

# Publishing in Academia

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*Presentation to Central European University, March 26, 2012, Faculty Tower 909,  
5:30pm*

# Preview of presentation

- **Writing articles (professors and students)**
- **Choosing a journal and submitting**
- **Choosing reviewers**
- **Handling rejections**
- **Dissemination**
- **Measuring impact**
- **What not to do**
- **Advice from a publisher (if time)**
- **Being super productive (if time)**
- **Conclusion**

# Writing articles (students)

- My mother and the allure of students: you have some of the best ideas
- Turn your assignments and term papers into publishable articles
  - | Better grades (put more effort into the final product)
  - | Better articles (feedback)
  - | Experience (you learn quickly about publishing)
  - | Chance to distinguish yourself and your department
- Partner with professors
- Take creative writing, communication studies, and psychology classes
- Don't allow yourself to be abused



# Writing articles (students)

- Don't always aim for the best journal, try second, even third tier journals or even open access journals (will discuss these below)
- Don't always start with full research articles
  - | Forums (2,000 to 4,000 words)
  - | Academic op-eds (1,000 to 1,500 words)
  - | Communications (1,000 to 2,000 words)
  - | Insight articles (various)
  - | Book reviews
  - | Other forms of valuable commentary (blogs, media op-eds, VLS publications)

# Writing articles (professors and students)

- The allure of primary data: it's almost always publishable
  - | Economic modeling
  - | Surveys
  - | Interviews
  - | Field research and site visits
  - | Anything else that is time-intensive (meta-surveys, good lit reviews, content analysis, CSA)
- Maximize your data set (e.g., energy security survey)
- Partner with students (though don't abuse them)
  - | Theses become articles
  - | Dissertations become books
- Justify/explain your method and suggest shortcomings and alternatives
- Yes, take creative writing, communication studies, and psychology classes, too



# Writing articles (professors and students)

- Be careful about your data sources
  - | *Science, Nature, PNAS*, peer-reviewed at the top
  - | EIA, IEA, UNFCCC/IPCC, World Bank, GAO, other US and EU agencies, generally fact checked and peer reviewed
  - | Government ministries outside of the EU and USA
  - | NGOs (World Resources Institute, GreenPeace, Open Society Institute, Brookings Institution, Borneo Project)
  - | Newspaper and magazine articles, blogs at the bottom, only use if absolutely necessary, then for quotes rather than data
- EIA Country Briefs <http://www.eia.gov/countries/index.cfm>
- IEA Data Services <http://wds.iea.org/WDS/Common/Login/login.aspx>

# Writing articles (professors and students)

## ■ Be comprehensive in your literature review

- | Always start with the journal itself, can search TOCs for free
- | Discipline or sub-discipline next (e.g. “energy policy”/ScienceDirect or “administrative law”/Heinonline/LexisNexus)
- | “Broad” sweep of topic (e.g., clean coal, look at history, business and economics, science and engineering, legal and regulatory, consumer behaviors and attitudes) plus area studies journals (e.g., “Japan,” “South Asia,” “United States,” “EU”)
- | Be exhaustive in searches (cook stove, cookstove, improved cookstove, modern cooking, rural energy, traditional cooking)
- | Use bibliographies as a resource and contact authors for suggestions

## ■ My technique:

- Science Direct (science and energy), JSTOR (social science), Project Muse (social science), Hein Online (law), PubMed (medicine), SpringerLink (business and area studies), Taylor Francis/Routledge (business and area studies), Wiley Blackwell (area studies), Sage (area studies), EBSCOhost (environment and geography), targeted internet searches (World Bank, DOE, IEA, IRENA, etc.) and google scholar (anything I missed)

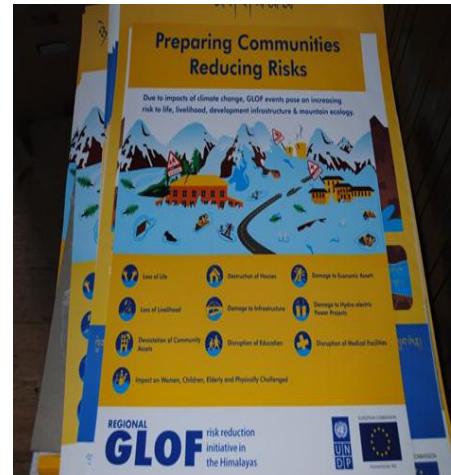
## ■ Get the *original* source, no matter how much work

- | Search google, often posted (sometimes PDFs, sometimes word documents)
- | Email the author directly
- | Interlibrary loan

# Writing articles (professors and students)

- Use at least two of the following methods, possibly more:

- Quantitative analysis (regression, principal component analysis, econometrics)
- Documents
- Archival records
- Surveys
- Research interviews
- Focus groups
- Direct observation
- Participant observation
- Physical artifacts
- Meta-analysis
- Spatial analysis (GIS)
- Discourse analysis
- Critical stakeholder analysis
- Content analysis



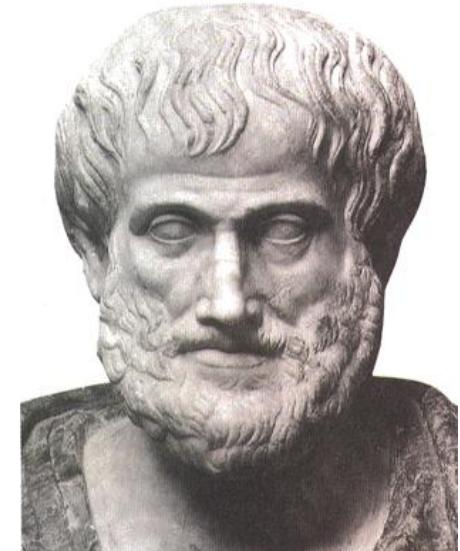
# Writing articles (professors and students)

- Make logical, emotional, and credible appeals (logos, pathos, ethos)

*"There are, then these three means of effective persuasion. The man who is to be in command of them must, it is clear, be able (1) to reason logically, (2) to understand human character and goodness in their various forms, and (3) to understand the emotions – that is, to name them and describe them, to know their causes and the way in which they are excited"*

- Use images, maps, charts, figures, tables, and photographs

- | Different purposes (preview, summary, illustration, documentation, simplification)
- | Fully explain them in the text/caption
- | No more than 2-3 of each per article
- | Make them yourself or get permission, you'd be amazed what Microsoft Office can do
- | US government ones are great, no copyright, also check out the DOE Digital Photo Archive  
<http://www.doedigitalarchive.doe.gov/>



# Previewing

**Table 2 (Continued)**

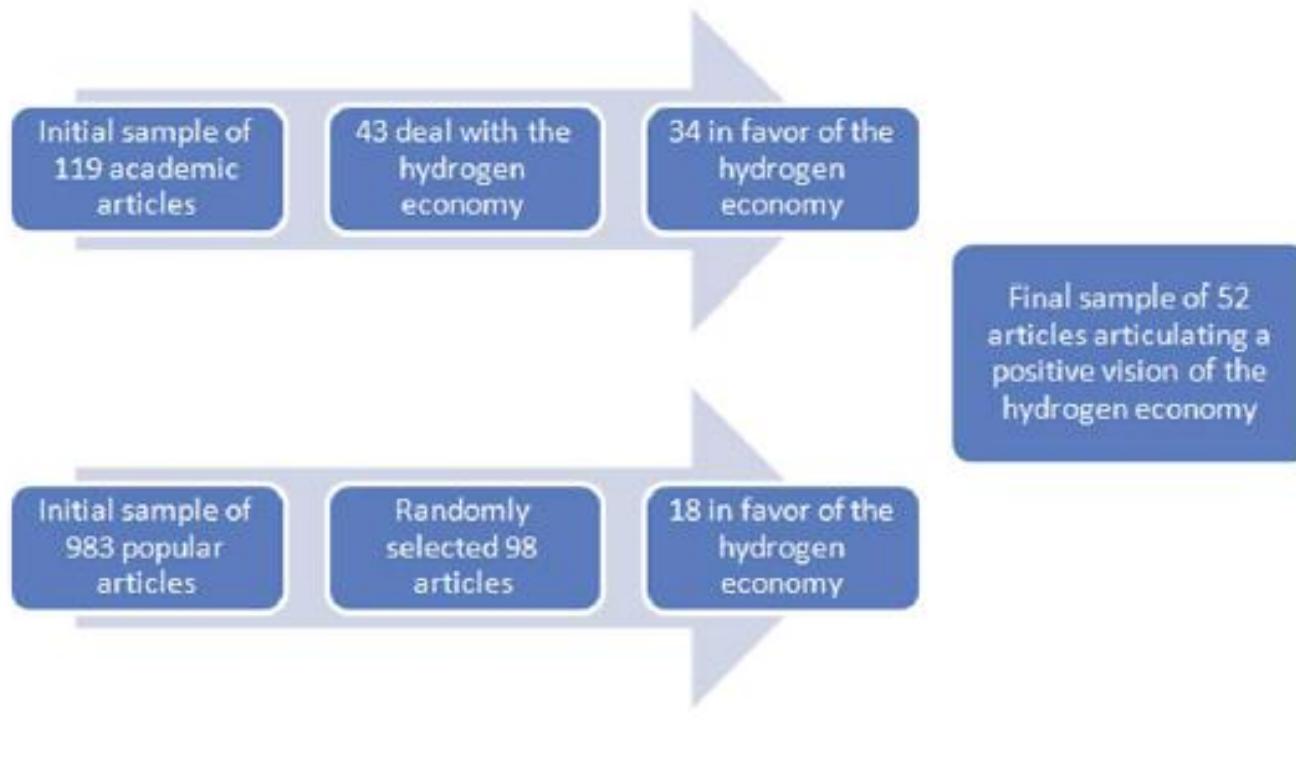
Proposition	Explanation	Survey question(s)
P3: Defending one's vocation	One would expect that perspectives on energy security held by those employed in the private sector would be significantly more conservative, with those participants rating and ranking climate change and environmental dimensions poorly. Industry representatives and government officials would also be expected to rate energy research expenditures highly	When you think about energy security for your country of residence in the next five years, how important is it to minimize the impact of climate change (i.e., adaptation); and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. mitigation)?; to minimize the destruction of forests and the degradation of land and soil; to provide available and clean water; and to minimize air pollution?; to conduct research and development on new and innovative energy technologies?
P4: Feminism and mother earth	We would expect women to prioritize climate change, environmental issues, and renewable energy more than men	When you think about energy security for your country of residence in the next five years, how important is it to minimize the impact of climate change (i.e., adaptation); to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. mitigation)?; to minimize the destruction of forests and the degradation of land and soil; to provide available and clean water; and to minimize air pollution?
P5: The influence of affluence	We would expect developing countries such as Brazil, China, India, Kazakhstan and Papua New Guinea to be predominantly concerned about the security of fossil fuel supply, given their rapid economic growth, whereas developed economies such as Germany, Japan, Singapore, and the United States would prioritize energy efficiency and energy research and development	When you think about energy security for your country of residence in the next five years, how important is it to have a secure supply of oil, gas, coal, and/or uranium?; to have low energy intensity (unit of energy required per unit of economic output)?; to conduct research and development on new and innovative energy technologies?
P6: The have and have nots	One would expect major energy importers such as Germany, Japan, and the United States to be concerned with lessening dependence on foreign supplies and increasing diversification and decentralization, whereas exporters such as Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia would emphasize trade and the value of energy exports. The rapidly industrializing economies of Brazil, China, and India would be expected to "scramble" for as many energy resources as they could acquire.	When you think about energy security for your country of residence in the next five years, how important is it to promote trade in energy products, technologies, and exports?

# Summarizing

Table 1

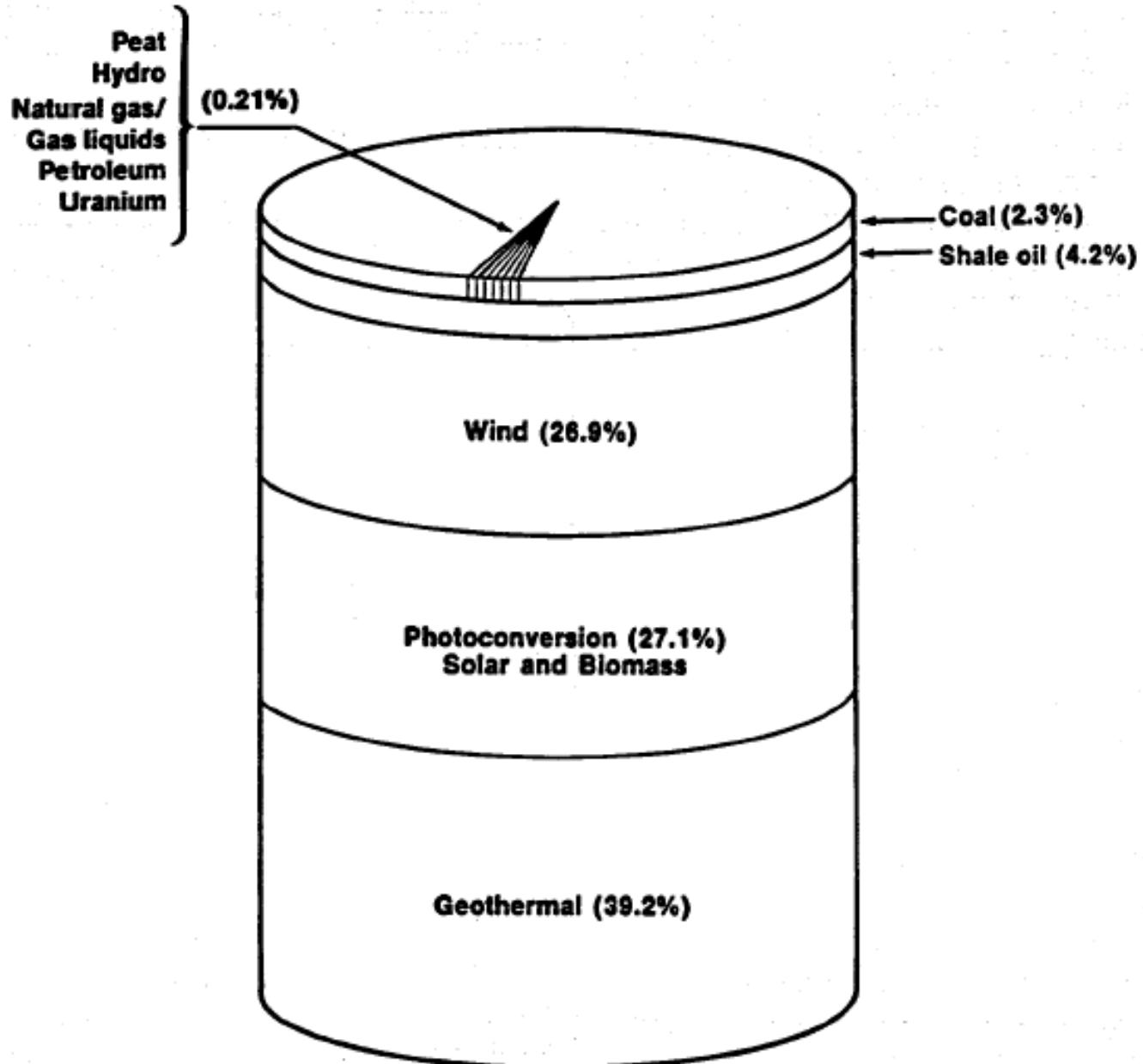
Qualitative comparison of four governance networks.

	Clarity of purpose	Resources/ funding	Institutional formality	Scope of power	Level of Resilience
ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE)	Lack of specific mandate	Moderately supported	Semi-Formal	Limited	Somewhat resilient
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)	Very Clear	Broad based funding	Robust	Influences members and policy	Very Resilient
ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)	Somewhat clear but ambitious	Weak	Semi-Formal	Limited	Not very Resilient
ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forests and Climate Change (FCC)	Not clear due to complexity of the issue	Weak	Semi-Formal	Limited	Not very Resilient



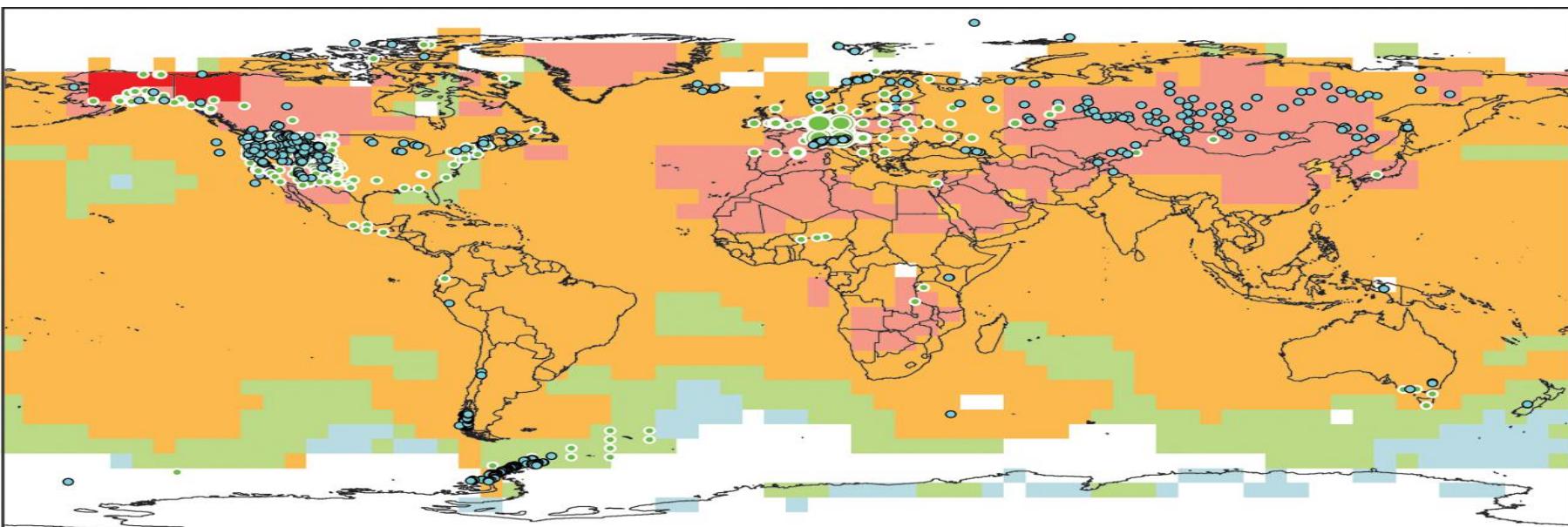
# Illustrating

Domestic U.S.  
Energy  
Resources and  
Reserves



U.S. Department of Energy, Characterization of U.S. Energy Resources and Reserves (Washington, DC: DOE/CE-0279, 1989).

# Illustrating

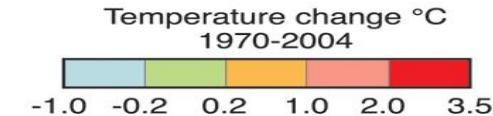


NAM	LA	EUR	AFR	AS	ANZ	PR*	TER	MFW**	GLO
355 455	53 5	119 94% 89%	5 2 100% 100%	106 8 96% 100%	6 0 100% —	120 24 91% 100%	764 94%	1 85 100% 99%	765 94%
94% 92%	98% 100%						90%		90%

## Observed data series

- Physical systems (snow, ice and frozen ground; hydrology; coastal processes)
- Biological systems (terrestrial, marine, and freshwater)

Europe ***	
○	1-30
○	31-100
○	101-800
○	801-1,200
○	1,201 -7,500



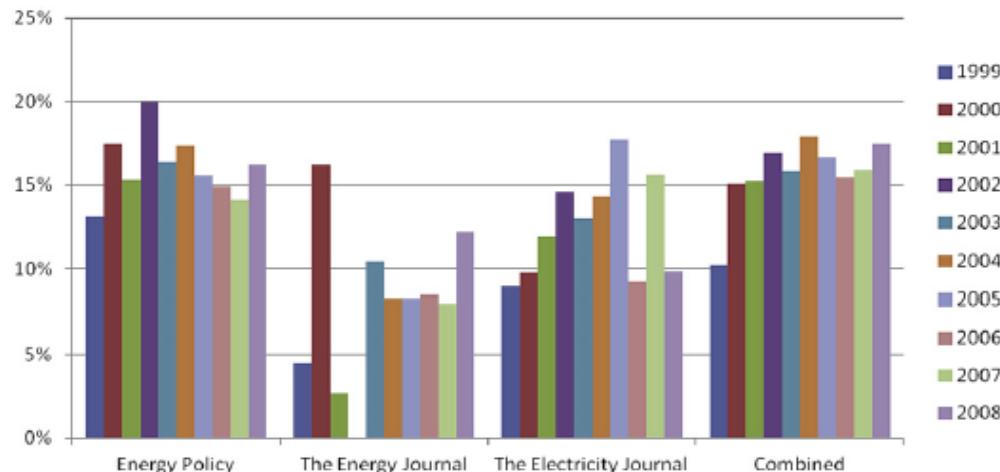
Physical	Biological
Number of significant observed changes	Number of significant observed changes
Percentage of significant changes consistent with warming	Percentage of significant changes consistent with warming

\* Polar regions include also observed changes in marine and freshwater biological systems.

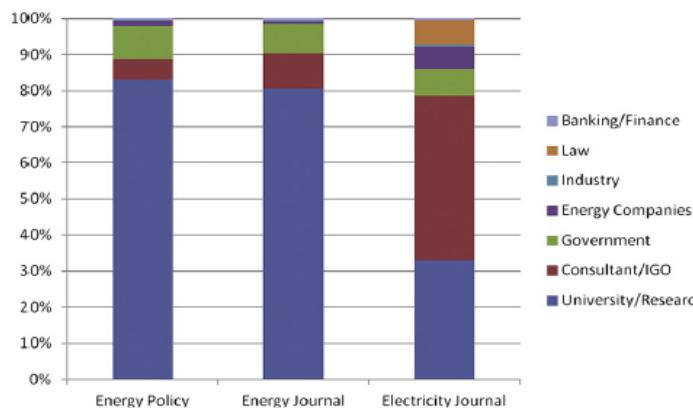
\*\* Marine and freshwater includes observed changes at sites and large areas in oceans, small islands and continents.  
Locations of large-area marine changes are not shown on the map.

\*\*\* Circles in Europe represent 1 to 7,500 data series.

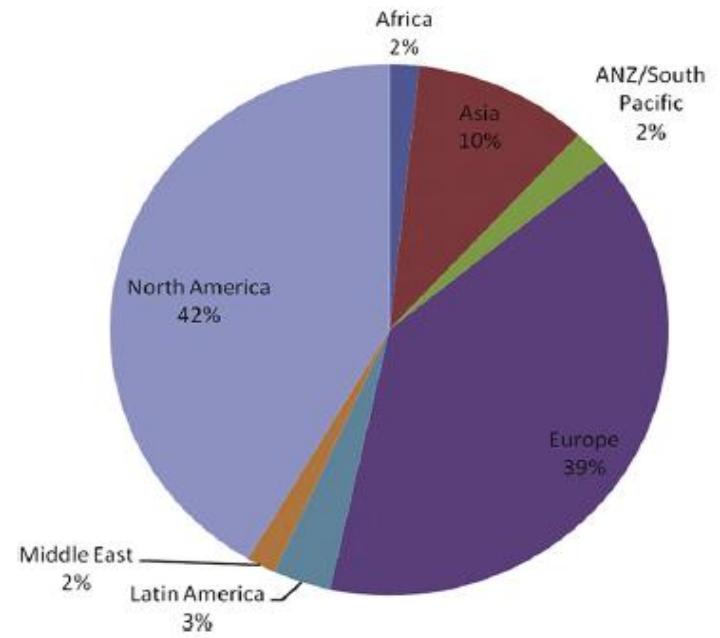
# Illustrating



**Fig. 1.** Females as percentage of all authors.



**Fig. 5.** Authors' institutional affiliations, 1999–2008.



**Fig. 2.** Author residence of total sample, by region.

# Documenting

PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.  
FERC Electric Tariff  
Sixth Revised Volume No. 1

Fifth Revised Sheet No. 96  
Superseding Third Revised Sheet No. 96

## Subpart A – INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES

### 36 Interconnection Requests

**36.1 General:** Generation Interconnection Requests and Transmission Interconnection Requests shall be governed by this Section 36.

**36.1.01 Generation Interconnection Request:** Except as otherwise provided in this Subpart A with respect to Behind The Meter Generation, an Interconnection Customer that seeks to interconnect new generation in, or to increase the capacity of generation already interconnected in, the PJM Region shall submit to the Transmission Provider a Generation Interconnection Request. A Generation Interconnection Request shall include: (i) the location of the proposed generating unit site or existing generating unit; (ii) evidence of an ownership interest in, or right to acquire or control the generating unit site, such as a deed, option agreement, lease, or other similar document acceptable to the Transmission Provider; (iii) the size of the proposed generating unit or the amount of increase in capacity of an existing generating unit; (iv) a description of the equipment configuration and if the generating unit is a wind generation facility, a set of preliminary electrical design specifications depicting the wind plant as a single equivalent generator; (v) the planned date the proposed generating unit or increase in capacity of an existing generating unit will be in service, such date to be no more than seven years from the date the request is received by the Transmission Provider unless the Generation Interconnection Customer demonstrates that engineering, permitting, and construction of the generating unit or increase in capacity will take more than seven years; and (vi) any additional information as may be prescribed by the Transmission Provider in the PJM Manuals; (vii) an executed Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, a form of which is contained in Attachment N, pursuant to which the Generation Interconnection Customer agrees to reimburse the Transmission Provider for the cost of the Generation Interconnection Feasibility Study; and (viii) an initial deposit in the amount of \$100 for each MW requested if the Generation Interconnection Request is received within the first calendar month of the date of the beginning of the current New Services Queue; an initial deposit in the amount of \$150 for each MW requested if the Generation Interconnection Request is received within the second calendar month of the date of the beginning of the current New Services Queue; or an initial deposit in the amount of \$200 for each MW requested, if the Generation Interconnection Request is received within the third calendar month of the date of the beginning of the current New Services Queue, up to a maximum amount not to exceed \$100,000 and (ix) a base non-refundable deposit in the amount of \$10,000, if the Generation Interconnection Request is received within the first calendar month of the date of the beginning of the current New Services Queue, a base non-refundable deposit in the amount of \$20,000 if the Generation Interconnection Request is received within the second calendar month of the date of the beginning of the current New Services Queue; or a base non-refundable deposit in the amount of \$30,000, if the Generation Interconnection Request is received within the third calendar month of the date of the beginning of the current New Services Queue.

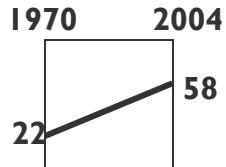
# Documenting



# Simplifying

## OIL SECURITY

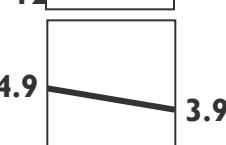
Oil imports as a % of oil consumption



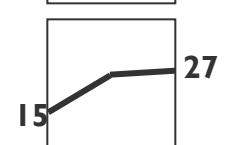
Price of oil (\$ per barrel)



Non-petroleum transportation fuels (%)

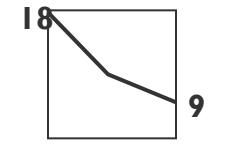


Average fuel economy of new passenger vehicles (mpg)

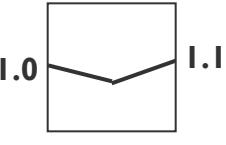


## ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy intensity (thousand Btu per dollar of GDP)

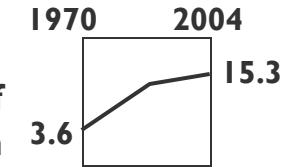


Energy use per capita (indexed to 1970)

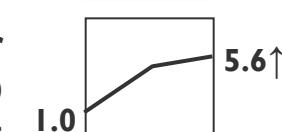


## ELECTRICITY RELIABILITY

Natural gas imports as a % of natural gas consumption



Natural gas price for electric power (\$/MBtu) in chained 2000 dollars



Electricity retail price (¢/kWh)

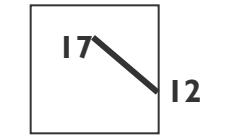


Annual investment in electric transmission (\$B) in 2003 dollars

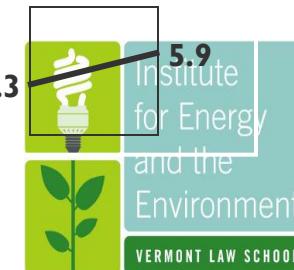


## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electric generators (billion tonnes)



CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy consumption (billion tonnes)



An Energy Sustainability/Security Index (ESI) for the American energy sector

# WATER DOWN

## The Embarrassing Lack of Clean Water Access in the World

According to the United Nations, unsanitary water kills more people worldwide than war. As the precious water supply dwindles, it may prove to be more than just a crisis for developing countries.

SOURCES:

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
CLEANWATERFORTHEWORLD.ORG  
WATER.ORG | WATERINFO.ORG  
WORLDWATER.ORG | UNICEF.ORG  
UN.ORG

# Simplifying

## WHERE IS ALL THE WATER?

SALTWATER DOMINATES EARTH'S SUPPLY:

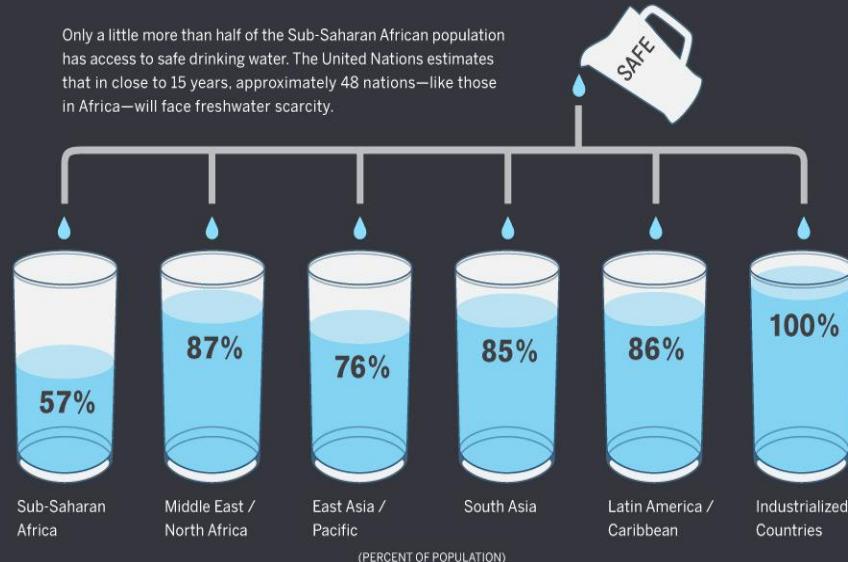
97.5%  
SALTWATER  
2.5%  
FRESHWATER

MOST FRESHWATER IS UNATTAINABLE:

70%  
IS FROZEN IN POLAR ICECAPS  
30%  
LIES UNDERGROUND  
(most of which is too expensive to tap into and filter)  
LESS THAN 1%  
of the world's freshwater is available for human consumption

## ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER BY REGION

Only a little more than half of the Sub-Saharan African population has access to safe drinking water. The United Nations estimates that in close to 15 years, approximately 48 nations—like those in Africa—will face freshwater scarcity.



ACCORDING TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

That leaves 1.1 billion people without access to clean water.



THAT'S ABOUT ONE IN SIX PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

## HOW DOES WATER GET CONTAMINATED?

Lack of sanitation is the world's biggest culprit of infection. Water-related diseases are most commonly caused by harmful micro-organisms and chemicals that get into the drinking water supply.

EVERY DAY 2 MILLION TONS

of industrial and agricultural waste are poured into the earth's waters.



APPROXIMATELY 10% of the global population is ingesting food grown using unsanitary irrigation and fertilization wastewater.

## CHILDREN ARE MOST AFFECTED

Every 20 seconds

a child dies from a water-borne illness.



Worldwide, 88 percent of diarrhea cases can be blamed on unsanitary water. And children under the age of five comprise 90 percent of deaths from diarrhea-related diseases. It's the leading cause of death in this age group.

# Writing articles (professors and students)

- Remember the power of drama, narratives, and simplified story lines (e.g., the “seven common plots”):

1. The Rebel (Kim Jong Il)
2. The Underdog (Cuba and Fidel Castro)
3. Boy meets Girl (India’s 123 Nuclear Deal)
4. Rags to Riches (China)
5. Good versus Evil (US versus everybody else)
6. Tragedy (Tsunamis and earthquakes)
7. Rebirth (Sri Lanka)



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# Writing articles (professors and students)

## ■ Structure

- Have an introduction that
  - Captures the attention of readers
  - Previews the article, including methodology, results, and findings
  - Explicitly highlights the contribution of the article, why it is important
  - Connects with key debates in the literature and/or journal

## ■ Have fun and be creative

- Rhetorical devices (Purple cows, Kabuki dances, and Gers that just Want to Have Fun)
- History (EVs) or insightful anecdotes (Nixon versus Khrushchev in 1959)
- Use what you've got (Voltaire and birds, photo of Copenhagen)

## ■ Most important: good is good enough, submit early (and publishing takes practice)

- Timeliness: some reviews can take years, article production can take years
- Idea ownership: stake your claim
- Free feedback: worst case, you get good critical comments for free, best case, you get published

# Choosing a journal and submitting

## ■ Understand journal types

- | “Open access” versus “normal” academic journals
- | Page fees and submission fees
- | Types of review
  - Peer reviewed double blind (*Social Studies of Science*)
  - Peer reviewed single blind (*Energy Policy, Science*)
  - Editorially reviewed (*Electricity Journal, Energy for Sustainable Development*)
  - Law journals (faculty advisor plus 3-4 students)
  - Invitations (*Annual Review of Environment and Resources*)

## ■ Quality or tiers of journals: choose those that matter to your institution and/or indexed on SCOPUS or ISI Web of Science



### Journal Tierings (University)

#### TIER 1 - PREMIUM

1.	"	"IET Generation, Transmission & Distribution"
2.	A	Academy of Management Journal
3.		Academy of Management Review
4.		Accounting Review

EzgOWEIJFHdmFPUZMjGKhfelcahCTvzD  
0000000000000000000000000000004698  
0000000000000000000000000000004699  
0000000000000000000000000000004680

A	Land Economics: a quarterly journal devoted to the study of economic and social institutions	1402	Applied Economics
A	Oxford Review of Economic Policy	1402	Applied Economics
A	Papers in Regional Science	1402	Applied Economics
A	Public Choice	1402	Applied Economics
A	Real Estate Economics	1402	Applied Economics
A	Regional Science and Urban Economics	1402	Applied Economics
A	Resource and Energy Economics	1402	Applied Economics
A	Review of Industrial Organization	1402	Applied Economics
A	Review of International Economics	1402	Applied Economics
A	Review of International Political Economy	1402	Applied Economics
A	Review of Law and Economics	1402	Applied Economics
A	The Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics	1402	Applied Economics
A	The Economics of Transition	1402	Applied Economics
A	The Journal of Economic History	1402	Applied Economics
A	The Review of Black Political Economy	1402	Applied Economics
A	The World Economy	1402	Applied Economics
A	World Development	1402	Applied Economics
A*	American Journal of Agricultural Economics	1402	Applied Economics

# Choosing a journal and submitting

- Familiarize yourself with impact factors (number of times average article is cited) and ranking

Journal	Impact factor	Ranking
<i>Energy Policy</i>	1.755	9 <sup>th</sup> out of 58 (environmental studies)
<i>Renewable Energy</i>	1.663	22 <sup>nd</sup> out of 67 (energy and fuels)
<i>Policy Sciences</i>	1.091	12 <sup>th</sup> out of 61 (social studies)
<i>Pacific Review</i>	1.022	5 <sup>th</sup> out of 39 (area studies)
<i>Annual Review of Environment and Resources</i>	4.667	1 <sup>st</sup> out of 58 (environmental studies)
<i>American Journal of Bioethics</i>	4.378	1 <sup>st</sup> out of 28 ( ethics)
<i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i>	4.075	3 <sup>rd</sup> out of 67 (energy and fuels)
<i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i>	3.186	18 <sup>th</sup> out of 105 (public, environmental, and occupational health)
<i>Land Use Policy</i>	1.821	8 <sup>th</sup> out of 58 (environmental studies)
<i>Energy</i>	1.712	7 <sup>th</sup> out of 44 (thermodynamics)
<i>Environment</i>	1.444	14 <sup>th</sup> out of 58 (environmental studies)
<i>Social Studies of Science</i>	1.343	1 <sup>st</sup> out of 32 (history and philosophy of science)

# Choosing a journal and submitting

- Familiarize yourself with databases that make your work more widely distributed (also great for thorough lit reviews)

## Top 25 Hottest Articles

Energy Energy Policy  
January - March 2009

1. Resources and future supply of oil • Article  
*Energy Policy*, Volume 37, Issue 2, 1 February 2009, Pages 441-464  
Kjarstad, J.; Johnsson, F.
2. The technical, geographical, and economic feasibility for solar energy to supply the energy needs of the US • Article  
*Energy Policy*, Volume 37, Issue 2, 1 February 2009, Pages 387-399  
Fthenakis, V.; Mason, J.E.; Zweibel, K.  
 Cited by Scopus (1)
3. Are biofuels a feasible option? • Article  
*Energy Policy*, Volume 37, Issue 1, 1 January 2009, Pages 10-14  
Goldemberg, J.; Guardabassi, P.
4. Photovoltaic technologies • Article  
*Energy Policy*, Volume 36, Issue 12, 1 December 2008, Pages 4390-4396  
Bagnall, D.M.; Boreland, M.
5. Biofuels and the biorefinery concept • Article  
*Energy Policy*, Volume 36, Issue 12, 1 December 2008, Pages 4406-4409  
Taylor, G.
5. Beyond batteries: An examination of the benefits and barriers to plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) and a vehicle-to-grid (V2G) transition • Article  
*Energy Policy*, Volume 37, Issue 3, 1 March 2009, Pages 1095-1103  
Sovacool, B.K.; Hirsh, R.F.



### Articles

[Recent](#) | [Top 10 Cited](#) | [Most Downloaded](#)

Extract from **ScienceDirect TOP25 Hottest Articles** April - June 2009  
Mon Oct 12 06:18:09 BST 2009

1. **How Green Is the Smart Grid?**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 3, April 2009, Pages 29-41
2. **Going Completely Renewable: Is It Possible (Let Alone Desirable)?**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 4, May 2009, Pages 95-111
3. **Electricity Restructuring: A Review of Efforts around the world and the Consumer Response**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 3, April 2009, Pages 70-86
4. **'NowGen': Getting Real about Coal Carbon Capture and Sequestration**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 4, May 2009, Pages 25-42
5. **Wind Power Interconnection into the Power System: A Review of Grid Code Requirements**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 5, June 2009, Pages 54-63
6. **The Power of Dynamic Pricing**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 3, April 2009, Pages 42-56
7. **Carbon Constrained: The Future of Electricity Generation**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 5, June 2009, Pages 64-74
8. **Demand Response and Electricity Market Efficiency**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 20, Issue 3, April 2007, Pages 69-85
9. **The Experience with Renewable Portfolio Standards in the United States**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 20, Issue 4, May 2007, Pages 8-20
10. **Valuation of Carbon Capture and Sequestration under Greenhouse Gas Regulations**  
*The Electricity Journal*, Volume 22, Issue 4, May 2009, Pages 11-24

# Choosing a journal and submitting

- Be wary of email submissions or (worse) mailed submissions
- Authorship matters, as well as order of authors
  - | Generally order of authors is the order of who did the most work, lead author is mostly responsible
    - Sometimes work is divided evenly, then authorship can be rotational (if doing multiple pieces) or alphabetical (by first or last name)
  - | My own take: all those collecting primary data, and/or actually writing part of the text, deserve to be authors
  - | Other takes: research assistants and students can never be authors, part of their job, get placed in acknowledgements
  - | Still others: works for hire produce data that “belongs” to somebody else, almost like ghost writing
  - | Still another: a professor that advises work, even if he or she does not write, counts as an author (I don’t agree)

## ■ When publishing in a new journal, or a new field, take the time to

- | Closely read back issues of the journal for your topic
- | Email the editor to ask he or she if your paper is appropriate
- | Think about potential reviewers (if the journal doesn’t have expertise in the area, e.g. <sup>24</sup> Area Studies journal and an article about energy security)

# Choosing reviewers

- Always do this if asked to or required: it's like a gift (there are many bad reviewers out there)
  - | Example of a one sentence rejection
  - | Example of a review longer than the article
  - | Example of reviewer who read only half the article
  - | If reviewing, generally keep it to 1-2 single spaced pages and do it in 4-6 weeks
- Pick reviewers that are competent, objective, and also likely to review quickly (1-3 months)
- Consider having a common pool of “favored” reviewers
  - | Some consider this cheating, but it's common practice, my personal take is that you are disadvantaged if you don't
  - | Don't choose individuals at your own institution, however

# Handling reviewers

- Generally follow the format below or the one on the next page
- Understand the difference between minor revisions (no re-review) and major revisions/revise and resubmit (re-review)
- Don't be afraid to disagree, can meet about half of suggestions and still get article accepted
- Sometimes use the “help me” strategy which can also lead to acceptance if reviewers are lazy

Reviewer #2: 1. The line26 in the page1 "Unlike previous studies .. of governance regimes.", too long sentence and readers will be difficult to understand, please revise it.

*Excellent suggestion—we have removed the sentence and revised the entire paragraph to be more clear.*

autonomy and accountability, as essential attributes necessary for effective regulatory governance [11-14]", what mean the "too" ?

*Our fault for being unclear—we've revised the sentence to say “The focus on governance, as opposed to mere regulation, has generated a substantial body of literature ...”*

# Handling reviewers

Comment	Accepted /Rejected	Response	(Blind) Assignment Tab
Reviewer #2			
1. The choice of the Journals are obviously biased towards the respective audience on its main publication areas of interest and geography. The sample is not really randomized since the focus if the Journals are similar. The selection based on the number of citation bias the authorship towards academics.	Accepted	Correct – we have not claimed to select journals based on randomization. The criteria we used for selecting the three journals are stated in pgs.4-5 and because our focus is on the research community, we are interested in articles read and cited by other researchers.	Benjamin
2. One would NOT need any statistics to know that the Elsevier Electricity Journal is geared to a) North America b) the Electrical and Power industry c) This is a field populate mostly a homogeneous affiliations and gender.	Rejected	While we agree that these are intuitive, we wanted to actually quantify and register any changes across time for the various dimensions to bring additional substance to the discussion.	Anthony



# After you've submitted, it's not over!

- Keep an eye out for key updates or relevant studies
- Follow through with editors (I do it every 4 months)
  - | Example of submissions never received (TWQ)
  - | Example of editorial screening decision never received (RIPE)
  - | Example of written mail never received (CAS)
  - | Example of editor forgetting to send out for review (E&E)
  - | Example of editor forgetting article was submitted (JIWLP)
  - | Example of editor not realizing reviews were in (PG)

# Handling rejection

- For especially innovative papers, *expect* rejection (e.g., Elinor Ostrom and sixth time being the charm)
- You can appeal rejections, but only in extreme circumstances (Editors are busy, underpaid [or not paid at all], and overworked)
- That said, watch for conflict of interest (ADB example), bias (gender example), stupidity (content analysis example), inappropriateness (swearing example), editorial bias (IPSR article on wind power), and editorial error (municipal heating example), all of which probably justify an appeal

# Handling rejection

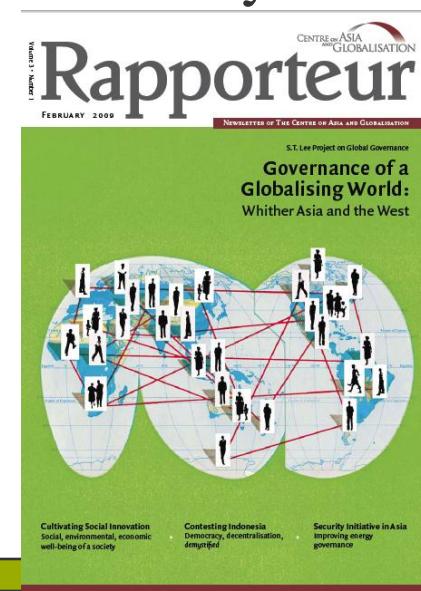
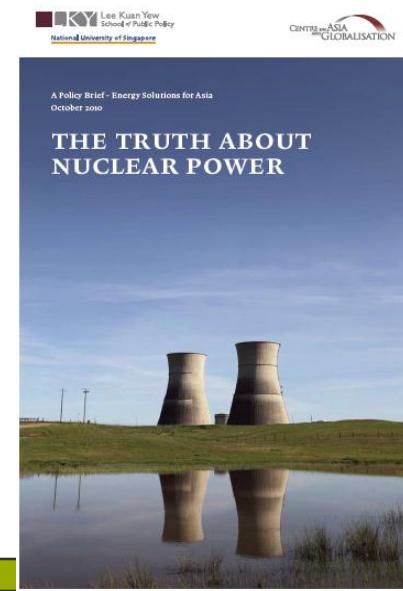
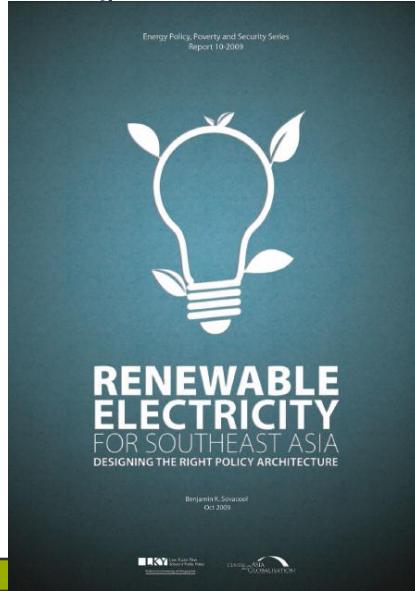
- It will happen, inevitably; publishers will tell you to “take concerns seriously” and “rewrite the whole article,” but I disagree
  - | Publishing, like finding your soul mate or a good deal on a house, is a numbers game.
  - | I have had some of the worst papers of mine accepted without revision, best papers rejected by three journals.
  - | I've also taken the same article, rejected by one, and submitted with no changes to a second journal, accepted as is.
  - | In the energy policy area, I'm about 4 for 5, but this drops to about 1 for 5 when publishing in other fields.
- Take critical comments seriously, but also understanding that the reviewers may not know as much about your area as you do

# Disseminating your work

- It won't happen by itself, sometimes more work than actually writing, submitting, revising, and publishing in aggregate
- Citation counts matter, both individually and organizationally, this means
  - | Ask colleagues to cite your work
  - | Cite the work of your colleagues
  - | Cite your own research
  - | Keep on top of the literature and email others your research
  - | Have a professional website

# Disseminating your work

- LKY School at NUS had a Research Support Unit that helped:
  - | Arrange for opinion/editorial newspaper articles (a great strategy)
  - | Publish a departmental newsletter
  - | Host press releases and/or media events (e.g., book launch)
  - | Print mailing lists if you have the budget (topical and geographic)
  - | E-mail lists of colleagues in particular areas (topical and geographic)
  - | Reports and policy briefs, data rewritten for a general audience
  - | Print distribution at conferences (my WREC example)
- Not everyone has an RSU, but you can do most of this yourself



Institute  
for Energy  
and the  
Environment  
VERMONT LAW SCHOOL

# Measuring impact

- Citation counts (ISI, Scopus, or Google Scholar)
- Impact factor
- Downloads (journal, institutional website, or SSRN)
- Court decisions / testimony
- Political debates documenting use
- Press releases or citations in the popular press
- Personal communications/emails/requests
- Requests for consultancies
- Media interview requests
- In rare cases, advertising?

**Save your life.**

Wind is energy for life.

[www.powerworks.com](http://www.powerworks.com)

Breathe the clean, natural air from the 580 MW Altamont Pass wind farms near Livermore, California USA.

Over 40 years, the Altamont wind farms **SAVE**:

- 168 premature deaths
- 108 heart attacks
- 1,625 asthma attacks
- 11,250 lost work/sick days
- 68,000 restricted activity days
- \$1.4 billion in health costs
- 128,000 bird deaths

Institute for Energy and the Environment  
VERMONT LAW SCHOOL

# What not to do

- | Have an abstract that is repeated verbatim in the introduction
- | Submit the same article to multiple journals (unless their policy allows it, e.g. law journals)
- | Submit an article without first checking journal style and format
- | Wait for perfection before publishing
- | Leave it to the reviewer or reader to determine the importance of the piece
- | Send an unpolished article without editing
- | Whenever I publish, I usually
  - Closely check journal scope and style, especially for new journals, along with impact factor and past submissions (can frequently do this online for free)
  - Send to 1-2 colleagues for feedback first
  - Edit a print copy of the article before submitting
  - Keep a separate word document of key things (events, studies) to add as time passes
  - Expect the worst

# If we have time, advice from a publisher:

Clare Lehane, PhD,

Publisher of Energy journals at Elsevier

The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1  
Great Britain

[c.lehane@elsevier.com](mailto:c.lehane@elsevier.com)

0044 1865 843466

Her publishing advice is:

- Submit to the **right journal**
- Submit to **one journal** only
- **Do not** submit “salami” articles
- Pay attention to **journal requirements** and structure
- Check the **English**
- Pay attention to **ethical standards**
- Ask your **colleagues** to proof read the article
- Be **self-critical**

# What is a good manuscript?

- A good manuscript makes readers grasp the scientific significance **easily**
- It has a **clear, useful and exciting** message
- It is presented and constructed in a **logical** manner

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying a scientific article. The address bar shows the URL: [http://www.elsevier.com/framework\\_aboutus/pdfs/Telomeres-and-telomerase-their-mechanisms-of-action-and-the-effects-of-altering-their-functions\\_2005\\_FEBS-Letters.pdf](http://www.elsevier.com/framework_aboutus/pdfs/Telomeres-and-telomerase-their-mechanisms-of-action-and-the-effects-of-altering-their-functions_2005_FEBS-Letters.pdf). The page title is "Minireview" and the subtitle is "Telomeres and telomerase: their mechanisms of action and the effects of altering their functions". The author is Elizabeth H. Blackburn\*. The text includes a short abstract, keywords, and sections like "1. Introduction". The browser interface is visible at the top and bottom.

2009 Nobel Prize for  
Physiology or  
Medicine awarded to  
Elizabeth Blackburn

# How to write a good manuscript:

## Preparations before starting

**Decide which type of paper is most appropriate**

- Full articles/original articles/research articles
- Review papers/perspectives
- Letters/rapid communications/short communications

## Full articles

- Standard for disseminating completed research findings
- Typically 8-10 pages, 5 figures, 25 references
- Draft and submit the paper to appropriate journal
- Good way to build a scientific research career

# Review Paper

- Critical synthesis of a specific research topic
- Typically 10+ pages, 5+ figures, 80 references
- Typically solicited by journal editors
- Good way to consolidate a scientific research career

# Short Communications

- | **Letters / Rapid Communications / Short Communications** are usually published for the quick and early communication of significant and original advances; much shorter than full articles (usually strictly limited).
- | there are also short communication or “letters” journals in some fields where authors can present short preliminary findings and then usually follow up with a full length paper

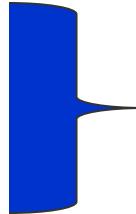
## Who is the audience??

- Do you want to reach specialists, multidisciplinary researchers, or a general audience? You will need to adjust information and writing style accordingly
- Journals, even in similar subjects, reach readers with different backgrounds
- Each journal has its own style; read other articles to get an idea of what is accepted
- Is the readership worldwide or local?

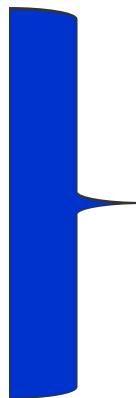
# Constructing your article

## Each section of a paper has a definite purpose

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords
  
- Main text (IMRAD)
  - | Introduction
  - | Methods
  - | Results
  - | And
  - | Discussions
  
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supporting Materials



Make them easy for indexing and searching (informative, attractive, effective)



Journal space is precious. Make your article as brief as possible. If clarity can be achieved in  $n$  words, never use  $n+1$

# The Title

- **Tell readers what your paper is all about**



- Attract the reader's attention
- Be specific
- Keep it informative and concise
- Avoid jargon and abbreviations

# Title: Examples

Original Title	Revised	Remarks
Preliminary observations on the effect of Zn element on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	Effect of Zn on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	<u>Long title</u> distracts readers. Remove all <u>redundancies</u> such as “observations on”, “the nature of”, etc.
Action of antibiotics on bacteria	Inhibition of growth of mycobacterium tuberculosis by streptomycin	Titles should be <u>specific</u> . Think to yourself: “How will I search for this piece of information?” when you design the title.
Fabrication of carbon/CdS coaxial nanofibers displaying optical and electrical properties via electrospinning carbon	Electrospinning of carbon/CdS coaxial nanofibers with optical and electrical properties	“English needs help. The title is nonsense. All materials have properties of all varieties. You could examine my hair for its electrical and optical properties! You MUST be specific. I haven’t read the paper but I suspect there is something special about these properties, otherwise why would you be reporting them?” – the <i>Editor-in-chief</i>

# The Abstract

- This is the **advertisement** of your article.  
Make it interesting, and easy to be understood without reading the whole article.
- You must be **accurate** and **specific!**
- A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.
- Keep it as **brief** as possible!!!

# Keywords

Used by indexing and abstracting services

- They are the labels of your manuscript
- Do not repeat words already in title
- Use only established abbreviations (e.g. DNA)
- Check the “Guide for Authors”

## Article Title

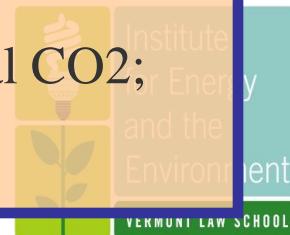
“Silo music and silo quake: granular flow-induced vibration”

“An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>”

## Keywords

Silo music, Silo quake, stick-slip flow, resonance, creep, granular discharge

Solar collector; Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>; Solar energy; Solar thermal utilization



# Introduction – convince readers you know why your work is useful

**Most of the previous investigations of emulsion stabilization by protein–polysaccharide conjugates have been concerned with model systems based on hydrocarbon oils or triglyceride oils under nearly ideal aqueous solution conditions. The present paper aims to demonstrate the potential of this type of conjugate for making and stabilizing more challenging and complex emulsion systems of low pH and raised ionic strength.** The compositional conditions are focused here towards carbonated beverage systems based on an emulsified flavour oil in the presence of a commercial colouring agent.

What is the problem? Are there any existing solutions?  
What are the main limitations? What do you hope to achieve?

# Methods – how was the problem studied?

Include detailed information so that a knowledgeable reader can reproduce the experiment

However, use references and supplementary materials to indicate the previously published procedures

W. Wang et al./Applied Energy 86 (2009) 1196–1200

1197

composite materials raised the thermal conductivities of materials compared to pure PEG materials, the thermal conductivity still need improved further.

In this paper, high conductivity polyethylene glycol (PEG)/Silica dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) composites with  $\beta$ -Aluminum nitride ( $\beta$ -ALN) as an additive were prepared. The structure and thermal properties of the blends were investigated by scanning electronic microscope (SEM), polarization optical microscope (POM), Fourier transformation infrared spectrophotometer (FTIR) and different scanning calorimeter (DSC). The conductivity of composites improved due to high conductivity of  $\beta$ -Aluminum nitride powder.

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1. Materials

Reagent grade polyethylene glycol with molecular weights (1000) was purchased from Guangzhou Chemical Agent Company (Guangzhou, China). Silicon gel was purchased from Guangzhou People's Chemical Company (Guangzhou, China).  $\beta$ -Aluminum nitride was obtained form Foshan Jingshi Company, imported from Japan. All the chemicals were analytical reagents and they don't need further purification.

### 2.2. Preparation of the composite PCMs

Firstly, Silicon gel and polyethylene glycol with the mass ratio 15/85 was dissolved in water while stirring for 12 h. After that, the prepared solutions were added with  $\beta$ -Aluminum nitride at different ratios ranging from 5 wt.% to 30 wt.% and then mixed at room temperature for 2 h. Afterward, the mixed solution was put into an oven and heated at 100 °C for 24 h. Finally, the solid composite was obtained by heating in a vacuum oven at 70 °C for 24 h.

### 2.3. Characterization of the composite PCMs

The melting point and heat of fusion of the solid composite were determined using a differential scanning calorimeter (Perkin-Elmer DSC-2C) calibrated with an indium standard in the range from -30 °C to 120 °C. The velocity for scanning was at 10 °C/min. The surface morphology of sample was examined using a scanning electron microscope (Philips Scanning Electron Micro-

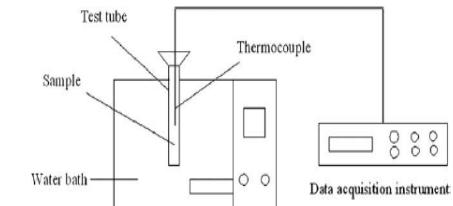


Fig. 2. Experimental instrument for heat storage and release test.

## 2.4. Experiment of heat storage and release performance

Fig. 2 shows the experimental instrument for heat storage and release test. Polyethylene glycol and the composite PCM sample were put into two identical tubes, respectively. One thermocouple was placed in the middle of each tube. Firstly, the two test tubes were put inside the water at the room temperature at the beginning. Later, the two tubes were put into the water bath at the constant temperature of 80 °C immediately. After the temperature of sample reached 80 °C for a while, the two tubes were put into the water at the same temperature again. The temperature measured by thermocouple was recorded automatically by using Agilent data acquisition instrument.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Morphology characterization

Fig. 3 represents the SEM images of the composite PCM with no leakage of polyethylene glycol. From Fig. 3, it can be observed that the light area presents polyethylene glycol as phase change materials and the dark area represents silicon dioxide as supporting materials, respectively. Because silicon dioxide is a multi-pore material, polyethylene glycol was held by porous supporting materials due to the capillary force and the surface tension force. The structure can be accounted for the great association of polyethylene glycol encapsulated by silicon dioxide, which helped to prevent leakage during the melting and freezing cycling. If there were no interaction between them, the composite PCM would not be able to keep the form.

# Results: What have you found?

- Present essential/primary results
- Use sub-headings
- Use figures/illustrations
  - | Graphs
  - | Tables
  - | Photos

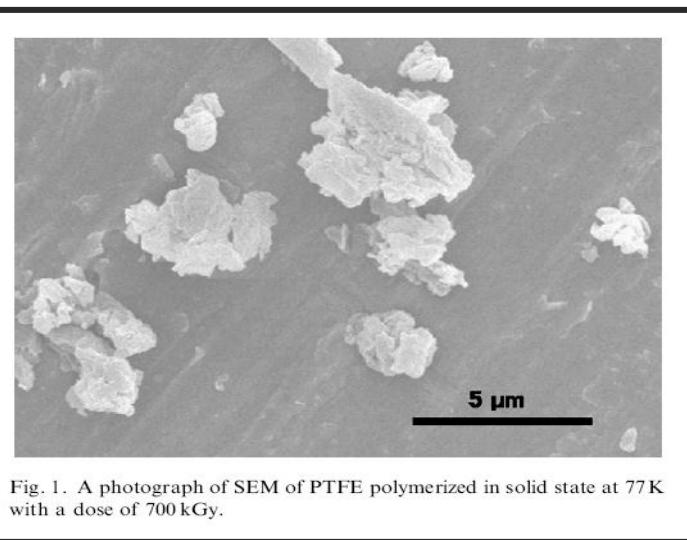


Fig. 1. A photograph of SEM of PTFE polymerized in solid state at 77K with a dose of 700 kGy.

Type of attack	Classical (%)	Pop (%)	Jazz (%)
Echo addition	0	0.10	0.27
Noise addition	1.20	1.42	1.60
Band equalization	2.31	2.50	2.73

# Discussion – what the results mean

## Describe

- How the results relate to the study's aims and hypotheses
- How the findings relate to those of other studies
- All possible interpretations of your findings
- Limitations of the study

## Avoid

- Making “grand statements” that are not supported by the data
- Introducing new results or terms

Don't ignore work in disagreement with yours  
– confront it and convince the reader you are correct

# Conclusions – how the work advances the field – don't repeat the abstract!

What have  
you shown?

## 4. Conclusions

A high conductivity form-stable phase change material was prepared by blending polyethylene glycol, silica gel, and aluminum nitride powder. The composite PCMs exhibit desirable thermal properties including desirable heat latent and thermal conducti

Thermal conductivity of the composite PCMs was improved using  $\beta$ -Aluminum nitride additive with great conductivity heat transfer promoter. The value of thermal conductivity changed from  $0.3847 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$  to  $0.7661 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$  with the increasing mass ratio of  $\beta$ -AlN from 5% to 30%. Correspondingly, the latent heat of various composite decreased in this case. However, the properties of the composite PCM were not affected too much by the additive of high conductivity powder.

As the thermal conductivity enhanced by adding  $\beta$ -AlN additive, and the heat latent of fusion keep suitable value, the composite PCMs can be considered as a promising PCMs candidate for energy storage.

What  
does it  
mean  
for the  
field?

Indicate  
possible  
applications and  
extensions

# Acknowledgements

- Acknowledge anyone who has helped you with the study, including:
  - Researchers who supplied materials or reagents, *e.g.* vectors or antibodies
  - Anyone who helped with the writing or English, or offered critical comments about the content
  - Anyone who provided technical help
- State why people have been acknowledged and ask their permission
- Acknowledge sources of funding, including any grant or reference numbers

# References

Typically, there are more mistakes in the references than any other part of the manuscript.

It is one of the most annoying problems, and causes great headaches among editors...

- Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based
- Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references
- Avoid excessive self-citations
- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region
- 30-40 references are appropriate for a full text article

# Cover letter

This is your chance to speak to the editor directly

- Submitted along with your manuscript
- Mention what would make your manuscript special to the journal
- Note special requirements (reviewers, conflicts of interest)
- Indicate approval of all authors for submission

Suggested reviewers

Professor H. D. Schmidt  
School of Science and Engineering  
Northeast State University  
College Park, MI 10000  
USA

Final approval from all authors

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading - a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the field of this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, [email1@university.com](mailto:email1@university.com)  
Dr. Chen, University of Maine, [email2@university.com](mailto:email2@university.com)  
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, [email3@university.com](mailto:email3@university.com)

I would very much appreciate if you would consider publishing this paper in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

Explanation of importance of research

# Some technical details

- Pay attention to length of manuscript
- Consider supplying data as supplementary material
- Text layout
- Always number the pages, and number lines if required
- Abbreviations
- Names of potential reviewers – authors in your subject area, not collaborators or friends, international

Check the Guide for Authors of the **selected journal** for specific instructions – not all guides are the same!

# Language – Why is it important?

Correct use of language saves your editor and reviewers the trouble of guessing what you mean

## Complaint from an editor:

“[This] paper fell well below my threshold. I refuse to spend time trying to understand what the author is trying to say. Besides, I really want to send a message that they can't submit garbage to us and expect us to fix it. My rule of thumb is that if there are more than 6 grammatical errors in the abstract, then I don't waste my time carefully reading the rest.”

# Editorial screening:

Many journals adopt a system of initial review by the editor. Editors may reject a manuscript without sending it for review.

## Why?

The paper may not be of sufficient quality to go forward for peer review: reviewers are limited resources!

## Example from one journal's Guide for Authors

“.....The Editor-in-Chief and Editors **have the right to decline formal review of the manuscript** when it is deemed that the manuscript is 1) on a topic outside the scope of the Journal, 2) lacking technical merit, 3) focused on foods or processes that are of narrow regional scope and significance, 4) fragmentary and provides marginally incremental results, or 5) is poorly written.”

# Revision after submission

Carefully study the comments of the reviewers and prepare a **detailed letter of response**.

Consider reviewing as a **discussion of your work**.

Learn from the comments, and join the discussion.

Comment	Accepted/ Rejected	Response
Reviewer #2 <p>1. The choice of the Journals <u>are</u> obviously biased towards the respective audience on its main publication areas of interest and geography. The sample is not really randomized since the focus if the Journals are similar. The selection based on the number of citation bias the authorship towards academics.</p>	Accepted	Correct – we have not claimed to select journals based on randomization. The criteria we used for selecting the three journals are stated in pgs.4-5 and because our focus is on the research community, we are interested in articles read and cited by other researchers.

Reviewer#1:

- This paper provides many case studies of the energy-related projects of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), with a total length of 42 pages in the current version. However, there are too many detailed contents without clear organization and focus in the current version. The current version is more like a technical report. For an academic journal article, it will be necessary to provide a theoretical framework with a list of propositions (hypotheses).

Response:

*We respectfully disagree with the second half of this comment—not all academic articles have to provide a theoretical framework with a list of propositions. We do have a clear thesis statement/research question, and we also have an analytical framework described in the introduction with this paragraph:*

# Ethical issues in publishing

Unethical behaviour includes:

- **Scientific misconduct**
  - Falsification of results
- **Publishing misconduct**
  - | Plagiarism
  - | Different forms / severities
  - | The paper must be original to the authors
  - | Duplicate/multiple submission
  - | Redundant publication
  - | Failure to acknowledge prior research and researchers
  - | Inappropriate identification of all co-authors
  - | Conflict of interest

# Being super productive

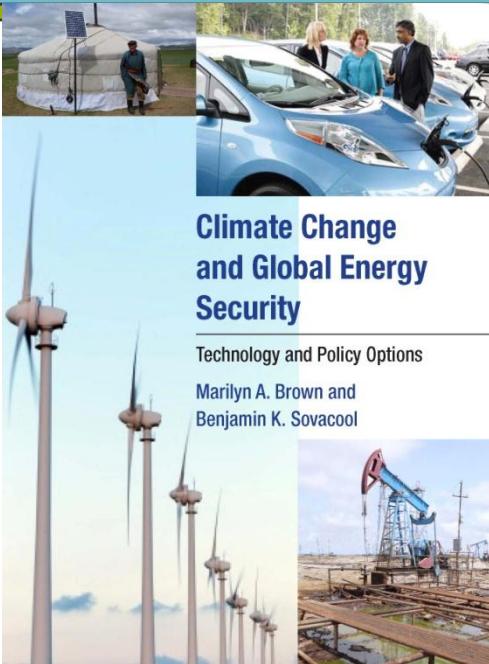
- Be organized (my separate word documents)
- Plan time only for writing (I cannot have distractions)
- Force yourself to write even on bad days
- Micromanage every hour (yes, I am definitely anal retentive, consider Roman)
- Write ideas down immediately (napkins, back of my hand, notebook)
- Seek collaborations (about 2-3 potentials really come up per week)
- Be strategic about collaborators
- Read book reviews instead of books
- “Hirsh” articles
- Don’t waste time
  - Taxis
  - Airplanes
  - Waiting for the bus



Complexity of Ecosystems (Valdez Spill).docx	29/10/2009 2:30 AM	Microsoft C
Cost of Carbon.docx	2/4/2010 1:03 AM	Microsoft C
Ecosystem Payments.docx	16/1/2010 11:40 PM	Microsoft C
Education.doc	15/3/2010 2:40 PM	Microsoft C
Electricity (Uniqueness).docx	17/6/2010 3:14 PM	Microsoft C
Energy Behavior & Values (Great for Survey Work whenever I d... .docx	17/6/2010 2:14 PM	Microsoft C
Energy Storage.docx	3/10/2010 12:44 AM	Microsoft C
Environmental Destruction & Knowledge.docx	17/6/2010 2:10 PM	Microsoft C
Externalities.docx	12/6/2010 6:40 AM	Microsoft C
Feed-In Tariffs (Not Yet Added).docx	5/10/2010 2:47 PM	Microsoft C
Flaws With International Law.doc	7/4/2008 6:16 PM	Microsoft C

# Conclusion

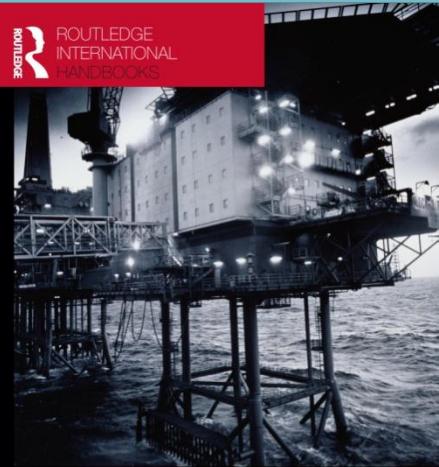
- Writing articles
  - Good is good enough, and publishing is easier the more you do it
  - Do comprehensive lit reviews and use mixed methods
  - Be persuasive (write to an audience, tell stories, use visual tools)
  - Have fun
- Choosing a journal and submitting
  - High impact factor
  - Indexed and online
  - Online submission system (quick review)
- Choosing reviewers
  - Do it if you can
- Handling rejections
  - Expect rejection, and don't let it get you down
- Dissemination
  - Papers will not disseminate themselves
- What not to do
  - Be ethical



## Climate Change and Global Energy Security

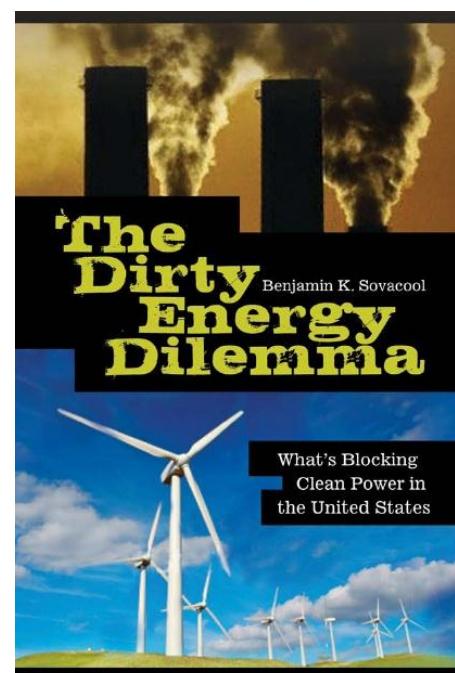
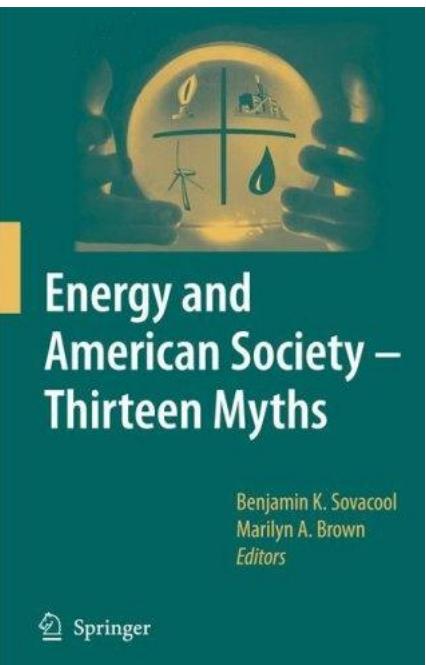
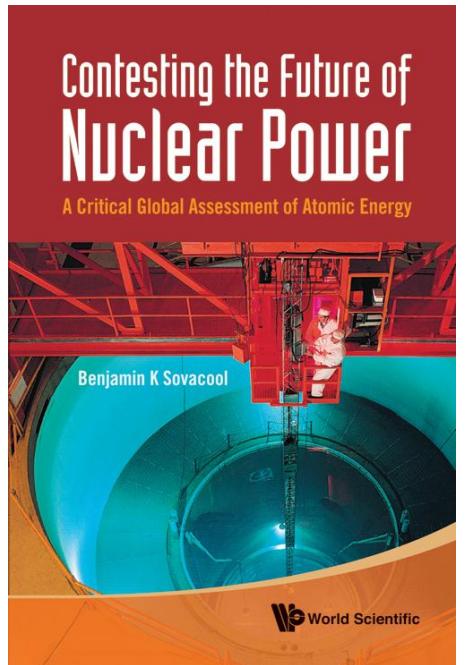
Technology and Policy Options

Marilyn A. Brown and  
Benjamin K. Sovacool



## The Routledge Handbook of Energy Security

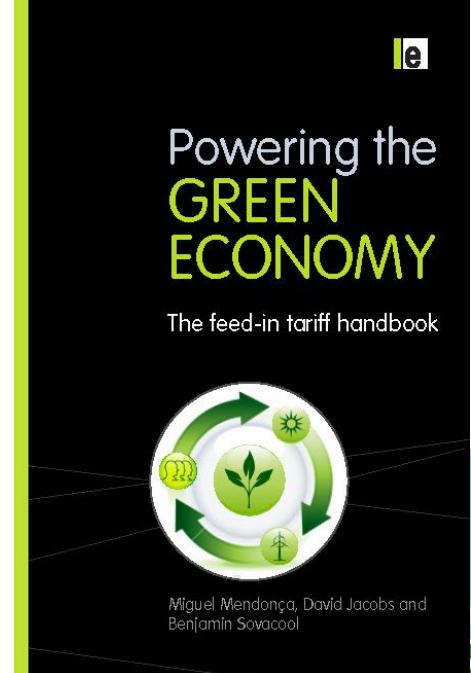
Edited by Benjamin K. Sovacool



## 'The Dirty Energy Dilemma'

Benjamin K. Sovacool

What's Blocking  
Clean Power in  
the United States



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