Tri-Institutional Collaboration Network [TCN]

A Symposium on Public Access to Scholarly Research
Wednesday, April 16, 2014, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
Carson Family Auditorium, Greenberg Building, B Level,
The Rockefeller University

NIH PMC Submission:
A Tale of Two Institutions

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Centralized: The Rockefeller Approach

- Decision of University administration: scientists should focus on science

- Collaboration of OGC, Library, and IT

- Design and launch of RU PubSubmit in summer of 2008

Centralized: Challenges

- Building the plane "in flight"
- Lack of clear instruction and communication
- Unanticipated problems and misinterpretation
- Same problems plagued PubSubmit that were issues with NIHMS
- Lack of publisher responsiveness

De-Centralized: The MSK Approach

- Many groups involved in support of policy: RTM, SKI Admin, Hosp Admin, Editors, Library

- RTM and Library provide educational & awareness presentations

- Library developed/maintains NIH PAP LibGuide – http://libguides.mskcc.org/NIH-PAP

- Library proactively reminds investigators of policy compliance

De-Centralized: Challenges

- Too many cooks; at times duplicate effort
- Multiple follow-up emails and phone calls
- Lack of clear instruction and communication
- Unanticipated problems and misinterpretation
- Lack of publisher responsiveness

Ten Myths About The NIH Public Access Policy & Compliance

National Institutes of Health

Myth Ten

If I have an MyNCBI account, I no longer need to maintain an eRA Commons account.

- No, eRA Commons users should ensure that these two accounts are linked. MyNCBI is a tool integrated with PubMed which will help them or their delegate to track NIH Public Access Compliance.
- This is also the only way for them to enter their publications into the Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR).

Myth Nine

This is a "Method A" journal, so I don't need to follow up and confirm compliance.

- No. Even though a type "A" publisher agrees to submit, they have no obligation under the law to comply, and they have no funding at risk for non compliance.

- A type "A" publisher may not recognize an NIH funded paper and fail to submit, or may mistakenly believe they can wait the full embargo period before submitting.

- The PI and his/her institution are obligated to comply, and have funding at risk. It is wise to actively track your NIH funded publications to assure submission and compliance.

Myth Eight

When preparing the bibliography section for an NIH report, I can use *"PMC Journal - In Process"* when I don't know or have the PMCID.

• You can only use this phrase when using submission Method A or B, and only for papers in press (ex: [epub ahead of print]) or published within 3 months of when an application, proposal or report is submitted.

• For submission Method C or D, you can provide a valid NIHMSID (only good for 90 days from date of publication).

• For any Method, papers published more than 3 months require the PMCID to demonstrate policy compliance. NO exception!

Myth Seven

To be safe I am going to submit all my publications to NIH.

- Only documents that meet all of the submission requirements are accepted into the repository (PMC).

- Other documents may be included in your reports and applications. Manage them within your eRA Commons / My NCBI accounts.

Myth Six

I do not need to respond to NIH emails quickly.

• No. It is critical to take action once you receive an email from NIHMS. Delays in responding will create delays in obtaining the PMCID.

• If the email recipient fails to respond in a timely manner, the NIHMS email times out and a request will need to be made to have another email sent.

• Once the paper is deposited by the publisher, corresponding author, co-author, or delegate, emails are triggered to confirm deposit as well as confirm the formatted version for PMC.

Myth Five

NIH will push my request for a PMCID ahead of others because my progress report is due next week.

- No. NIH deals with all NIH-funded papers on when they are received and not when the report is due.

- It takes between 8 to 9 weeks for a PMCID to be assigned (after receiving NIHMSID), providing all steps are executed in a timely manner.

Myth Four

I am not the corresponding author so I don't have to worry about compliance.

• Normally, the corresponding author is responsible for either approving the manuscript submission and deposit in PMC or handling the necessary task to obtain the paper's PMCID.

• This task can also fall on any of the co-authors and arrangements can be made for this individual to receive the approval emails.

• Principal Investigators and their Institutions are responsible for ensuring all terms and conditions of awards are met. This includes the submission of final peer-reviewed manuscripts that arise directly from their awards, even if they are not an author or co-author of the paper.

Myth Three

I don't have to worry about the PMCID until the journal embargo period has ended.

- The embargo period is irrelevant to the NIH submission process.

- NIH awardees are responsible for obtaining a PMCID number within 3 months (90 days) of final acceptance – completion of peer review.

- NIH does not release the full text of documents for public viewing until the embargo period has ended.

- The release date is part of the PMC record and can be found in the PubMed record.

Myth Two

I only need to acknowledge one NIH Grant Number on my manuscript submission.

• No, all NIH Grant Numbers should be acknowledged on the paper as well as any other sources of funding.

• If your research was also supported by a core facility, you should cite the CCSG number on your paper (Ex: *This study was funded in part through the NIH/NCI Cancer Center Support Grant P30 CA008748*).

Myth One

PMID and PMCID are basically the same thing.

- No, these numbers are generated by two different NIH agencies.
- They are both unique identifiers - "control" numbers.
- They refer to two different databases with different goals and requirements.

PMID

- PMID numbers are assigned by NIH's National Library of Medicine(NLM).
- PMID is a unique record identifier for any document abstracted and indexed into the Medline/PubMed database.
- PMID identifies a citation record.
- Not all documents cited in Medline/Pubmed were NIH funded.
- All documents in Medline/PubMed have PMID numbers, but they do not all have PMCID numbers
- Documents in Medline/PubMed are selected by indexers at NLM.

PMCID

- PMCID numbers are assigned by NIH's National Center for BioInformatics (NCBI).

- PMCID is the unique record identifier of a full text document in NIH's PMC repository.

- All PMCID numbers identify reports of original, NIH funded research.

- All reports of NIH funded original research must obtain a PMCID number required by U.S. law.

- NCBI and NLM are working together to link their databases and create records in PubMed for all documents submitted to the NIH PMC repository.