open Big Data
  - Open Data Definition
  - Open Data Journals
  - Open Data Standards
  - Open Data Use and Reuse
  - Open Government Data
- Open Reproducible Research
  - Definition of Open Reproducible Research
  - Irreproducibility Studies
  - Open Lab/Notebooks
  - Open Science Workflows
  - Open Source in Open Science
  - Reproducibility Guidelines
  - Reproducibility Testing
- Open Science Definition
- Open Science Evaluation
  - Open Metrics and Impact
    - Altmetrics
    - Bibliometrics
    - Semantometrics
    - Webometrics
  - Open Peer Review
- Open Science Guidelines
- Open Science Policies
  - Organisational mandates
    - Funders policies
    - Governmental policies
    - Institutional policies
    - Open Access policies
    - Open Data Policies
  - Subject policies
- Open Science Projects
- Open Science Tools
  - Open Repositories
  - Open Services
  - Open Workflow Tools

4.1.4 Open Scholarship ecosystem

Four major elements exist as preconditions to Open Scholarship adoption:

1. **Users**: Awareness of Open Scholarship to engage with the practices.

2. **Process**: Open Scholarship tools that guide adoption of practices.

3. **Context**: Community and systemic support to create a sustainable Open Scholarship environment.

4. **Incentives**: Motivations to engage with the practices.

Open Science Guidelines

Open Science Definition — **OPEN SCIENCE** — Open Science Projects

Open Access · **Open Source Software** · **Open Data** · **Reproducible Research** · **Open Science Tools** · **Open Science Policies** · **Open Science Evaluation**

Open Source Definition · Open Source in Open Science

Open Data Definition

Open Repositories · Open Services · Open Workflow Tools

Subject Policies

Open Peer Review · **Open Metrics and Impact**

Open Access Routes

Government Open Data · Open Big Data · OD Journals · Open Data Standards · OD Use & Re-use

Definition of Reproducible Research

Organisational Mandates · Altmetrics · Semantometrics

Bibliometrics · Webometrics

Green OA · Gold OA · OA Definition · OA Use & Re-use · OA Initiatives

Irreproducibility Studies · Open Lab/ Notebooks · Open Science Workflows · Reproducibility Guidelines · Reproducibility Testing

Institutional Policies · Funder Policies · Governmental Policies

Adapted from the Foster Open Scholarship Taxonomy (CC BY 4.0). *Please note that this is a non-exhaustive taxonomy of all possible aspects of Open Science & Scholarship.*

BENEFITS OF OPEN SCIENCE

- **Transparency** in experimental methodology, observation, and collection of data.

- Public availability and **reusability** of scientific data.

- **Public accessibility** and transparency of scientific communication.

- Using web-based tools to facilitate **scientific collaboration**.

The Open Science Project. What Exactly is Open Science? http://openscience.org/what-exactly-is-open-science/
What is OpenScience? https://www.slideshare.net/NancyPontika/what-is-open-science

CONTEXT FOR THE EMERGING OPEN SCHOLARSHIP LANDSCAPE

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION LIFECYCLE

"The system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use."

-Association of College & Research Libraries

Image Credit: http://s3.amazonaws.com/libapps/accounts/106628/images/scholcommcycle.jpg

DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT = CHANGE

- New environment for research, teaching and learning

- Increased access and visibility of scholarship

- New metrics to measure impact of scholarship

- Increased opportunities for collaboration, reproducibility and re-use of scholarship

101 Innovative tools and sites in 6 research workflow phases (< 2000 - 2015)

Discovery · Analysis · Writing · Publication · Outreach · Assessment

2010 · 2005

January 2015
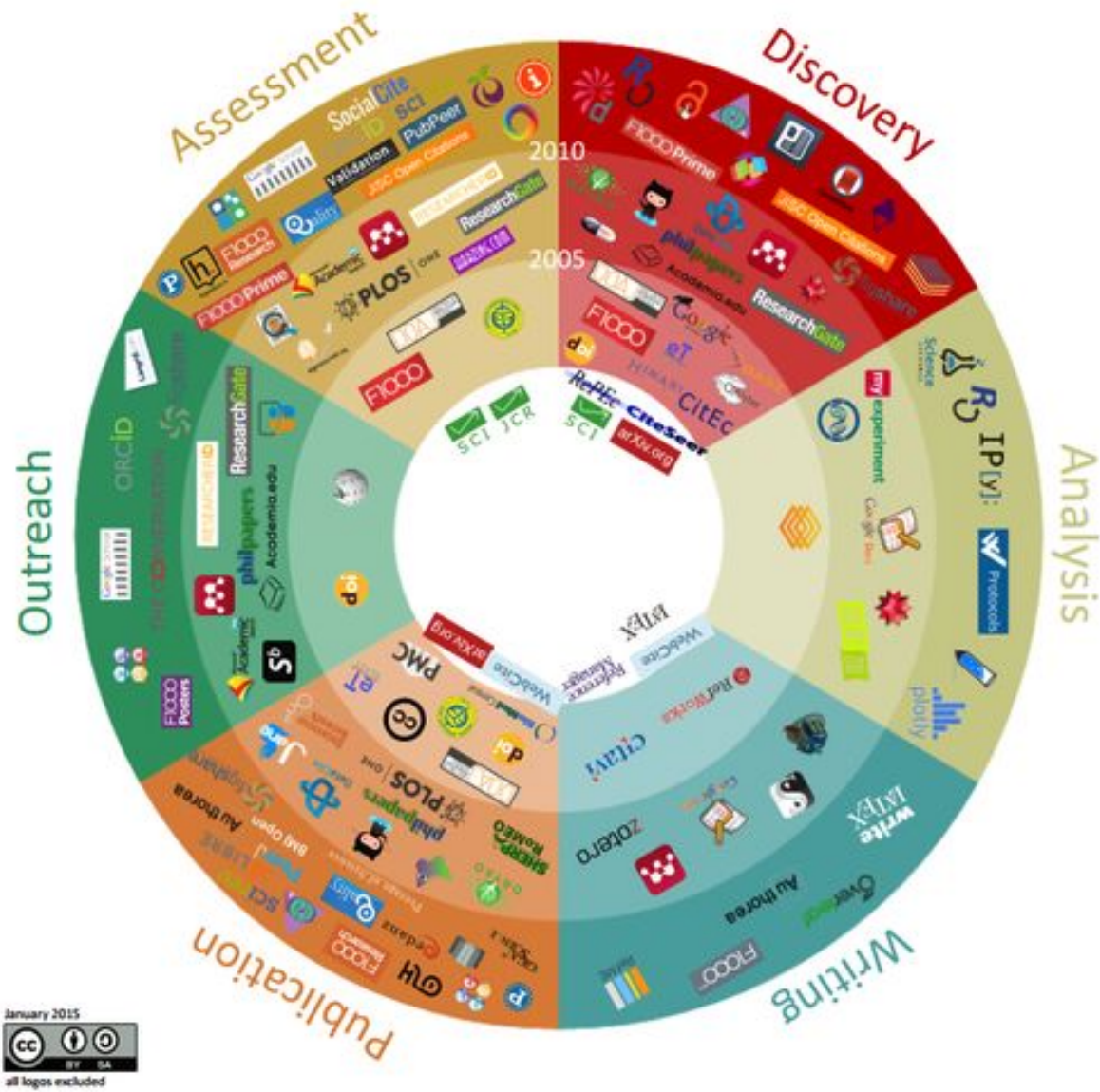
Most important developments in 6 research workflow phases

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	datadriven & crowdsourced science	collaborative online writing	Open Access & data publication	scholarly social media	article level (alt)metrics
Expectations	growing importance of data discovery	more online analysis tools	more integration with publication & assessment tools	more use of "publish first, judge later"	use of altmetrics for monitoring outreach	more open and post-publication peer review
Uncertainties	support for full-text search and text mining	willingness to share in analysis phase	acceptance of collaborative online writing	effect of journal/publisher status	requirements of funders & institutions	who pays for costly qualitative assessment?
Opportunities	discovery based on aggregated OA full text	open labnotes	semantic tagging while writing/citing	reader-side paper formatting	using repositories for institutional visibility	using author-, publication- and affiliation-IDs
Challenges	real semantic search (concepts & relations)	reproducibility	safety/privacy of online writing	globalization of publishing/access standards	making outreach a two-way discussion	quality of measuring tools

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Most important long-term development	multidisciplinary + citation-enhanced databases	collaboration + data-driven	online writing platforms	Open Access	more & better connected researcher profiles	importance of societal relevance + non-publication contributions
Potentially most disruptive development	semantic/concept search + contextual/social recommendations	open science	collaborative writing + integration with publishing	circumventing traditional publishers	public access to research findings, also for agenda setting	moving away from simple quantitative indicators

Typical workflow examples

Discovery → Analysis → Writing → Publication → Outreach → Assessment

- Traditional
- Modern
- Innovative
- Experimental
- Google
- NPG/Macmillan

Image credit: http://mindsee.eu/home/2015/6/11/101-innovations-in-scholarly-communication-the-changing-research-workflow

HOWEVER …

"Despite the promise of the Internet, the materials we most need the freedom to work with remain largely under restrictive access, pricing and reuse policies."

- Heather Joseph, SPARC, Executive Director;
ACRL 2015 Annual Conference

RESTRICTIVE ACCESS & PRICING

- Authors sign away copyright to publishers

- Publishers hike up subscription prices to maintain commercial interests and profit margins

- Libraries' budget increases not always at same pace as journal price inflation

- Textbook prices at all time high

FIVE YEAR JOURNAL PRICE INCREASE HISTORY

Five Year Journal Price Increase History (2016 – 2020)

This report shows price fluctuations over the last five years for typical library lists invoiced in U.S. dollars. Data for each library type is based on a merged list of titles ordered by representative libraries purchasing in U.S. dollars.

Library Type	% of Total Titles	% of Total Expenditure	2016 Avg. Title Price	2017 Avg. Title Price	2017 % Increase	2018 Avg. Title Price	2018 % Increase	2019 Avg. Title Price	2019 % Increase	2020 Avg. Title Price	2020 % Increase	% Increase 16-20
ARL												
US Titles	37.3%	32.0%	$1,107.55	$1,167.22	5.39%	$1,237.66	6.03%	$1,309.03	5.77%	$1,376.08	5.12%	24.25%
Non-US Titles	62.7%	68.0%	$1,407.65	$1,483.78	5.41%	$1,562.14	5.28%	$1,656.63	6.05%	$1,737.27	4.87%	23.42%
Total Titles	100.0%	100.0%	$1,295.69	$1,365.68	5.40%	$1,441.09	5.52%	$1,526.95	5.96%	$1,602.52	4.95%	23.68%
College & University												
US Titles	36.8%	33.0%	$1,192.45	$1,255.86	5.32%	$1,337.31	6.49%	$1,412.67	5.64%	$1,485.03	5.12%	24.54%
Non-US Titles	63.2%	67.0%	$1,423.22	$1,499.42	5.35%	$1,583.90	5.63%	$1,676.23	5.83%	$1,755.83	4.75%	23.37%
Total Titles	100.0%	100.0%	$1,338.31	$1,409.80	5.34%	$1,493.16	5.91%	$1,579.25	5.77%	$1,656.19	4.87%	23.75%
Academic Medical												
US Titles	29.7%	31.0%	$1,620.11	$1,709.51	5.52%	$1,815.96	6.23%	$1,923.96	5.95%	$2,023.21	5.16%	24.88%
Non-US Titles	70.3%	69.0%	$1,534.42	$1,619.96	5.57%	$1,705.81	5.30%	$1,813.02	6.28%	$1,903.88	5.01%	24.08%
Total Titles	100.0%	100.0%	$1,559.86	$1,646.54	5.56%	$1,738.50	5.59%	$1,845.95	6.18%	$1,939.30	5.06%	24.33%
Corporate												
US Titles	48.7%	31.5%	$684.79	$722.77	5.55%	$766.96	6.11%	$810.22	5.64%	$850.90	5.02%	24.26%
Non-US Titles	51.3%	68.5%	$1,404.02	$1,474.75	5.04%	$1,558.14	5.65%	$1,667.06	6.99%	$1,754.47	5.24%	24.96%
Total Titles	100.0%	100.0%	$1,054.07	$1,108.86	5.20%	$1,173.17	5.80%	$1,250.15	6.56%	$1,314.82	5.17%	24.74%
Public Library												
US Titles	94.9%	85.0%	$73.64	$75.93	3.11%	$78.61	3.53%	$81.85	4.12%	$85.91	4.96%	16.66%
Non-US Titles	5.1%	15.0%	$235.28	$242.04	2.87%	$255.58	5.59%	$267.75	4.76%	$280.71	4.84%	19.31%
Total Titles	100.0%	100.0%	$81.90	$84.42	3.08%	$87.65	3.83%	$91.35	4.22%	$95.86	4.94%	17.05%

AVERAGE TEXTBOOK PRICES

Traditional Textbook Prices

Textbook	New	Used	Rental	E-Book	E-Reader
Principles of Economics	$ 206.12	$ 154.59	$ 73.42	$ 101.59	$ 116.25
Financial Accounting	$ 206.38	$ 154.79	$ 78.81	$ 101.30	$ 120.51
Business Communication	$ 156.20	$ 117.15	$ 59.56	$ 71.81	$ 93.08
Principles of Marketing	$ 150.05	$ 112.54	$ 62.71	$ 75.95	$ 91.00
Information Systems	$ 155.57	$ 116.67	$ 67.33	$ 77.58	$ 109.08
Linear Algebra	$ 159.02	$ 119.27	$ 58.31	$ 47.94	$ 102.80
Statistics	$ 151.37	$ 113.52	$ 62.23	$ 74.81	$ 114.73
Calculus	$ 209.45	$ 157.09	$ 74.92	$ 110.08	$ 119.32
College Algebra	$ 162.47	$ 121.85	$ 63.84	$ 82.78	$ 100.54
Physics	$ 198.17	$ 148.63	$ 77.47	$ 91.45	$ 108.60
Average	$ 175.48	$ 131.61	$ 67.86	$ 83.53	$ 107.59
Savings off new price		25.00%	61.33%	52.40%	38.69%

TEXTBOOK PRICES AND CPI

CPI: College Textbooks vs. CPI: All Items vs. CPI: Recreational Books, Jan. 1998 to July 2016

Percent Changes Since January 1998

CPI: College Textbooks +181%

CPI: All Items +48%

CPI: Recreational Books -4.2%

Source: BLS

Source: https://www.aei.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/texts.png
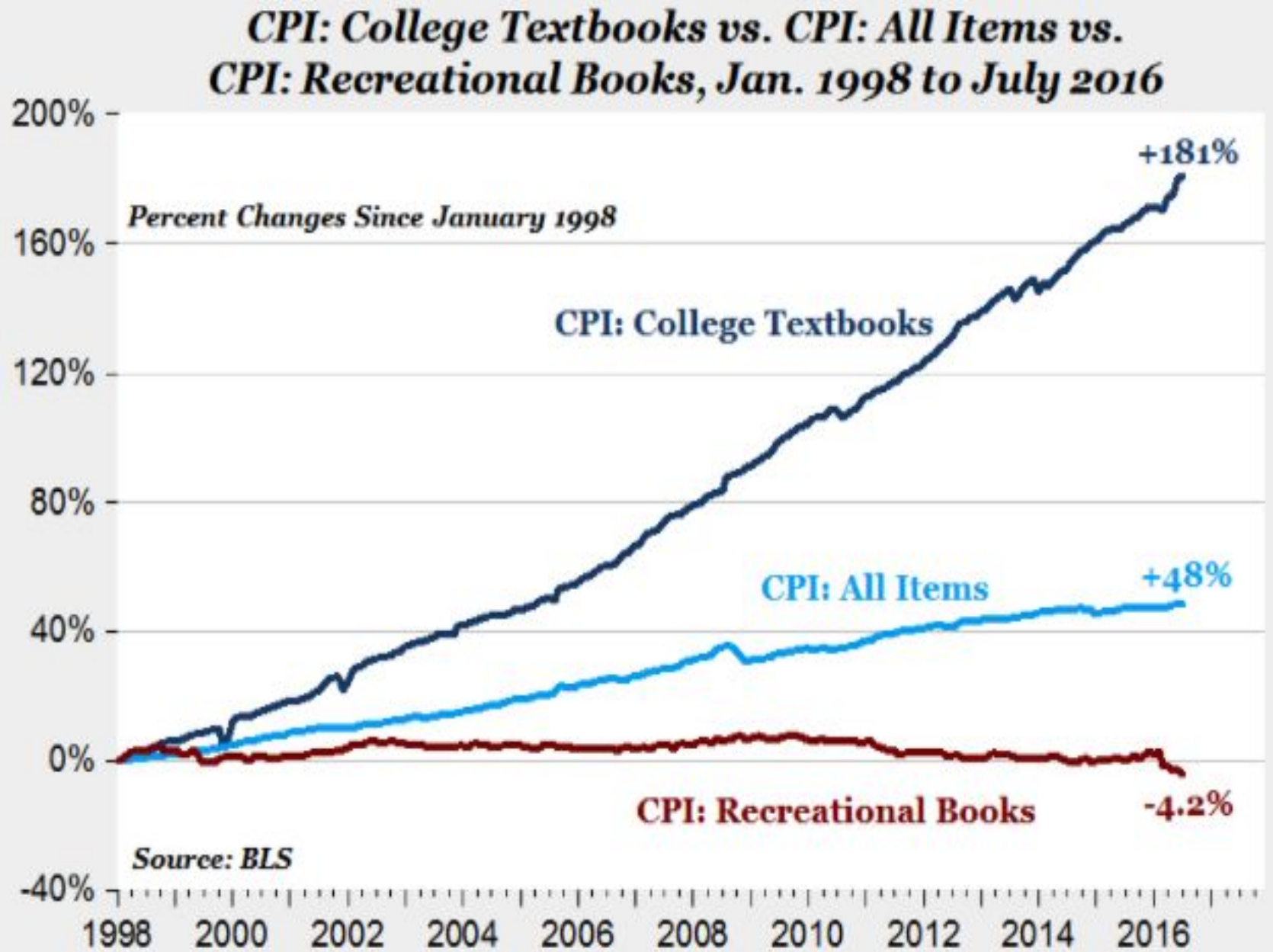
NON-REPRODUCIBILITY AND REDUNDANCY

- No systematic mechanism to provide access to research data

- Redundancy in research duplication

BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE, 2002

The opening sentence of the Budapest Open Access Initiative encapsulates what the open access movement is all about, and what its potential is:

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds.

— Budapest Open Access Initiative

BETHESDA STATEMENT ON OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING, 2003

An Open Access Publication is one that meets the following two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, PubMed Central is such a repository). https://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm

SAN FRANCISCO DECLARATION ON RESEARCH ASSESSMENT (DORA), 2012

The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scholarly research are evaluated. The declaration was developed in 2012 during the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Cell Biology in San Francisco. It is a worldwide initiative covering all scholarly disciplines and all key stakeholders including funders, publishers, professional societies, institutions, and researchers.

https://sfdora.org/

2013 OSTP MEMO & EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

February 22, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: John P. Holdren
               Director

SUBJECT: Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research

1.   **Policy Principles**

The Administration is committed to ensuring that, to the greatest extent and with the fewest constraints possible and consistent with law and the objectives set out below, the direct results of federally funded scientific research are made available to and useful for the public, industry, and the scientific community. Such results include peer-reviewed publications and digital data.

Scientific research supported by the Federal Government catalyzes innovative breakthroughs that drive our economy. The results of that research become the grist for new insights and are assets for progress in areas such as health, energy, the environment, agriculture, and national security.

Access to digital data sets resulting from federally funded research allows companies to focus resources and efforts on understanding and exploiting discoveries. For example, open weather data underpins the forecasting industry, and making genome sequences publicly available has spawned many biotechnology innovations. In addition, wider availability of peer-reviewed publications and scientific data in digital formats will create innovative economic markets for services related to curation, preservation, analysis, and visualization. Policies that mobilize these publications and data for re-use through preservation and broader public access also maximize the impact and accountability of the Federal research investment. These policies will accelerate scientific breakthroughs and innovation, promote entrepreneurship, and enhance economic growth and job creation.

The Administration also recognizes that publishers provide valuable services, including the coordination of peer review, that are essential for ensuring the high quality and integrity of many scholarly publications. It is critical that these services continue to be made available. It is also important that Federal policy not adversely affect opportunities for researchers who are not funded by the Federal Government to disseminate any analysis or results of their research.

To achieve the Administration's commitment to increase access to federally funded published research and digital scientific data, Federal agencies investing in research and development must have clear and coordinated policies for increasing such access.

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release   May 09, 2013

Executive Order -- Making Open and Machine Readable the New Default for Government Information

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - - - -

MAKING OPEN AND MACHINE READABLE THE NEW DEFAULT
FOR GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. General Principles. Openness in government strengthens our democracy, promotes the delivery of efficient and effective services to the public, and contributes to economic growth. As one vital benefit of open government, making information resources easy to find, accessible, and usable can fuel entrepreneurship, innovation, and scientific discovery that improves Americans' lives and contributes significantly to job creation.

Decades ago, the U.S. Government made both weather data and the Global Positioning System freely available. Since that time, American entrepreneurs and innovators have utilized these resources to create navigation systems, weather newscasts and warning systems, location-based applications, precision farming tools, and much more, improving Americans' lives in countless ways and leading to economic growth and job creation. In recent years, thousands of Government data resources across fields such as health and medicine, education, energy, public safety, global development, and finance have been posted in machine-readable form for free public use on Data.gov. Entrepreneurs and innovators have continued to develop a vast range of useful new products and businesses using these public information resources, creating good jobs in the process.

FUNDER MANDATES

Browse Article and Data Sharing Requirements by Federal Agency

This is a community resource for tracking, comparing, and understanding both current and future U.S. federal funder requirements for sharing research articles and research data. Click below to review and compare agencies' public access plans for articles or data sharing requirements.

http://datasharing.sparcopen.org/data

Tracking and Understanding

Article Sharing Policies

View Requirements

Tracking and Understanding

Data Sharing Policies

View Requirements

EXTERNAL (FEDERAL) FUNDING AGENCIES
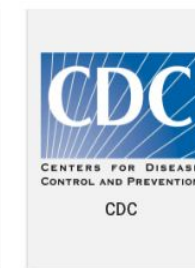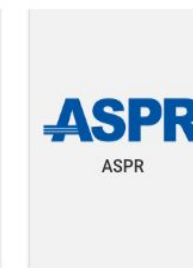
EXTERNAL (PRIVATE) FUNDING AGENCIES

Funder	Publications	Data	License	Policy or announcement
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	✔	✔		Grant proposal guidelines
Autism Speaks	✔			Policy
Ford Foundation	✔	✔	CC-BY	Press releases CC-BY requirement
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	✔	✔	CC-BY	Policy
Hewlett Foundation	✔	✔	CC-BY	Press release Commitment to Open Licensing
Howard Hughs Medical Institute (HHMI)	✔	✔		Publication policy 🗎, supporting info Data policy 🗎
MacArthur Foundation	✔	✔		Policy
Microsoft Research	✔	✔		Policy
Godon and Betty Moore Foundation	✔	✔		Policy 🗎 Data sharing philosophy 🗎
Phelan-McDermid Syndrome Foundation	✔			Applies to grantees of post-doc research fellowship only
World Bank	✔	✔		Publications policy

Case Example: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is seeking applications for the funding of research and program evaluation projects that inform efforts to prevent and reduce intentional, interpersonal firearm violence and public mass shootings in the United States. NIJ will support scientifically rigorous research and evaluation projects designed to strengthen the knowledge base and produce findings with the high practical utility to improve public safety. This solicitation furthers the Department's mission by advancing knowledge about prevention and reduction of gun crimes, gun violence related victimization, and the wide range of criminal activities related to firearm violence.

Investigator-Initiated Research and Evaluation on Firearm Violence

Applications Due: April 29, 2019

Eligibility

In general, NIJ is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, States (including territories), units of local government, federally recognized Indian tribal governments that perform law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), nonprofit and for-profit organizations (including tribal nonprofit and for-profit organizations), institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education), and certain qualified individuals. Foreign governments, foreign organizations, and foreign colleges and universities are not eligible to apply.

All recipients and subrecipients (including any for-profit organization) must forgo any profit or management fee.

NIJ welcomes applications under which two or more entities would carry out the federal award; however, only one entity may be the applicant. Any others must be proposed as subrecipients (subgrantees).[1] The applicant must be the entity that would have primary responsibility for carrying out the award, including administering funding, managing the entire evaluation and/or research, and monitoring and appropriately managing any subawards ("subgrants").

Under this solicitation, any particular applicant entity may submit more than one application, as long as each application proposes a different project in response to the solicitation. Also, an entity may be proposed as a subrecipient (subgrantee) in more than one application.

Case Example: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

- Data archiving plan. Applicants should anticipate that NIJ will require (through special award conditions, that data sets resulting in whole or in part from projects funded under this solicitation be submitted for archiving with the NACJD (see https://nij.gov/funding/data-resources-program/Pages/data-archiving-strategies.aspx.)

Applications should include as an appendix a brief plan – labeled "Data Archiving Plan" – to comply with data archiving requirements. The plan should provide brief details about proposed data management and archiving, including submission to NIJ (through NACJD) of **all files and documentation** necessary to allow for future efforts by others to reproduce the project's findings and/or to extend the scientific value of the data set through secondary analysis. Pertinent files and documentation include, among other things, qualitative and quantitative data produced, instrumentation and data collection forms, codebook(s), any specialized programming code necessary to reproduce all constructed measures and the original data analysis, description of necessary de-identification procedures, and (when required) a copy of the privacy certificate and informed consent protocols.

The plan should be one or two pages in length and include the level of effort associated with meeting archiving requirements.

Note that required data sets are to be submitted on, or before, the end of the period of performance.

Case Example: National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

Case Example: National Institutes of Health (NIH)

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine

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Grants and Funding: Extramural Programs (EP)   EP Home | Grant Programs | Awards | Deadlines & Forms | Help | EP Site Map

Home > EP Home > Help

Data Sharing Plan Requirements

Data sharing is essential for expedited translation of research results into knowledge, products and procedures to improve human health. It is NIH policy that any investigator submitting a grant application seeking direct costs of $500,000 or more in any single year is expected to include a plan to address data sharing in the application or state why data sharing is not possible. The applicant is expected to contact an NLM program officer prior to submission, to seek agreement to accept assignment of the application.

The following links highlight NIH policy and related guidance on sharing of research data developed with NIH funding.

- NIH Data Sharing Policy - NIH policy relating to data sharing

- Frequently Asked Questions about Data Sharing - listing of Frequently Asked Questions that will be updated as new questions are received. Please check back periodically for new questions and answers.

- Key Elements of Data Sharing Plans - Information for applicants on the types of information that should be included in a data sharing plan (including information on any standardized formats/vocabularies that will be used for available data.)

All NLM grant applicants, regardless of the direct cost amount of their applications, are strongly encouraged to include a plan to address data sharing, or to state why data sharing is not possible.

Help Topics

Frequently Asked Questions

Acronyms

Grant Application Lifecycle

NIH Grant Tutorials

NLM Award Decisions and Budget Adjustments

Data Safety & Monitoring Plan Requirements

Human Subjects Research

Case Example: National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Key Elements to Consider in Preparing a Data Sharing Plan Under NIH Extramural Support

(Contact: NIH Office of Extramural Research (OER), Email Sharing@nih.gov)

Research results developed with NIH funding should be broadly available to the research community for furthering research. This resource document is intended to assist applicants by outlining certain key elements that should be addressed in any data sharing plan.

While the precise content of a data sharing plan may vary depending on the data being generated and collected, addressing the basic questions of What, Who, Where, When, and How can assist researchers and research administrators in formulating a meaningful data sharing plan that communicates essential information about:

    (1) What data will be shared?
    (2) Who will have access to the data?
    (3) Where will the data to be shared be located?
    (4) When will the data be shared?
    (5) How will researchers locate and access the data?

WHAT data will be shared?

To optimize the benefits of data sharing, *final research data along with metadata and descriptors should be shared to make sharing meaningful and usable by other researchers.* In describing what data will be shared, a data sharing plan should indicate:

- What types of data are to be collected in the study and shared (e.g., genetic, physiological, clinical, medical history, etc.)?
- Will the study include unique data that cannot be readily duplicated (e.g., large surveys that are too expensive to replicate; studies of unique populations, such as centenarians; studies conducted at unique times, such as a natural disaster; studies of rare phenomena, such as rare metabolic diseases; etc.)?
- Will individual-level data or raw data also be shared, and if so, will the whole data set be shared?
- Will aggregate data (e.g., summary statistics or tables) also be shared? Will the analytical methods used (tools and parameters) be defined?
- What data quality control measures will be implemented?
- What data documentation will be shared (e.g., metadata, descriptors, schema) so that others can understand and use the dataset and to prevent misuse, misinterpretation, or confusion?
- What commonly accepted data standards or standardized vocabularies will be used to enable others to interpret the data and improve interoperability with other data systems?
- What format will be used to encode the data? Will this format be consistent with extant, commonly used standards?

Case Example: National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- In addition to final research data, what other data will be available?

WHO will have access to the data?

To maximize the benefits of data sharing, *data should be shared as broadly as possible to the extent consistent with applicable laws, regulations, rules, and policies.* In describing who will have access to data, a data sharing plan should indicate:

- Will the general public have access to some or all of the data?
- Will access to certain data or certain components of the data be restricted to qualified researchers, e.g., to address specific rules, laws, regulations or policies (e.g., IRBs, human subjects, informed consent, etc.)?
- If data access is restricted, what are the justifications/criteria for restricting access (e.g., relevant laws (local, State, Federal, etc.), regulations, rules, institutional policies, IRB approvals, and consent documents)?
- What will researchers who seek to obtain data need to do to comply with any data access restrictions?
- Are there any limitations on release of data that may be considered "sensitive"?
- What data sharing agreements will be necessary to appropriately restrict the transfer of protected, sensitive, or confidential data to others and to require that data be used only for research purposes?
- Who will be operationally responsible for ensuring that no personally identifiable information is made available (e.g., principal investigator, independent curator)?

WHERE will the data to be shared be located?

To minimize additional administrative workloads for sharing of data, *data repositories with common standards and an established infrastructure dedicated to the appropriate distribution of data would generally be ideal for data sharing.* In determining where data to be shared will be located, a data sharing plan should indicate:

- Will an existing database, data repository, data enclave, or archive be used to store and disseminate the data (e.g., dbGaP, National Database for Autism Research (NDAR)), and if so, how the policies and procedures in place for others to access the data are consistent with applicable NIH policies?
- Will a new repository need to be developed, and if so, who/what will maintain the repository?
- Will the data be distributed directly by an investigator to those who request it (e.g., through an electronic file)?

Case Example: National Institutes of Health (NIH)

WHEN will the data be shared?

To optimize the timely and broadest usage of data, *data should be made available as soon as possible and for as long as possible.* In determining the timeframes for data sharing, a data sharing plan should indicate:

- The schedule for release of data:
  - What data, if any, will be shared prior to publication?
  - What data will be shared upon acceptance for publication?
  - If using a repository, when will data be submitted to the repository?
- Will data from ongoing longitudinal studies be released in increments as data become available?
- Will the timing of data sharing be specifically linked to other relevant policies concerning the timing of release of data (e.g., NIH GWAS policy, ClinicalTrials.gov, specific requirements in the funding opportunity announcement (FOA))?
- How will data maintenance and access be ensured after the award ends?
  - Will there be support for continued sharing of data (e.g., through grant applications, administrative supplements, or other sources) or planned migration of data to another database, data repository, etc.?

HOW will researchers locate and access the data?

To optimize usage of the data, *researchers need to be able to easily identify locations of relevant data and to be able to easily access the data.* In describing how researchers will learn about, locate, and access the data, a data sharing plan should indicate:

- What steps will be taken to help researchers know that the data sets exist?
  - Will registries, repositories, indexes, word-of-mouth, publications, and/or other approaches be used to publicize the availability and accessibility of the data?
  - Will these be linked and cross-referenced so other researchers can readily find them?
- How will the data be accessed (web service, ftp, etc.)?

For additional questions or if you require further information on sharing of data and/or other research resources under NIH funding agreements, please contact the NIH Office of Extramural Research (OER) via email at Sharing@nih.gov or you may also refer to the NIH websites at http://sharing.nih.gov and http://inventions.nih.gov for NIH sharing policies and related guidance.

Rev. 20091230

cOAlition S

Accelerating the transition to full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications

Part I: The Plan S Principles

"With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo."

In addition:

1. Authors or their institutions retain copyright to their publications. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY), in order to fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration[1];
2. The Funders will develop robust criteria and requirements for the services that high-quality Open Access journals, Open Access platforms, and Open Access repositories must provide;
3. In cases where high-quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
4. Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or research institutions, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all researchers should be able to publish their work Open Access;
5. The Funders support the diversity of business models for Open Access journals and platforms. When Open Access publication fees are applied, they must be commensurate with the publication services delivered and the structure of such fees must be transparent to inform the market and funders potential standardisation and capping of payments of fees;
6. The Funders encourage governments, universities, research organisations, libraries, academies, and learned societies to align their strategies, policies, and practices, notably to ensure transparency.

In September 2018, a group of national research funding organisations, with the support of the European Commission and the European Research Council (ERC), announced the launch of cOAlition S, an initiative to make full and immediate Open Access to research publications a reality. It is built around Plan S, which consists of one target and 10 principles. The initiative was born from the cooperation between the Heads of the participating Research Funding Organisations, Marc Schiltz the President of Science Europe, and Robert-Jan Smits, previously the Open Access Envoy of the European Commission. It also drew on significant input from the Scientific Council of the ERC.

cOAlition S funders (a group of national research funders, European and international organisations and charitable foundations) have agreed to implement the 10 principles of Plan S in a coordinated way, together with the European Commission and the ERC. Other research funders from across the world, both public and private, are invited to join cOAlition S.

https://www.coalition-s.org/

SIGNIFICANCE FOR ROWAN UNIVERSITY

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGES FOR ROWAN UNIVERSITY

- Recent R2 Carnegie classification

- President Houshmand's intention to "leapfrog" into R1 status

- Increase in external funding grants (around $60 million received in FY 2020)

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGES FOR ROWAN UNIVERSITY

- Enhanced prestige and exposure for the institution

- Wider visibility for individual researchers and their work!

SIGNIFICANCE FOR ROWAN UNIVERSITY

- Digital publishing environment is here to stay.

- Critically think about publishing venues and impact of scholarship.

- Develop sustainable roles and mechanisms to help make scholarly communication lifecycle more effective and manageable.

- Develop systems that give due credit/recognition for new forms and formats of open research.

"OPEN" CONCEPTS

Provide alternate way to solving these issues

and leverage new opportunities

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS (OA)?

"Open Access is the free, immediate, online availability of research articles coupled with the rights to use these articles fully in the digital environment. Open Access ensures that anyone can access and use these results—to turn ideas into industries and breakthroughs into better lives."

- SPARC

GOLD OPEN ACCESS	**GREEN OPEN ACCESS**
• Access to content at no charge to users i.e. no paywall	• Self-archive or deposit version of work in repository (not publish) after embargo period
	• Pre-prints
• Authors retain copyright	• Post-prints
	• Publisher PDF
• Peer Reviewed	
	• No peer review (hosting service)
• May charge Article Processing Charge (APC) to authors	
	• Access is free
• Credible vs. non-credible OA journals	
• Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)	• Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR)

OPEN TEXTBOOKS

Open Textbooks Initiatives

- Affordability of educational resources

- Open Textbook Network: http://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/

- Rowan Textbook Alternative Program https://today.rowan.edu/home/news/2019/01/03/textbook-alternative-program-save-students-nearly-120k-first-year

OPEN DATA

- Availability of research data for re-use and reproducibility

- FAIR Principles
  https://www.go-fair.org/go-fair-initiative/

- Registry of Research Data Repositories (re3data): http://www.re3data.org/

- Open Government Data Act (2019)

OPEN WORKFLOW TOOLS

Open Science Framework
A scholarly commons to connect the entire research cycle

Structured projects
Keep all your files, data, and protocols in **one centralized location.** No more trawling emails to find files or scrambling to recover from lost data. **SECURE CLOUD**

Control access
You control which parts of your project are public or private making it easy to collaborate with the worldwide community or just your team. **PROJECT-LEVEL PERMISSIONS**

Respect for your workflow
Connect your favorite third party services directly to OSF. **3RD PARTY INTEGRATIONS**

You can make your workflow more open by ...

- adding alternative evaluation, e.g. with altmetrics
- communicating through social media, e.g. Twitter
- sharing posters & presentations, e.g. at FigShare
- using open licenses, e.g. CC0 or CC-BY
- publishing open access, 'green' or 'gold'
- using open peer review, e.g. at journals or PubPeer
- sharing preprints, e.g. at OSF, arXiv or bioRxiv
- using actionable formats, e.g. with Jupyter or CoCalc
- open XML-drafting, e.g. at Overleaf or Authorea
- sharing protocols & workfl., e.g. at Protocols.io
- sharing notebooks, e.g. at OpenNotebookScience
- sharing code, e.g. at GitHub with GNU/MIT license
- sharing data, e.g. at Dryad, Zenodo or Dataverse
- pre-registering, e.g. at OSF or AsPredicted
- commenting openly, e.g. with Hypothes.is
- using shared reference libraries, e.g. with Zotero
- sharing (grant) proposals, e.g. at RIO

assessment · outreach · publication · writing · analysis · search

Periodic Table of the Open Research Ecosystem

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

Icon	Description	Acronym
(cc) BY	Attribution alone	BY
(cc) BY ND	Attribution + NoDerivatives	BY-ND
(cc) BY SA	Attribution + ShareAlike	BY-SA
(cc) BY NC	Attribution + Noncommercial	BY-NC
(cc) BY NC ND	Attribution + Noncommercial + NoDerivatives	BY-NC-ND
(cc) BY NC SA	Attribution + Noncommercial + ShareAlike	BY-NC-SA

OPEN SCIENCE EVALUATION

Mentioned by

- 97 news outlets
- 59 blogs
- 2289 tweeters
- 10 weibo users
- 164 Facebook pages
- 3 Wikipedia pages
- 77 Google+ users
- 1 research highlight platform
- 1 Q&A thread
- 3 video uploaders

2913

The Colours of the Donut

- Policy documents
- News
- Blogs
- Twitter
- Post-publication peer-reviews
- Facebook
- Sina Weibo
- Wikipedia

- Google+
- LinkedIn
- Reddit
- Faculty1000
- Q&A (stack overflow)
- Youtube
- Pinterest

Altmetric

1869

OPEN SCIENCE
EVALUATION

CHALLENGES FOR OPEN SCHOLARSHIP

SOME REASONS FOR DOUBT AND RESISTANCE TO ADOPTION OF OPEN SCHOLARSHIP PRACTICES

- Rank and tenure requirements for faculty

- Old metrics of evaluating research and scholarship (e.g. publication venue, Journal Impact Factor)

- Predatory publishers

- Myth: open ≠ credible

AVAILABLE RESOURCES AT ROWAN

Search

Enter search terms:

[   ] [Search]

[in this repository ▼]

Advanced Search

Notify me via email or RSS

Browse

Collections
Disciplines
Authors

Author Corner

Author FAQ
Submit Research

Contact Us

Browse Research and Scholarship   [Follow]

- Faculty & Student Scholarship by College or School

- Researcher Profiles by Author

- Theses and Dissertations by Year

- Expert Gallery by Author

- University and Regional History Collections

The repository is a service of the Rowan University Libraries. Research and scholarly output posted here has been submitted by Rowan University departments and organizations, and deposited by the Libraries staff. Contact us at rdw@rowan.edu to learn about including your work in the repository or creating a researcher profile.

Reader from: 🇵🇭 Makati, National Capital Region, Philippines
Evaluating teacher stress and its effect on student behaviors in an alternative school
Kimberly Nizolek
Theses and Dissertations

[<] [❙❙] [>]
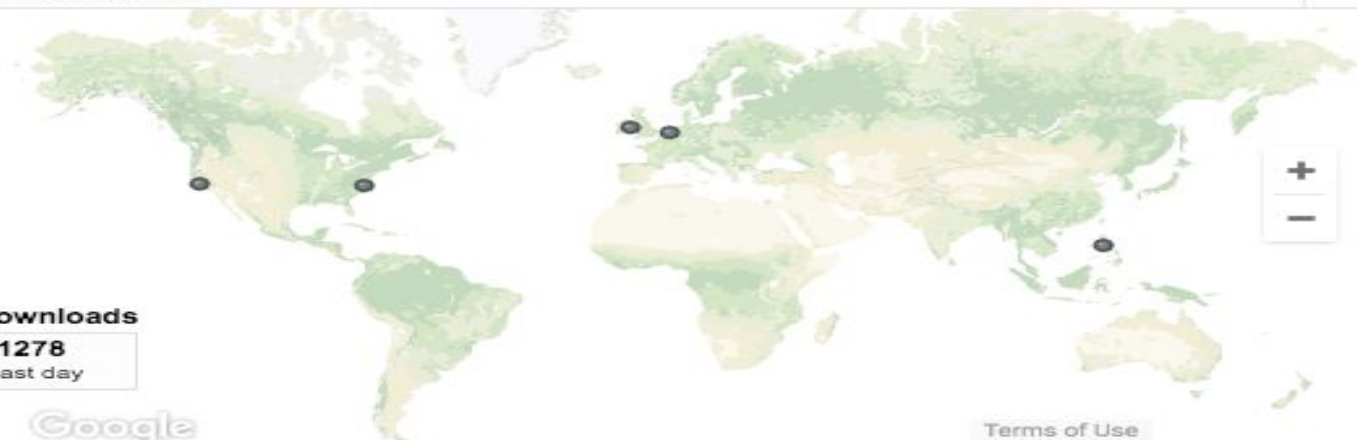
Recent Downloads
6 of 1278
in the past day

[</> Embed]   Google   Terms of Use   ✕ View Larger

Open Access journal publishing platform as part of Rowan Digital Works.

OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING FUND

OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING FUND

The Open Access (OA) Publishing Fund was established by Campbell Library at Rowan University in June 2017 to support Rowan University authors at the Glassboro campus to publish in eligible/credible peer-reviewed open access publications (journals, books and datasets) when no alternative funding is available. Some open access publications charge a publication fee or an Article Processing Charge (APC) from authors. The Campbell Library will be piloting this fund in FY 2017-2018 to help offset (some of) the cost of APC. The fund has been established at a total of $20,000 of available support to authors, distributed on a rolling basis during FY 2017-2018

"*Open Access is the free, immediate, online availability of research articles coupled with the rights to use these articles fully in the digital environment. Open Access ensures that anyone can access and use these results—to turn ideas into industries and breakthroughs into better lives.*" -- SPARC

Rowan University with its recently awarded status as a research university provides Rowan community unique opportunities to expand their research and publications and the Rowan University Libraries are committed to support the campus' research efforts. The goal of this fund is also to assist Rowan authors to explore new digital publishing models across various disciplines.

Please see guidelines below for eligibility and application requirements.

Who is eligible?
Full time tenure-track or tenured Rowan faculty at the Glassboro campus may apply for these funds.

Funding criteria:
The Campbell Library will review the proposals to determine if they meet the eligibility criteria detailed below. No consideration will be given to the content of the manuscript.

To use the open access funds, Rowan authors **must** meet the following requirements:

- Article has been accepted for publication (provide email/letter of acceptance as proof)
- OA funds are available for peer-reviewed journal articles, scholarly monographs and data sets
- The open access journal is peer-reviewed
- The open access journal is listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and/or openly adheres to rigorous editorial and publication ethics (for example: COPE Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors, and the COPE/DOAJ/OASPA/WAME Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing). Open access book publishers may be listed in the Directory of Open Access Books. Publisher must be a member of the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association or adhere to its Code of Conduct.
- The open access journal explicitly states its fee schedules on its website
- The open access journal does not charge any subscription fee to access any of its content. All content published is available immediately and at no cost to readers.

Additional Resources

- [ORCID](#)

- [DMPTool](#)

- Assigning DOIs (e.g. datasets)

- [PLOS Community Action Publishing Program](#) (PLOS Biology and Medicine)

- Library Workshops:
  - Zotero - Open Citation Management Tool
  - Assessing credibility of OA journals

- Informal Open Scholarship Discussions

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION LIBGUIDE

http://rowan.libguides.edu/scholarlycommunication

Scholarly Communication: Home

This guide contains information about scholarly communication issues and challenges, including open access, author rights, copyright and institutional repositories

Home	Open Access	Open Access Publishing Fund	Copyright and Author Rights	Institutional Repositories

Creative Commons Licenses ⧉	Measuring Impact

Scholarly Communication & Data Curation Librarian

What is Scholarly Communication?

The Association of Colleges and Research Libraries (ACRL) defines Scholarly Communication as "the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use."

Technology allows us to conduct research and publish in ways that were not possible before. Libraries have taken on the role of facilitating alternate means of disseminating scholarly works and providing faculty and researchers the option to permanently archive such works in institutional repositories.

This guide is a resource to raise awareness of author rights, copyright issues, institutional repositories and considerations for open access publishing and archiving of scholarly works in this new era of digital publishing.

Source:
ACRL Principles and Strategies for the Reform of Scholarly Communication: http://www.ala.org/acrl/publications/whitepapers/principlesstrategies

Shilpa Rele

Email Me

Contact:

Resources

- ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit
- 10 Things You Should Know About Scholarly Communication
- Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)

RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT LIBGUIDE

http://rowan.libguides.edu/researchdatamanagement

Research Data Management

Guidance on research data management issues for faculty, researchers and graduate students

- Home
- Data Management Plans
- Best Practices to Managing Research Data
- Data Information Literacy
- Publishing and Sharing Your Data
- Funding Agency Requirements
- Ownership of Data
- Scholarly Communication Libguide ☒

Scholarly Communication & Data Curation Librarian

What is Research Data Management?

Research in science and technology fields today generates large quantities of data. This data not only needs to be processed and analyzed, it needs to be managed.

Funding agencies such as the NSF now require **Data Management Plans** to be submitted with grant proposals. These plans must explain how the researcher plans to manage the data generated by the research, addressing issues like security, version control, documentation, ownership and access, preservation, and sharing. If long term preservation and sharing is desired, the researcher must choose an appropriate repository to host it.

Why is it important?

- It helps you be organized and find your files in the future
- It allows better reproducibility of research and data It helps you be organized about your research by documenting your processes for your own recollection, accountability, and re-use (by yourself or others)
- It allows for better version control of data
- Preserving your data is important, so planning ahead for any eventuality will not hinder your research project or sharing your data
- External funding agencies may require you to share your data and publications

Why is well managed data important?

- It increases the impact and visibility of research
- It promotes innovation and potential re-use of data
- It leads to new collaborations between data users and creators
- It maximizes transparency and accountability
- It enables scrutiny of research findings
- It encourages improvement and validation of research methods
- It reduces cost of duplicating data collection
- It provides important resources for education and training

Why Libraries and Research Data?

Historically, libraries have served as institutions where information is collected, curated, preserved, described, discovered, and accessed. Putting these traditional library activities into data terms illustrates why academic libraries and librarians should be involved in the management of scholarly information and research data. As libraries we recognize research data as a scholarly asset that should be stored and made available for reuse, just as any publication is. This is particularly important as data has become more widely accessible in its digital form and its use for experimental validation and reuse in extending the

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SPONSORED PROGRAMS

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Sponsored Programs

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Forms and Templates

Cayuse

Data Management Plan

Proposals submitted to NSF must include a supplementary document of no more than two pages labeled "Data Management Plan" (DMP) . This document should describe how the proposal will conform to NSF policy on the dissemination and sharing of research results.

Please note: Directorates have provided additional guidance for Data Management Plans that are to submitted to their programs. Please be sure to read information about the Directorate to which you plan to submit:

https://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/dmp.jsp

Collaborative proposals only need one Data Management Plan; the lead institution is responsible for uploading that document into Fastlane.

Resources

NSF discourages the use of a universal Data Management Plan template as each plan should be individually crafted to address project-specific data management needs. However, the following information will help you create your Data Management Plan:

Rowan Infrastructure

The following information may be included in your Data Management Plans to explain storage specifications, backup capability, and disaster recovery for data stored on Rowan University network:

The Rowan Enterprise SAN environment consists of a tiered storage architecture with two data centers: The South Data Center and the North Data Center.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH WEBSITE

https://research.rowan.edu/officeofresearch/sponsoredprograms/datamanagement.html

EXAMPLES OF OPEN SCHOLARSHIP PRACTICES

KEY GOALS IN OPEN SCHOLARSHIP

-- Stephanie Spielman, Assistant Professor, Biology, Rowan University

- Analysis reproducibility by making data and methods publicly available

- Post a pre-print of publication *at least by submission date*
  - But careful with journal policies!

- Share your research on social media or blogs

- Share the final article on your own website

- Note that "prestige" does NOT need to be sacrificed to publish open access. You can have both!

COVID-19 and Open Scholarship

- [COVID-19 Changed How the World Does Science Together](#)
  - **share research via pre-print servers** (bioRxiv, medRxiv)
  - "The ability to work collaboratively, setting aside your personal academic progress, is occurring right now because it's a matter of survival"

- [Huge Covid-19 output prompting 'sea change' in access to research](#)
  - open access to vast amount of literature helps to **conduct data and text mining** – new culture of working/results

COVID-19 and Open Scholarship

- [“Inundated, overloaded and bombarded” – Seven insights for communicating research to busy policymakers”](#)
  - open access to scholarship can help to **assist in policy making**

- [Vendor Love in the Time of COVID-19](#)
  - licensed content (all formats) that library vendors are making available for free for a short term
  - Helps with ability to mine data and text

PUBLISHERS AND NEW OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING AGREEMENTS

- Transformative Agreements
  - Read + Publish (no APCs)
  - Publish + Read (no cost to reading)

- PLOS Community Action Publishing Program for PLOS Biology and Medicine

- Association of Computing Machinery (ACM) recently announced ACM OPEN

COVID-19 and Open Scholarship

COVID-19 Open Research Dataset (CORD-19)

Access this dataset to help with the fight against COVID-19

A Free, Open Resource for the Global Research Community

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Allen Institute for AI has partnered with leading research groups to prepare and distribute the COVID-19 Open Research Dataset (CORD-19), a free resource of over 52,000 scholarly articles, including over 41,000 with full text, about COVID-19 and the coronavirus family of viruses for use by the global research community.

This dataset is intended to mobilize researchers to apply recent advances in natural language processing to generate new insights in support of the fight against this infectious disease. The corpus will be updated weekly as new research is published in peer-reviewed publications and archival services like bioRxiv, medRxiv, and others.

CORD-19 Explorer is a quick and easy way to search the CORD-19 corpus, and **CoViz** allows you to discover associations between concepts appearing in the dataset. Or, get started by downloading the complete data below.

COVID-19, Funding Opportunities, and Open Scholarship

- Please see www.rowan.edu/proposaldevelopment to find a comprehensive list of new funding opportunities for COVID-19 research.

- Many funding opportunities listed include some form of open scholarship requirement.

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COVID-19 Funding Opportunities

Please see this curated list of federal, state, and private funding opportunities specifically related to COVID-19 research. This updated list is now offered through Rowan's new funding opportunities database: Pivot. All Rowan faculty members will be able to login to Pivot through their Rowan credentials. Please click on Rowan University within the drop down menu at the bottom of the login page.

Powered by Pivot and Research Professional

COVID-19 Funding Opportunities   view more details in Pivot-RP

Notice of Special Interest (NOSI): Availability of Emergency Competitive Revision and Administrative Supplements on Biomedical Technologies for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)
National Institutes of Health (NIH)
United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Notice of Special Interest (NOSI): New Administrative Supplement Applications to UL1 and U24 CTSA Awards to Address COVID-19 Public Heath Need
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)
National Institutes of Health (NIH)

PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

◄ BACK TO OFFICE OF PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Proposal Development

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Pivot

Pivot is the Office of Proposal Development's comprehensive database to find funding opportunities and discover research collaborators. This platform empowers faculty members to actively showcase and promote their research, scholarly, and creative activity to all corners of the Rowan community, as well as other research institutions within the Pivot network.

In order to access Pivot, you must be a faculty member, staff member, or student at Rowan University. You may access Pivot by creating an account and claiming your profile. Please access go.rowan.edu/pivot to begin this process. If you have questions, please access our Pivot how-to guide and frequently asked questions.

In addition, please see the video tutorials below, which provide step-by-step instructions on how to get started using Pivot:

Setting Up Your Pivot Account (use Rowan single sign-on (SSO) option)

PROPOSAL
DEVELOPMENT

◄ BACK TO OFFICE OF
PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Proposal Development

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Staff

Pivot-RP   Setting Up Your Account and Profile in ...   🕐 Watch later   ➤ Share

ExLibris
Pivot-RP

Setting Up Your
Account and Profile

Search for Funding

Search Funding Opportunities 🔍

Advanced Search

Welcome, Stephen

My Funding Opportunities 📁

Tracked Opps

Saved Searches

Advisor

~~Curated Opps~~

My Profile & Groups 👥

My Profile

Profile Proxies

Groups

Preferences

Tips & Resources

The following tips and resources are available to help you:

- Office of Proposal Development: FAQs and how-to guide.

- "How to" documentation: Visit the Knowledge Center

- Tips for searching for Funding and Profiles

- Videos: Short YouTube videos to help you learn how to edit your profile, search for funding, set-up alerts and other features. Visit the YouTube channel.

Funding Search Results 〉 Funding Opp Detail

Supplements For Research on Biological Effects of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus on the Nervous System

Opp ID: ed33f99d-fffe-4f9e-a4b4-d1d75de8f0f3 | Collaboration Opportunities & Networking, Research: Project Grants & Innovation | Last edited on 07 May 2020

Full Details

Website	https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-NS-20-051.html 🗗
Funder	National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) National Institutes of Health (NIH) United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
Amount	Application budgets may not exceed $200,000 direct costs. Exceptions to this budget limit may be made only with NINDS pre-approval and will only be approved under the very rare circumstances where the work may… more »
Applicant Type	Academic Institution Commercial or Private Sector Government or Public Sector Non-profit Small Business only
Citizenship or Residency	Unrestricted

🏳 **Track**   0 others

⬆ **Share**

📋 **Curate**

See alert recipients (0)
See more opps like this
Send feedback

Potential Collaborators

61   from inside your institution

500+ from outside institutions

Funding Contact Person

Start Proposal in Cayuse cayuse

1. Rapid Response Research (RAPID) Proposal

RAPID is a type of proposal used when there is a severe urgency with regard to availability of, or access to, data, facilities or specialized equipment, including quick-response research on natural or anthropogenic disasters and similar unanticipated events. PI(s) must contact the NSF Program Officer(s) whose expertise is most germane to the proposal topic before submitting a RAPID proposal. This will facilitate determining whether the proposed work is appropriate for RAPID funding.

- The Project Description is expected to be brief and must be no more than five pages. It must include clear statements as to why the proposed research is of an urgent nature and why RAPID is the most appropriate type of proposal for supporting the proposed work. Note this proposal preparation instruction deviates from the standard proposal preparation instructions contained in this Guide; RAPID proposals must otherwise be compliant with the proposal preparation requirements specified in Part I of the PAPPG.

- The "RAPID" proposal type must be selected in the proposal preparation module in FastLane.

- The project title will be preceded by the prefix "RAPID:"

- Only internal merit review is required for RAPID proposals. Under rare circumstances, Program Officers may elect to obtain external reviews to inform their decision. If external review is to be obtained, then the PI will be informed in the interest of maintaining the transparency of the review and recommendation process. The two standard NSB-approved merit review criteria will apply.

- Requests may be for up to $200K and up to one year in duration. The award size, however, will be consistent with the project scope and of a size comparable to grants in similar areas.

- RAPID proposals are not eligible for reconsideration, if declined. See Chapter IV.D.2.b.

- No-cost extensions and requests for supplemental funding will be processed in accordance with standard NSF policies and procedures

- Renewed funding of RAPID awards may be requested only through submission of a proposal that will be subject to full external merit review. Such proposals would be designated as "RAPID renewals."

REFERENCES

- Altmetric. http://altmetric.com

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THANK YOU!

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