



**SURVEY RESULTS**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### Introduction

This survey investigated the level and variety of services ARL libraries are providing to support, facilitate, and participate in the publishing activities of the faculty and researchers they serve. The survey was distributed to ARL member libraries in June 2014. Seventy-one libraries at 70 of the 125 member institutions (56%) responded by the July 7 deadline.

Library involvement with scholarly publishing begins, naturally and historically, with the stages leading up to publication: researching, writing, and determining place of publication. These areas are therefore addressed first in the survey and this summary, with a natural progression to library facilitation of open access publishing, and the most recent phenomenon: library as publisher. However, survey results, as discussed below, indicate that even where libraries are not acting as publishers, they are active participants in the scholarly publishing process. Libraries routinely engage with curating and marketing faculty publications whether they are published by the library or by a traditional publisher, resulting in stronger ties with academics across campus.

### Library Services that Support the Research Process

The most traditional library publishing services are in areas that support the research process. Sixty-eight of the responding libraries (96%) provide document delivery services and train faculty on how to conduct a literature search; 65 provide traditional bibliographic search services (92%) and 58 identify articles for literature reviews (82%). These are high, but not unexpected numbers because this type of support for faculty has long been a mainstay in academic libraries. The newest

service with a high uptake is management of scholarly identity through an identification system such as ORCID or VIVO; 40 libraries (56%) provide this service.

Evidence of librarian involvement in research and publishing suggests that librarians write or assist with writing literature reviews rather than simply provide research to support the writing of these reviews; however, survey results indicate that fewer than one-third of the libraries are actually engaged in this service. Respondents' comments indicate that there is a distinction between medical and academic libraries. Medical librarians appear to provide the greatest assistance with writing literature reviews through their clinical work. Further research should investigate if those librarians who are writing literature reviews are also listed on the appropriate grant and/or given author credit on the research articles.

Respondents identified an interesting mix of additional services to support the research process, such as uploading articles to the IR and assisting in data management planning, services that were asked about in the latter part of the survey. Librarians also provide DOI's to researchers, teach researchers and graduate students to search primary source materials within the libraries' various collections, and provide personal content management systems for management of articles and citations.

### Library Services that Support the Writing Process

Libraries are not only supporting faculty writing but also participating as co-authors with faculty. While it's unsurprising that 70 of 71 libraries provide citation management software and training, the number of libraries responding that their librarians are serving as primary and secondary authors in *non-library*

literature reveals a new trend. Two-thirds of the responding libraries (46, or 65%) reported that their librarians serve as secondary authors in non-library publishing and 27 (38%) indicated that librarians are serving as primary authors in non-library publishing. The low number of responses to the query regarding more supporting roles confirms the trend: only 17 provide proofreading services (24%) and 15 provide editing services (21%). The comments indicate that libraries more often provide these services through referral.

The top non-library fields in which librarian authors are publishing are history (16 responses), medicine (16), nursing (13), and English (12). Others range from political science (2) to biology (7). This question did not specifically exclude library publishing, but only 7 of the 48 respondents indicated in the “other” category that they were writing for publication in library literature. While it is tempting to infer that librarians are co-authoring with university faculty, further research is needed to determine if this is the case or if librarians are publishing individually in non-library fields.

### **Library Services that Support Place of Publication Decisions**

In all but two of the 68 responding libraries, librarians are consulting with faculty on where and how they should publish. They provide consultation and training on authors’ rights, including copyright management, and they identify open access and commercial journals for possible publication. Newer services are being offered by fewer but still significant numbers of these libraries. Nearly half provide funding for open access article fees, 27 are helping faculty navigate the manuscript submission process (39%), and 14 are actually representing the faculty author in rights negotiations (21%). This representation is new and noteworthy. One in five responding libraries have embraced this new role, meaning that faculty at 1 in 5 universities represented by the respondents to this survey are placing their confidence in the library to provide this crucial service. This has long been an area where librarians have wanted to guide faculty, so while these numbers remain relatively low they represent a significant breakthrough. The comments identifying the “other staff” providing these services

reflect this trend with consistent references to copyright librarians, offices, and advisory services.

When asked to describe how library staff are helping faculty navigate the manuscript submission process, there are again consistent references to copyright transfer, author rights agreement, rights to images, etc. Other assistance provided, as noted by respondents, include interpreting submission guidelines, aiding compliance with funder mandates, and negotiating publication contracts.

### **Facilitation of Open Access Publishing**

The growth of open access (OA) publishing provides libraries with momentum in publishing support. Opportunities have arisen for libraries to advise faculty on locating OA journals for publication, to host OA journals locally, and to advocate usage of institutional repositories for deposit of published works. Conversations with faculty about OA publishing also provide opportunities for librarians to discuss the need for scholarly publishing reform. Unfortunately, the rise of OA publishing and librarian engagement in it has not similarly led to a comparable rise in implementation of OA policies on university campuses. Thirty-three of 70 respondents (47%) reported that their institution has no OA policy and that none is presently under consideration. Of the remaining survey respondents, 17 are considering a policy (24%), and 15 have a policy implemented (21%). An additional five have passed a policy but not implemented it (7%).

Of the 15 implemented OA policies, eight apply to the entire institution, four apply only to library faculty, and the remaining three policies only apply to a select group of the institution’s faculty. While respondents were not asked if the OA policy at their institution was a mandate or merely an endorsement of OA, comments reveal that a large portion of the policies are voluntary in nature with the word “encourage(s)” being most used to describe faculty relationship with the OA policy. Also, at 14 of 23 institutions that have or are considering a policy (61%), the policy does not grant the institution a prior non-exclusive license to the faculty/researcher’s publications.

Over half of the institutions represented by the survey respondents are providing financial support to their faculty and researchers to publish in OA

publications. An impressive 89% of these institutions (31 of 35) provide support for gold OA publishing. At 40% the OA funds provide financial support for publication in hybrid open access journals, and 20% also support publication in open access monographs. Several libraries also support OA indirectly through institutional subscriptions with OA publishers such as BioMed Central (34 of 43, or 79%). Public Library of Science (PLOS) was also heavily subscribed at 42%, although their funding program has now changed.

Because most copyright agreements with publishers require a complete transfer of copyright ownership from the author to the publisher, SPARC and others advocate that authors seek to modify the agreement in order to only grant publishers a license to be the first publication of record and to retain for the authors the rights to reuse their work. The common method of modifying copyright transfer agreements is through an author's addendum. Advocacy for use of author addenda is high among survey respondents with 53 libraries advocating for their use (78%); 40 of these libraries (77%) use the SPARC addendum. Fifteen (29%) have drafted an addendum specific to their institution. Other addenda used include Science Commons, Creative Commons, the CIC addendum, and the Scholars Copyright Addendum Engine.

Advocacy of OA and actual implementation of OA support are mixed. Advocacy remains high, but implementation is more sporadic and heavily dependent on institutional provision of author publishing fees. The good news is that librarians have engaged with faculty about OA regarding place of publication and assignment of copyright. Time and further research will be needed to judge the long-term effectiveness of OA publishing without mandates, but scholarly communications librarians, copyright librarians, and liaison librarians are all important change agents in this area of academic publishing.

### **Library Support for Repository Deposit**

Institutional repositories (IR) have continued to grow in popularity in academic libraries. In a survey of ARL libraries for a 2006 SPEC Kit, just 37 of 87 respondents (43%) had an operational IR at that time. In 2014, 61 of 69 responding institutions (88%) operate an IR. With 58 respondents (95%) stating that the library assists

faculty and researchers with the deposit of their scholarly works in the IR, it is clear that libraries have integrated this new role into their core work. This support is provided by IR librarians and staff (51, or 88%), liaison librarians and subject specialists (30, or 52%), and scholarly communications (26, or 45%) and data management (15, or 26%) librarians.

The difficulty comes with the next step: encouraging faculty participation in the IR. This survey question resulted in a tellingly, if not alarmingly, low percentage of participation whether one considers the mean or the median. The mean (average) participation rate of faculty and researchers in the deposit of their materials stands at 11%. The median (middle of all answers) participation rate stands at 5%. Statistically the median is most accurate here since the removal of outliers would result in a mean between 6% and 7%. While many IR's are set up to be self-submittal, the reality is that faculty have not adopted this tool—or the IR itself—as librarians have hoped. While mandates for open access and data management may naturally begin to bridge this gap, further research is needed to in this area.

Eighty-three percent of the responding libraries support faculty and researcher compliance with public access mandates. This is a fast uptake for a new service and could indicate an area where libraries should direct energy and resources. Work with faculty on mandates for open access and data management could naturally lead to more open access publishing and better use of the IR. Comments on how support was offered concentrated on consultation along with workshops and training. The NIH mandate was also consistently mentioned, likely because it has been in effect for several years and is the first public access mandate with which most libraries have been involved.

### **Library Marketing of Faculty/Researcher Publications**

Nearly two-thirds of the responding libraries (43, or 63%) reported that they do not track faculty and research publications. The 26 libraries that do track publications use 22 different systems for this purpose. Other than an internal system, VIVO is the most popular system (6 responses, or 23%). Other systems used

include ORCID, Scopus, and Google Scholar. This is obviously an area that has not yet stabilized. Adoption of this service by libraries is still low, and no one system has emerged as the best. Is this an opportunity lost? Could libraries key into these systems and use publication data to drive services and outreach?

A marginally higher number of libraries (30, or 44%) host public presentations by faculty and researchers for discussion of their publications. An additional seven (10%) are planning to offer this service; therefore, when those programs are implemented, just over half of the responding libraries will have programs in place to highlight faculty research. A very small number of libraries (18, or 26%) have taken the next step to create an online environment for promotion of faculty and researcher publications. Again, more are planning to do so (9, or 13%), but a firm 61% do not use their website to help promote faculty research. As with tracking faculty research and publication, this seems like a lost opportunity. A properly implemented and utilized IR would give libraries access to this data, which could then be used to inform further research.

### **Other Support for Faculty/Researcher Publishing**

Over two-thirds of the responding libraries (45, or 68%) report that other departments or offices at their institutions provide support for faculty and researcher publishing. In the comments sections, they identified 15 different areas for this support. Unsurprisingly, the most often listed source of support was the Research Office or Division of Sponsored Research (45% of yes respondents). However, the list from there branched into all parts of the university: faculty departments and colleges, provost offices, graduate schools, centers for teaching, university presses, writing centers, humanities centers, tech transfer offices, and more.

When then asked if they regularly collaborate with these other departments to support faculty publishing only half answered yes, although another seven (12%) are planning to do so. This collaboration for support of publishing includes funding, general consultations and referrals, copyright consultation, research forums and training, provision of communication avenues, and working directly with the research office. Work with the research office includes joint events, research

data services, publication management, and training of research staff on scholarly communications issues. It is also clear from the comments that many of these libraries are not stopping with support, but are providing direct publishing avenues through OA journals, institutional repositories, traditional publishing through university presses that sit in the library, hosting of digital content, and providing print on demand. The complete list of campus offices that support faculty publishing included 15 different entities. As libraries increase their direct support for faculty publishing, it may be prudent to also increase collaboration with these campus entities as libraries seek to broaden their role in this area.

### **Current and Future Roles for Research Libraries in Faculty Publishing**

Respondents identified twelve areas within three categories for research libraries to consider as their role in faculty publishing continues to evolve: scholarly communications, support at all stages of the publishing workflow, and library as publisher. (See the sidebar for a full delineation of the twelve areas identified within these three categories of library roles.) There was also an indication from some respondents that libraries may want to pull back from further engagement in faculty publishing. Some reported that they have experienced faculty pushback against librarian attempts to be integrated into faculty publishing, and others indicated that they do not have the resources to commit to these new areas or they may choose to allocate resources in areas deemed to be higher priority.

Libraries have emerged as the hub for scholarly communications discourse on campuses, and many respondents recognize that libraries are “key partners” in the scholarly communication process. In the future, libraries should continue to guide researchers through the issues surrounding scholarly publication reform and discuss with faculty how, working together, librarians, publishers, and authors can devise ways to create a more sustainable publishing system. One of the ways that has been noted is open access publishing and libraries are active participants in open access advocacy and support. However, in the future, respondents suggest that libraries should promote alternate models for open access publishing,

educate faculty on recognizing predatory publishers, support creation of open educational resources, and assist faculty with the development of open access textbooks. Public access mandates beyond the NIH mandate are also likely in the near future; therefore, libraries should, commenters stated, lead initiatives at their institutions to educate faculty on how to comply with these mandates and provide resources for the hosting of publications and data subject to public access or other funder mandates.

This survey polled ARL libraries on current publishing workflow support, but respondents added in the comments ways in which libraries can, in the future, provide better and more visible support. Libraries should seek out opportunities to serve in cooperative roles with faculty in the research and publishing process, including serving as co-PIs on grants and co-editors on books and other works. Other comments suggest that the concept of embedded librarianship should extend beyond faculty teaching to faculty research. One respondent noted that libraries should find “the natural places where libraries interface with the research workflow” and develop “new place where libraries can add value to the research workflow.” The areas of data management and copyright management were also identified as important areas for future library support. Finally, library management of researcher identities or profiles was identified as an important area of future support of faculty publishing.

Although the purpose of this survey was to capture data on the many ways that libraries support faculty publishing before publication, the library as publisher was noted by several respondents as an important future role for academic libraries. Although lack of funding to support the role of publisher was recognized, providing journal publishing infrastructure and hosting of alternative publishing venues were noted as services libraries should consider providing in the future. Greater collaboration with academic or university presses was also highlighted as a means of providing these services in the future.

## **In Conclusion**

A quick review of the “what else would you like to tell us” comments provides an excellent summation of the survey results. It is clear that libraries are increasingly supporting faculty publication through a combination of new library services, intra-institutional collaboration, and as publishers of academic content. Responsibility for supporting academic publishing is distributed through the institutions and through the libraries, and with some strategic offering of services libraries may play a role in bringing these scattered threads together into a more cohesive and useful whole. The key campus partner in this endeavour will be the Research Office. In many cases these offices are struggling to meet the needs of faculty and researchers and would welcome collaboration with the library.

It is also clear that provision of additional services is not an option with current resources. Several libraries have plans for future services, but cannot stretch their liaison services any further. Libraries also lack funds to hire data managers, copyright specialists, and scholarly communications librarians to provide these crucial services. Collaboration with other support services on campus will be critical for those who want to dip their toe into the waters, but can't afford to dive.

Library publishers include traditional university presses that are managed by the library along with library digital imprints and open access monographs. Libraries continue to promote open access publishing; while progress is being made, the absence of institutional mandates to participate in or support open access results in relatively slow uptake. Through institutional repositories libraries make academic content available to the public, including content published in alternative formats, digital presentations and research data. The need for publication of alternative formats is an emerging trend, and libraries are well positioned to fill this need.

## **Roles for Research Libraries in Faculty Publishing**

### **Scholarly Communications**

#### *Communication and Education*

- Educate scholars on sustainability of current scholarly publishing system and need for reform
- Libraries are key partners—instrumental in guiding researchers through changing scholarly publishing climate and are best suited to capturing new and traditional forms of scholarly output and managing access to it
- Vital resource for information about scholarly publishing

#### *Open Access*

- Promote affordable OA publishing options
- Identify predatory OA publishers
- Provide funding for OA publishing
- Support creation of OER
- Promote open access publishing through the institutional repository
- Assist with creation of OA textbooks

#### *Public Access*

- Assist with funder requirements for publication of research
- Lead initiatives that manage, describe and preserve information in furtherance of public access mandates
- Assist with grant compliance with hosting of publication and data

#### *Repository Development/Support*

- Distribute research output globally
- Support multiple formats—video, data, images

### **Support at All Stages of the Publishing Workflow**

#### *Research Workflow Integration*

- “Finding the ‘natural’ places where libraries interface with the research workflow, developing new places where libraries can add value to the research workflow, and more aggressively capturing the outputs of the research workflow”—moving from a “collection-centric” to an “engagement-centric” role
- Co-PIs on grants
- Co-editors on books
- Embedded in research enterprise, provide embedded expertise in information management, data curation, scholarly edition, and publishing
- Collection development to support research and publishing
- Be embedded in research process
- Locate “gaps” in world of research that need attention—share these gaps with faculty

### ***Data Management***

- Assist/facilitate with data management
- Dataset publishing
- Disciplinary expertise of librarians make us logical partner for campus-wide initiatives in data management

### ***Copyright/Licensing***

- Advise about use of Creative Commons
- Copyright education
- Authors rights consultation
- Develop strategies for managing copyright and licenses to scholarly works
- Robust rights management consultation to faculty researchers and new scholars

### ***Researcher Identity/Profile***

- Manage ORCID IDs

### ***Writing Support***

- Copyediting/proofreading

### ***Showcasing Faculty Research***

- Hosting conferences, lectures and exhibitions with faculty
- Work with provost or offices of research to promote scholarship of faculty

## **Library as Publisher**

### ***Library-based Publication of Faculty Research***

- Support faculty journal and conference proceedings publishing
- Provide infrastructure for journal publication
- Host alternative publishing venues
- Funding needed to develop more library based publishing

### ***Development of Publishing Support Tools***

- Collaborate with academic presses
- Create hybrid system that can support publications through university press and library
- Work as technologists connecting researchers with new tools and hardware to support their research goals



## SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

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The SPEC Survey on Library Support of Faculty/Researcher Publishing was designed by **Diane Bruxvoort**, University Librarian & Director, University of Aberdeen, and **Christine Fruin**, Scholarly Communications Librarian, at the George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida. These results are based on data submitted by 71 libraries at 70 of the 125 ARL member libraries (56%) by the deadline of July 7, 2014. The survey's introductory text and questions are reproduced below, followed by the response data and selected comments from the respondents.

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Whether by reframing existing services or developing new services, academic and research librarians are engaged in innovative collaborations that enhance their libraries' contributions to advancing research and scholarship. Further, by actively participating in the research and writing process, librarians can utilize their subject expertise to develop new roles for themselves and devise new modes of contributing to the scholarly communication cycle. This survey explores ARL member libraries' activities related to support of faculty and researcher publishing of scholarly works. This introduction will help identify who should respond to the survey questions, and we encourage involving others at your institution to assist in filling out this survey.

Library publishing services have been a key area of interest for academic and research libraries as evidenced by conference programs, several recent scholarly articles, and the development of the Library Publishing Coalition, which is dedicated to the investigation and showcasing of library publishing activities. In addition to providing the mechanism for publication, libraries can also be an important player in faculty/researcher publishing through the provision of various support services and personal participation in the research and writing process. As more librarians with subject expertise are being employed, librarians are poised to become more visible partners in the production of new scholarship, providing in-depth research assistance, data analysis, and serving as co-authors.

The purpose of this survey is to investigate the level and variety of services ARL libraries are providing to support, facilitate, and participate in the publishing activities of the faculty and researchers they serve, whether through the re-framing of existing traditional library services or the development of new services.

## LIBRARY SERVICES THAT SUPPORT THE RESEARCH PROCESS

1. For each of the following services that your library provides to faculty/researchers to support the research process, please indicate who in your library supports/provides the service. Check all that apply. N=71

Research Services	Liaison librarians or subject specialists	Institutional repository librarian and/or staff	Scholarly communications librarian	Data management librarian	Other staff category	N
Provide document delivery services	12	2	0	0	66	68
Provide training to faculty on how to conduct a literature search	67	2	5	2	11	68
Provide traditional search or bibliographic services	65	1	2	2	16	65
Identify articles for literature reviews	57	3	1	0	9	58
Manage scholarly identity through ORCID IDs, VIVO, or other systems	17	18	16	10	8	40
Write literature reviews pursuant to faculty request	22	0	0	0	4	23
Other service	13	2	4	10	2	21
Total Responses	70	23	19	20	67	71

If you selected "Other staff category" above, please specify the category and the corresponding service. N=56

For document delivery the following responses were reported:

Interlibrary Loan	34
Access Services	8
Reference Staff	8
Circulation Desk	4
Public Services Staff	2

AULS and systems staff help manage scholarly identity.

Identify articles: paraprofessional staff also. Provide traditional search: paraprofessional staff also. Manage scholarly identity: paraprofessional staff in collections.

Identify articles for literature reviews: reference & instruction staff serving at Information Desk or teaching information literacy sessions

Literature search training: support staff in public services

Manage scholarly identity: Strategic Initiatives Manager

Most librarians here are transitioning away from liaison and subject responsibilities toward user-based services, and so are both Liaison librarians and Other staff. The ORCID implementation is being coordinated by a university committee being sponsored by the Libraries. Members of the committee are non-library faculty and librarians with expertise in IT, scholarly communication, and research support.

Provide traditional search or bibliographic services: reference technicians

Public service staff performs reference services, including non-librarian staff.

Reference and research assistants in some libraries identify articles for literature reviews, provide search and bibliographic services, and train faculty.

Scholarly Communications and Copyright Office

Scholars Commons staff may sometimes assist faculty/researchers with traditional search services.

Search and Bib Services: Circulation Staff

Search and training: IR Librarian, special collections curator/staff.

Search services: reference librarians

Search, training, literature reviews: graduate students at reference desks

Several research services listed are also provided by the library's Graduate Research Assistants who are trained to offer this assistance.

The Biomedical Library in particular has an extensive training program, completed by all members of the staff, professional and paraprofessional, equipping them to provide services listed above. Additionally, clinical librarians and individuals with PhDs go far beyond these types of support to provide filtered, relevant information packets on clinical questions, and they actively participate in conducting systematic reviews throughout the medical center.

Traditional search: research desk or virtual reference handled by librarians and desk staff. ORCID, VIVO: Office of Faculty Affairs is taking the lead on these two initiatives.

Training: Education and Outreach staff.

Write literature reviews: Veterinary Medicine Library Director

**If you selected "Other service" above, please specify the service and the corresponding staff category. N=21**

Assist faculty and their staff on uploading recent and past research publications to the institutional repository by liaison librarians and the scholarly communications librarian.

Assist in writing data management plans: Data Management Librarian. Provide training for data management: Data Management Librarian.

Clinical librarians and individuals with PhDs go far beyond these types of support to provide filtered, relevant information packets on clinical questions, and they actively participate in conducting systematic reviews throughout the medical center.

Copyright issues: scholarly communication librarian. Data management plan assistance: data management librarian.

Data management consultation done by some liaison librarians, Scholarly Communication Librarian, Scholarly Communication Resident Librarian, and Copyright and Information Policy Librarian.

Data management librarian: Data management best practices; support for digital humanities projects

Data management planning: Data Librarian

Data Management Services provides assistance with data management plans and data management training (free). They also will archive data (fee-based).

DOIs provided through Data Services department.

Identify funding opportunities, reviewing research grant proposals, reviewing IRB and/or IACUC applications, connecting researchers with potential collaborators: liaison librarians, scholarly communication librarian.

Often liaison librarians are embedded in the research process to a greater extent offered by the available choices here, to the point of becoming research partners, sometimes with authorship credits.

Other data librarian services include data management plans, data archiving, and data visualization.

Other services include providing training to faculty and graduate students on how to conduct searches for primary-source special collections material (that is, not commercial print literature, but other resources) which is done by library faculty in library's Special Collections and in the library's Oral History Research Program; providing a platform for refereed journals through the library's Open Journal System which is done by our Digital Library Services librarians (equivalent to Data Management) for the Institutional Repository; and occasionally verifying and/or checking citations for faculty for article or book manuscripts which is done by some liaison librarians.

Point faculty to tools for managing resources or enhancing research productivity (e.g., RefWorks): liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Provide resources, workshops, and advice on personal content management services to manage citations and papers used in research process. Offer information on scholarly resources that allow text mining, where APIs can be found for text mining, and act as intermediary to obtain APIs in some cases: liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Provide training on how to navigate/search finding aids for archival collections; copyright guidance; membership in HathiTrust: liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Purchase content/resources, policy work and consultation on digital humanities and social science issues: IR staff.

Research Data Management Support through our Digital Assets Librarian. Data consultations: Data Librarian. Faculty consultations: Digital Initiatives Librarian.

Research using primary sources in special collection (archives, manuscripts, and rare books): liaison librarians/subject specialists.

Data management librarian provides data analysis consulting and statistical consulting within Research Data Services.

Systematic Reviews: liaison librarians or subject specialists

### Additional Comment N=1

We are in the process of investigating options for managing scholarly identity through ORCID IDs and this will probably be handled by the IR and data management librarians in cooperation with the Division of Research on campus.

## LIBRARY SERVICES THAT SUPPORT THE WRITING PROCESS

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2. For each of the following services that your library provides to faculty/researchers to support the writing process, please indicate who in your library supports/provides the service. Check all that apply. N=71

Writing Services	Liaison librarians or subject specialists	Institutional repository librarian and/or staff	Scholarly communications librarian	Data management librarian	Other staff category	N
Bibliography/citation management (e.g., training on RefWorks)	67	3	4	0	12	70
Serve as secondary authors in publication of non-library scholarly literature	46	4	5	5	7	48
Serve as primary authors in publication of non-library scholarly literature	26	3	5	3	7	28
Proofread draft articles	13	2	0	0	3	17
Edit draft articles	11	1	0	0	4	15
Other service	4	0	3	2	2	8
Total Responses	69	7	12	8	18	71

If you selected "Other staff category" above, please specify the category and the corresponding service. N=16

Bibliography/citation management: classes on Zotero are provided by staff in our Digital Media Commons.

Bibliography/citation management: paraprofessional staff in medical library

Bibliography/citation management: reference technicians

Bibliography/citation management: Digital Scholarship and Emerging Technology Librarian, Reference Department staff

Bibliography/citation management and secondary authors: other librarians as appropriate and reference librarians

Four librarians provide training in EndNote: one from Digital Library Services and three liaison librarians. Library faculty from Special Collections and the library's Oral History Research Program serve as primary authors in publication of non-library scholarly literature.

Our medical library has a service that will match article writers with external proofreading and writing consultants.

Primary and secondary authors of non-library literature: any librarian or staff with interests, expertise, etc. Reference and research assistants in some libraries provide bibliography/citation support.

Primary authors: staff authors of novels. Secondary authors: staff co-editors of poetry.

Primary authors: professional staff

Proofreading: University Writing Center, or informal arrangements with colleagues

Several librarians publish in non-library scholarly literature. The Libraries' Center for Graduate Initiatives and Engagement has a staff member that supports EndNote and other bibliographic tools.

Software developers, GIS specialists, library administrators, digital scholarship specialists are all serving as primary and secondary authors.

Subject librarians provide images for use in publications.

Support staff: edit draft article (copyediting an essay written by a faculty member that will accompany a digital collection.) Public Services support staff: bibliography/citation management training.

The university press provided copyediting and proofreading services for the first two issues of "Public" and can recommend the names of experienced freelance copyeditors and tested indexers to faculty upon request. Special Collections curators serve as editors for peer-reviewed journals. Locating images for publications: Digital Initiatives/ Digital Production Unit.

**If you selected "Other service" above, please specify the service and the corresponding staff category. N=6**

Data services provide assistance in designing data visualizations for scholarly articles.

In the Law Library librarians assist faculty in footnote verification, both in terms of content of footnotes as well as compliance with citation style requirements for the publication.

Liaison librarians, scholarly communications librarian: instruction in the editorial process for scholarly journals—student and faculty research journals

Produces unique citation collections for systematic reviews: paraprofessional staff and subject specialists in medical library. Data Management Services: provide data archive for publishing data that supports publication.

Reference librarians; university press (part of library)

We negotiate licenses so that they include scholarly sharing language that allows authors to reuse figures, tables, and illustrations from journals we subscribe to in their new articles without payment or permission needed. We have had one instance of a librarian serving as a primary author in the publication of nonlibrary scholarly literature. I hesitate to call this a service as this is only one example and we have not set out to offer this "service."

3. If library staff are serving as primary or secondary authors, in what fields are they publishing?  
Check all that apply. N=48

Fields	Primary Author	Secondary Author	N
History	15	7	16
Medicine	10	10	16
Nursing	5	10	13
English	10	5	12
Biology	4	5	7
Agriculture	0	4	4
Anthropology	4	0	4
Engineering	1	3	4
Psychology	3	2	4
Environmental Science	2	2	3
Chemistry	2	1	2
Political Science	1	2	2
Other field	24	24	32
Total Responses	36	34	48

If you selected "Other field" above, please specify the field. N=31

**As primary author** N=24

American Studies, Food Studies, other medical fields

Art History

Art History, Book History, Print Culture, Gender Studies, Musicology, etc.

Art History, Criminology, Education

Art, Linguistics, Organizational Development

Art, Oral History, Digital Humanities

Communication, Sociology

Could be any or all of the above, depending on librarian/academic faculty member collaborations.

Education

Education, Social Work, Art History

Education, Librarianship & Informatics

It depends on the composition of the library staff. Some examples currently include Icelandic Literature, Art History, Drama, Labor Studies.

Law

Legal Studies, Law and Economics, Literary Criticism, Comparative Literature, Art History, Paleontology

Librarianship, Assessment, Theology, Archival Studies

Libraries faculty often co-author with discipline faculty.

Library & Information Science

Library and Information Science, Computer Programming, Music, Informatics

Library Science

Library Science; Russian literature; Art

Music, Historical Bibliography

Music, Slavic Studies

Sociology; Digital Humanities

The one case mentioned above involved a librarian working on a digital humanities book, which analyzed code as text.

**As secondary author** N=24

American Studies, Food Studies, other medical fields

Art History, Biology

Art History, Criminology, Education

Behavioral Science, Organizational Development

Communication Studies

Could be any or all of the above, depending on librarian/academic faculty member collaborations.

Digital Humanities

Education

Education, Equine Science

Education, Librarianship & Informatics

Gender Studies

Gender Studies, Information Science

It depends on the composition of the library staff. Some examples currently include Icelandic Literature, Art History, Drama, Labor Studies.

Legal Studies, Community Engagement, Paleontology, Zoology, Molecular Biology

Libraries faculty often co-author with discipline faculty.

Library and Information Science, Computer Programming, Data Management, Informatics

Library faculty have published on occasion with faculty from our Computing and Information, Economics, and Women's Studies departments.

Mathematics

Music, Slavic Studies

Pharmacy  
 Public Health  
 Social Work; Social Sciences  
 Sociology

## **LIBRARY SERVICES THAT SUPPORT PLACE OF PUBLICATION DECISIONS**

4. For each of the following services that your library provides to faculty/researchers to support decisions about where to publish, please indicate who in your library supports/provides the service. Check all that apply. N=68

Where to Publish Services	Liaison librarians or subject specialists	Institutional repository librarian and/or staff	Scholarly communications librarian	Data management librarian	Other staff category	N
Provide consultations on author's rights (e.g., copyright management)	33	23	37	5	20	64
Identify open access journals for possible publication of their works	50	16	30	7	6	56
Provide training on author's rights	20	21	33	1	17	54
Identify toll access journals for possible publication of their works	50	6	12	2	5	50
Provide funding for publication in open access journals	3	6	17	0	17	31
Help faculty/researchers navigate the manuscript submission process	23	5	9	3	3	27
Represent author in rights negotiations with publishers	1	2	10	0	5	14
Other service	2	1	5	3	3	10
Total Responses	57	29	40	12	32	68

If you selected "Other staff category" above, please specify the category and the corresponding service. N=30

A Scholarly Communications Team allocates funding for publication in open access journals and provides consultations on author's rights and training on author's rights.

All "Other staff category" selections: Assistant University Librarian for Research Services

Associate dean of libraries with responsibility for research: publication funding, author's rights training/consultation

AUL for Collections is in charge of open access fund and also consults on copyright, etc.

AULS provide consultations on authors' rights.

Author's rights training is primarily provided by the campus Copyright Licensing Office.

Collection Strategy staff also work on open access publications.

Collections librarians: provide funding for publication in open access journals

Consultations on author's rights, provide training on author's rights, represent author in rights negotiations with publishers: all provided by Copyright Librarian, supplemented by other staffing in the Scholarly Communication Department (Scholarly Communication Resident Librarian).

Consultations and training on author's rights: Copyright Librarian

Copyright and Licensing Librarian: author's rights training/consultation

Copyright office provides some author rights consultation, while Outreach Librarian (publishing) provides help in guiding authors to open access options.

Copyright Program Librarian, Reference Department/Scholars' Commons staff: identify journals, author's rights training/consultation

Electronic Resource Librarian: identify journals

Funding for OA: amount of overall budget for OA determined by Director, Scholarly Resource Development & Dean.

Funding: limited funding is provided centrally from the library/provost.

General Counsel might be asked about copyright and author's rights.

Libraries Director of University Copyright Office consults and provides training on author's rights.

Most librarians here are transitioning away from liaison and subject responsibilities toward user-based services, and so are both Liaison librarians and Other staff. Our Open Access author fund is managed by a team includes librarians/staff from scholarly communications, specialized libraries (medical and law), and technical processing functions/units.

OA Fund: Collections Librarian. Authors Rights: Copyright Advisory

Open access funding provided by Assistant Dean for Collections. Consult and training on author's rights by Copyright Librarian.

Our financial support for authors is provided through Information Resources (i.e., collections development).

Provide consultations on authors' rights: Copyright Officer; Director, Information Resources and Scholarly Communication. Provide Training on author's rights: Copyright Officer; Director, Information Resources and Scholarly Communication

Provide select funding for publication in open access journals: eResources librarian in consultation with AUL Collections

Scholarly Communications and Copyright Office" publication funding, author's rights training/consultation

Select members of the scholarly communications committee: publication funding

University Counsel, AUL for Public Services (as the designated copyright officer for the library), Head of Access Services (for course reserves and ILL), Head of Education and Outreach (for training sessions on copyright, fair use, and public domain topics).

University Counsel's office: legal expertise on author's rights

University press, Copyright Advisor: represent author in rights negotiations with publishers

Veterinary Medicine Librarian: publication funding, help navigate submission process, author's rights consultations

**If you selected "Other service" above, please specify the service and the corresponding staff category. N=10**

Advocacy for a more open scholarly and research environment: scholarly communication librarian

AUL for Graduate and Research Services serves as the university's representative in SHARE.

Data publication: data management librarian

Find images that can be used, or help seek permissions for re-using material from other papers; connecting researchers to needed software (statistical, image manipulation, etc.): Veterinary Medicine Librarian

Identify appropriate repositories; advise on documenting data collections for sharing/deposit: data management librarian

Identifying repositories, self-publication: university press staff regularly offers and participates in workshops and colloquia on campus to educate faculty—particularly early-career faculty—about the scholarly publishing process. Further, faculty can contact the press at any time with questions related to proposing book projects/preparing manuscripts for submission, negotiating rights, choosing the correct publisher, copyright and permissions issues, etc.

Negotiate library licenses to include author rights language to benefit all authors on campus: scholarly communication librarian

Publishing in open access journals through the institutional repository (eScholarship): IR and scholarly communication librarians

Publishing of online journals through Open Journal Software system: liaison librarians/subject specialists, scholarly communication librarian. Hosting institutional repository: data management librarian.

Subject librarians and scholarly communications librarian: Distribute RSC (Royal Society of Chemistry) gold vouchers

**Additional Comments N=3**

Note about providing funding. The IR coordinator administers the voucher program for the Royal Society of Chemistry Gold for Gold OA publishing voucher program. We do not have an OA publishing fund, but a proposal for one was submitted to the Dean's group by the Scholarly Communications librarian and the IR coordinator.

The Director of Graduate and Research Services who also is a liaison librarian provides support for copyright related issues and questions. A Data Management Librarian has occasionally assisted faculty/researchers in identifying and evaluating open-access journals and has helped faculty with an addendum to their author copyright.

We do not have a "scholarly communications librarian." This function has in the past been in the associate university librarian's portfolio, but a new position for a scholarly communication officer is being created so it might be this new position that offers these support services.

**5. If library staff help faculty/researchers navigate the manuscript submission process, please briefly describe how this assistance is provided and by whom. N=15**

Assist primarily with funder compliance and understanding terms of copyright transfer agreements.

For journals published through the libraries, library staff provide on-call support over email for article submission, occasional phone support, submission by proxy as necessary. Additional assistance provided in the form of development of training resources.

Help to obtain rights to images used in manuscripts.

I think by helping find places to publish and explaining rights and funding possibilities for OA, basically by doing the other things listed here.

It's not so much the whole submission process, but specifically the kinds of questions we get are about the author rights agreements that authors are asked to sign when submitting articles. Liaisons often field the questions, and if needed forward them to the scholarly communication/repository librarian. Sometimes the questions come straight from the author to the Scholarly Communication and Digital Curation department.

Liaison and subject specialist librarians review documentation on journal sites, interpret policies and procedures, and advise faculty/researchers in submission.

Medical librarians assist with NIH submission; subject specialists and scholarly communications librarians assist upon request.

Medical library staff assist researchers with the requirements of the NIH open access policy, which requires submission into PubMedCentral.

Occasionally some liaison librarians and/or data management librarians have helped identify journals, submission guidelines, and/or policies in a subject area for possible article submission.

The scholarly communications librarian provides SPARC riders for faculty to use in negotiating publishing contracts.

The university implemented an open access policy that extends copyright permissions to the IR (eScholarship) for current research publications. The Scholarly Communications Librarian counsels faculty on language and documentation for waiver, embargo, and addendum changes to copyright release during the submission process. The IR can also provide OA support of supplementary data and rich-data formats (e.g., video, sound, images) related to the publication in a preservation-quality repository.

This is provided on request when a faculty member contacts either a subject liaison or the Repository Collection Manager through one of the many buttons that connect them to an email for answering questions about the repository and the publication process.

Veterinary Medicine Librarians assist in proper ways to acknowledge NIH and other funders in the manuscript process, output or reformat reference lists of manuscripts in formats that will be accepted by manuscript submission software, identify keywords for manuscripts, help identify potential peer reviewers.

Via university press: locating rights holders, providing pub-quality images for publication (Special Collections)

We have a librarian dedicated to “author rights, copyright, and publishing consultation.”

## FACILITATION OF OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

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### 6. Which of the following best describes the status of open access policy implementation at your institution? N=70

There is no policy and none is under consideration	33	47%
A policy is under consideration	17	24%
A policy has been implemented	15	21%
A policy has passed, but has not been implemented	5	7%

If there is a policy, please briefly explain whether there is one or multiple policies, and whether it applies to the entire institution or to specific departments/units. N=27

#### Policy has been implemented N=15

A policy specifically for the Libraries’ faculty has been implemented. Library faculty members are not required to adopt the policy. Each faculty member has the option to agree to the policy or not.

Entire institution

One policy for the entire institution

One policy applies to all faculty at the Institute.

Policy only encouraged support of open access principle, and has no mandate.

Single policy applies to all faculty across the institution.

The university has an institutional open access policy, passed by the Faculty Senate in 2009 and being implemented since 2010.

The university has an Open-Access Statement of Principles for Scholarly Articles passed by the Faculty Senate in 2011 that encourages OA journal article publication and encourages granting the university non-exclusive rights to license the publication.

There are multiple school-level policies that have been implemented. And many are under discussion.

There is one policy for faculty librarians only that encourages (but does not require) us to publish in open access journals.

There is one policy that applies to all the faculty.

There is one policy that applies to the Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies, for Masters and PhD theses.

This is NOT an institutional policy, only a library-wide policy.

University of California policy covers ten campuses for Faculty Senate positions, but does not include research staff or lecturers. University of California, San Francisco adopted a policy prior to the entire UC system that is structurally similar, but also includes research faculty beyond Faculty Senate for its campus. In order to cover non-Academic Senate researchers, students, and staff, the UC Office of the President has convened a task force to develop a corollary UC Presidential OA Policy to cover these stakeholders, which is currently under comment and review.

We have two departmental/unit policies (Romance Languages and the Libraries), but a campus-wide policy is not under consideration.

**Policy has passed, but has not been implemented** N=3

There is one policy and it applies to the entire institution.

There is one policy, applying to the entire institution.

This is a single policy, which is notable for including graduate student authors and for referencing research data although not currently requiring open access deposits for research data. It applies to the entire three-campus institution.

**Policy is under consideration** N=6

A policy passed in the University Libraries in April 2014. The University Faculty Senate has shown interest in OA and we expect it will be a topic for them in the coming academic year.

Although an open access policy is still under consideration at our institution, the academic library staff have implemented such a policy.

Current Open Access Resolution under revision; rights retention policy being discussed by a task force reporting to the Faculty Senate via Faculty Senate Library Committee.

If the university develops an open access policy, it would have to be individually adopted by each of the schools.

The Libraries faculty passed an OA policy giving the university a nonexclusive license to faculty publications. Libraries faculty may opt out. The campus has not yet passed a Harvard style OA policy but a resolution in support of OA was passed.

The University Senate voted unanimously to support open access. Process now includes implementation department by department within each college.

**There is no policy and none is under consideration** N=3

A university-wide position statement encourages faculty to deposit works in the IR, but it is not a formal policy.

We do have a resolution endorsed by the Faculty Senate that advocates for publishing in open access journals or by using other open access methods whenever possible, but we do not have a policy in place yet. We will be working on that by using a department-by-department approach this coming year.

We used to discuss a policy, but have no ongoing conversations. However, a non-exclusive license between the university and faculty IS in place (see question below).

**7. If there is a policy, does it grant the institution a prior non-exclusive license to the faculty/ researcher's publications?** N=23

Yes	9	39%
No	14	61%

8. Does your institution provide financial support to faculty/researchers to publish in open access publications? N=67

Yes	35	52%
No	32	48%

If yes, what types of publications are supported? Check all that apply. N=35

Gold open access journals	31	89%
Hybrid open access journals	14	40%
Open access monographs	7	20%
Other type of publication	7	20%

Please specify the other type of publication. N=7

Exploring additional uses of the fund in support of open access, not necessarily for original publication. For example, post-publication licensing to allow us to hold content within our digital repository; freely accessible, perpetual license for online access to translation; sponsoring a young researcher to attend an open access conference.

First book publication.

Funding provided through RSC Gold for Gold program. This is limited to the RSC suite of journals—a hybrid model. The Biomedical Library provides support through institutional membership in a number of open access publications. Please see question below.

Indirect through institutional memberships

Not specifically for open access but can be.

The university allowed for open access monographs and charges for storing data. However, applications for funding were exclusively for Gold OA and hybrid OA research articles.

We don't provide direct funding such as covering APCs but we do subscribe to BioMed Central and our subscription will cover a set number of fees for faculty to publish in the journals. In a way, those could be considered APCs.

9. Please indicate whether your institution supports an institutional level membership with any of the following publishers. Check all that apply. N=43

BioMed Central	34	79%
Public Library of Science	18	42%
Hindawai	6	14%
Royal Society Publishing	6	14%
Springer Open Access Option	7	16%
British Medical Journal (BMJ)	2	5%
Other publisher	17	40%

**Please specify the other publisher. N=17**

American Chemical Society, Biochem Journal, British Journal of Cancer, Chemical Central Journal, Proceedings National Academic Sciences, Royal Society of Chemistry

arXiv, BioOne, Knowledge Unlatched, SCOAP3, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Other organizations the library supports that are in this area include Library Publishing Coalition, Networked Library of Theses and Dissertations, and SPARC.

Faculty of a 1000

Institutional account with PeerJ; support Dryad, SCOAP3 and arXiv

None at this time but we have contacted BioMed Central/Springer about the company's services.

Nucleic Acids Research and PNAS

PeerJ (2 responses)

PLOS's institutional membership program was retired in 10/13. We were members prior to that. (2 responses)

Royal Society of Chemistry

Royal Society of Chemistry gold vouchers

Sage Open

Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics (SCOAP)

We are members of Nucleic Acids Research. PLoS no longer offers institutional membership, unless it's for prepaying fees. We had a membership but don't any longer because the program ended.

We have an institutional membership with PeerJ and Cogitatio.

Were with Hindawai but dropped; below "taxed" ArXiv; Knowledge Unlatched; SCOAP3

**10. Does your library advocate that faculty/researchers use an author's addendum as a means of amending copyright agreements with publishers? N=68**

Yes	53	78%
No	15	22%

**If yes, what addendum does the library or institution use? Check all that apply. N=52**

SPARC	40	77%
Institutionally drafted addendum	15	29%
Science Commons	11	21%
Other addendum	10	19%

**Please specify the other addendum. N=10**

CIC addendum (4 responses)

Creative Commons

Creative Commons, CIC Author Addendum

<http://files.lib.byu.edu/copyright/addendumA.pdf> OR <http://files.lib.byu.edu/copyright/addendumB.pdf>

Scholars Copyright Addendum Engine; SURF Copyright Toolbox—and more as advocated on the library's Copyright Advisory Website

SPARC Canadian Author Addendum: <http://www.carl-abrc.ca/en/scholarly-communications/resources-for-authors.html#addendum>

The University of California addendum generator: <http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/open-access-policy/waiver-embargo-addendum/>

### Additional Comments N=3

"Advocate" is perhaps a little too strong, but we do make faculty members aware of the SPARC addendum as part of conversations about publishing and OA.

Currently have a committee working on a variation of SPARC's.

We point people to the SPARC addendum but leave the choice to authors.

## LIBRARY SUPPORT FOR REPOSITORY DEPOSIT

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### 11. Does your institution have an institutional repository? N=69

Yes	61	88%
No	8	12%

If yes, please answer the following questions. If no, please continue to the next screen.

### 12. Does the library assist faculty/researchers with the deposit of their scholarly works in the institutional repository? N=61

Yes	58	95%
No	3	5%

If yes, who in your library supports/provides repository deposit? Check all that apply. N=58

Institutional repository librarian and/or staff	51	88%
Liaison librarians or subject specialists	30	52%
Scholarly communications librarian	26	45%
Data management librarian	15	26%
Other staff category	17	29%

**Please specify the other staff category. N=17**

Acquisition and Discovery staff and Veterinary Medicine Library Director and staff will facilitate submission workflow where needed.

Acquisitions and cataloging staff deposit papers and provide metadata. Liaisons are involved in outreach and transfer manuscripts via email to staff who deposit, but do not actually perform repository deposit.

Catalogers assist in deposit process.

Digital Projects student staff

Institutional Repository Assistant

Metadata Services Librarian

Our Digital Library Services Librarians serve as our Institutional Repository and Data Management Librarians.

Our repository is designed to be an easy self-deposit. We have technology staff who can assist if someone has something like a very large data file that can't be uploaded via our web process. Our repository is only about 2 years old and deposits are voluntary; our participation numbers reflect that, and considerable marketing efforts are expended to get the word out.

Outreach Librarian from university publishing, too, so a group effort.

Recent organizational changes have eliminated the position of scholarly communications librarian and will emphasize the role of liaison librarians in providing scholarly communication training to faculty.

Reference Department/Scholars' Commons staff

Scholarly Communications liaison (paraprofessional staff member)

Student employees

Student workers (work-study), interns, Bibliographic Control

Technical services staff in medical library deposit for researches in schools of medicine, public health, and nursing. Data management librarians offer a separate data archive where researchers can publish/make available their data sets.

Technical Services, Scholarly Communications and Copyright Office

The staff and student assistants of the Libraries' Office of Scholarly Communication and Copyright provide the bulk of this service, though there are some subject specialists that occasionally assist faculty or deposit their own work. We are trying to encourage the deposit of data in our repository and the data management librarian assists with that process.

- 13. What is the rate of participation of faculty/researchers in the deposit of their scholarly publications into the institutional repository? Please enter a whole number without a % sign. An estimate is acceptable. N=49**

**Participation Percentage**

Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev
0	80	11	5	15.70

Percentage	Responses
0	1
1	9
2	2
3	3
5	11
6	2
8	2
10	8
12	1
15	1
20	3
30	1
37	1
50	1
60	1
80	1

**14. Do librarians help faculty/researchers with compliance with public access mandates (e.g., NIH)?**

N=65

Yes	54	83%
No	11	17%

**If yes, please briefly describe the services offered to support compliance with public access mandates.** N=51

A science librarian is available to assist researchers to correctly submit materials to PubMed Central. Provide a LibGuide on how to do it.

Addressed in institutional repository "Open Access Works: FAQs."

Assistance with data management plans, classes, and consultation on NIH access policies

Awareness and education, particularly with respect to regulations that will be implemented per the recent OSTP memo.

Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) mandates open access to publications. Our library helps CIHR-funded researchers comply with the mandate by providing the Open Access Authors' Fund (including BioMed Central institutional membership), and by assisting with pre-print deposits into our institutional repository.

Compliance with data plans and public access provided by data librarian, scholarly communications librarian, sciences librarians, and as part of services to be offered in Scholars' Commons opening in Fall 2014.

Consultation

Consultation and advisory for compliance with DMP requirements, public access for funded works, general communication with researchers about requirements

Consultation regarding open access vehicles for publication

Consultation services and workshops

Consultations and mediated deposits

Currently, we provide advice upon request regarding open access and open data mandates. The Biomedical Library has developed a comprehensive set of instructions to aid authors in complying with the NIH Public Access Mandate. Additionally, the library holds formal training sessions for faculty/researchers on how to comply with open access mandates.

Data management planning services, compliance assistance, and PubMed

Guide and consultations

Health science librarians provide instructional materials concerning the NIH Access Policy and Compliance.

Help faculty put their data in a publicly accessible location. Help NIH researchers meet compliance requirements with publications in PubMed Central. Building website with information for PIs: what compliance entails and how to achieve it, and common pitfalls.

Information and awareness of mandates

Institutional repository is available as a deposit location.

Interpret policies and advise on compliance.

Just beginning to support the PMCID process (NIH).

Liaison librarian consultation, but the support is minimal.

Liaison librarians work with faculty and their staff to identify publications and update reporting requirements for NIH public access policy requirements. Liaison librarians also work with faculty completing data management plans for NSF and other funding organizations that require freely accessible data as part of the publication plan.

Liaisons work with faculty in their liaison area departments, also data management, Purdue University Research Repository (PURR) data management plan tools.

Librarians are available to review data management plans if requested by faculty/researchers.

Librarians at Penn State Hershey developed and maintain a site for compliance: <http://www.libraries.psu.edu/psul/hershey/resources/copyright/nihcomp.html>. The Libraries Research Data Management Study Team developed a guide for data management.

Librarians provide information about mandates and assist with resolving compliance issues.

Medical informationists provide online training materials (LibGuides). They are consulted by faculty to determine if NIH mandate applies and have helped with NIHMS submission.

Pilot project in 2013 for NIH compliance working with authors, publishers, and NIH to confirm and address compliance and deposit issues. Sample compliance rates and work with the research office to target outreach. Provide general awareness materials to researchers, instructional materials, and in-person guidance.

Regularly provide workshops on funder mandate compliance and answer questions about compliance.

Research data management plan consultations

Support comes from medical library staff.

The health sciences library teaches classes, provides guidance, receives reports about non-compliance (not individuals identifiable, aggregate figs).

The institution receives few NIH awards, but the Libraries works with the Office of Research and Engagement to ensure compliance with other funding agency mandates, such as NSF and other data management plan requirements. We offer the DMPTool and review of the DMP, minting of DOIs, mediated deposit of data and publications, and we assist PIs in understanding all of the various identifiers and requirements for citing funded publications.

The library offers workshops and an online guide on the subject.

The scholarly communication librarian helps with the NIH PAP in the form of workshops, one-on-one consultations in person, phone, or email, and running the NIH compliance report each month.

The Health Sciences Library created an online guide for PIs that explains the NIH Public Access Policy, the process for submitting articles, and using My NCBI to verify compliance. The library also created a 1-page checklist for PIs that has been disseminated during instructional sessions and has been posted on the website of the Institute of Translational Health Sciences. Liaison librarians field questions from individual researchers and administrators. A formal presentation on complying with the NIH Public Access Policy has also been made to campus research administrators.

There is a LibGuide available for NIH, and liaison librarians will answer questions faculty/researchers may have about the mandates.

#### Training

Upon request and through the Office of Sponsored Projects

Use of the repository for open access

We assist them with deposit, provide documentation (subject guides), assist with the creation and implementation of data management plans, and with the dissemination of other research products. We work closely with the Office of Research and their compliance office, presenting at some of their workshops for faculty and researchers.

We do not currently have institution-wide participation in our institutional repository (IR). Some liaison librarians occasionally assist researchers with identifying suitable data repositories. Regents Professors have been directly approached to participate in our IR. We have a self-deposit option and faculty can approach us directly to deposit their materials in the IR. Overall, minimal assistance by liaison and/or Digital Library Services librarians is provided to help researchers understand requirements and options that would help increase access and visibility of material. Sometime in the near future, we are hoping to add at least one new librarian position whose duties might include scholarly communications, IR, and data management efforts.

We have an informational website and provide consultation on request.

We have developed a three-page flow chart that outlines the NIH public access compliance. The librarians will help faculty with any part of that process although the workload is exceeding our staffing.

We trouble-shoot articles that are not in compliance and provide training about how to comply, largely for admin assistants. We offer hands-on, drop-in workshops where people work together to solve compliance problems and share info. We offer a website with detailed information about compliance.

We will deposit on their behalf or advise them on how to deposit if that is their preference.

We work with the Office of Research Administration in the Division of Research to educate faculty and researchers about complying with the NIH Public Access Policy; offer workshops and individual/group consultations.

Web page and individual assistance as requested

Worked with O8P to add this requirement to the list of items PI's must acknowledge.

Workshops and individual consultation

Workshops in NIH policy and managing PubMed Central requirements are offered. Individual consulting with librarians is available as well.

## LIBRARY MARKETING OF FACULTY/RESEARCHER PUBLICATIONS

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### 15. Does the library track faculty/researcher publications? N=69

Yes	26	38%
No	43	62%

### If yes, what system is used to track these publications? Check all that apply. N=26

Internal system	11	42%
VIVO	6	23%
ORCID	2	8%
ResearcherID	1	4%
Other system	14	54%

### Please specify the other system. N=14

A locally created system is used to track and post publications from one research center. No other tracking is done by the libraries.

A subset of our researcher publications are tracked by the marine school librarians using Scopus and Web of Science.

Academic Analytics

Individual librarians using a variety of terms: Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar.

Liaisons set up alerts in their area databases so that when their faculty publish we reach out and offer to help with the deposit, explaining the benefits of doing so. We also have an internal CV management system that they update sporadically for tenure/review; we can run queries on it to see publications and reach out based on this information.

Library is currently implementing a faculty profile system made by Symplectic.

Scopus

Starting in 2012, the university has used Digital Measures to track all faculty/researcher publications. The implementation of Digital Measures is called Professional Record Online (PRO).

Symplectic Elements system

The university has an internal tracking of authors publishing open access articles using Web of Knowledge, Scopus, PubMedCentral, and eScholarship. But the tracking does not populate faculty profile pages or publicly accessible web pages.

Thomson Reuters InCites

We don't do this systematically; we do this upon request of a dean or department chair.

We get some basic publication information via a report generated by Web of Science, but the library does not track to the level that is possible via VIVO or ORCID, for example.

We track publications and post them to our IR.

#### Additional Comments N=4

The provost's office has implemented Symplectic Elements and is considering VIVO. These tools are not hosted or supported by the Libraries, but we are actively engaged in system configuration, policy decisions, providing faculty assistance, etc. Some librarians are working with individual faculty or department heads to track publications, but this is done on an ad hoc basis at present, and uses a variety of identifiers (ORCID, ResearcherID, ScopusID, ISNI, etc.)

VIVO and ORCID are under consideration.

We are working on ORCID. We do work with some publishers to do bulk deposits into IR. We negotiate this when engaged in acquisitions negotiations with publishers.

We maintained an internal RefWorks database for our faculty publishing event from 2006–2009.

#### 16. Does your library host public presentations by faculty/researchers to discuss their publications?

N=68

Yes	30	44%
No, but we plan to	7	10%
No	31	46%

#### Comments N=17

##### Answered Yes N=12

Authors@UF program invites university authors to present on their research and related published book.

Book talks, research presentations

Emergent Research conversations allow librarians to learn about new research.

In February each year the library honors employees and students who have authored, co-authored, or edited a book or published a major creative work such as musical composition, art exhibit catalog, or audio recording in the past two years. A nice event and reception is held during the university's Research Week and is publicized through the colleges and departments, word-of-mouth, and other channels. The event is entirely opt-in; authors submit an application to participate. The library also co-sponsors and hosts Science Café, which features faculty discussing their research (which usually has been or is in the process of being published) in an informal and engaging program. Science Café is typically

offered six or more times a year at the library. Also, a community series of four weekly Science Café programs featuring six professors was recently held at the local public library.

Occasionally, typically for book publications.

Open Access Week events; symposia in Special Collections and elsewhere

Series title: Chats in the Stacks

The Divinity Library has an ongoing series of recorded interviews (published on the web pages) with faculty about recently published books.

The Libraries have hosted public presentations by faculty/researchers who serve as editors or founders of open access journals or conferences that are in ScholarWorks @ UMass Amherst, our institutional repository's journal software, (bepress Digital Commons).

The Libraries' Center for Community Initiatives sponsors a lecture series for faculty to discuss their research (and publications).

The University Libraries has a "Visible Scholar" initiative.

We regularly hold talks in which faculty present their research. They don't necessarily discuss their publications explicitly, but most often the research they're presenting is based on something they've published or are preparing for publication.

**Answered No, but we plan to** N=2

Part of our library's near-future renewal/renovation is creating space to showcase scholar work in many different ways.

Working on new programming series as part of services of the Scholars' Commons.

**Answered No** N=3

Done at the university and academic college level.

Not at this time but this is an interesting idea.

The Libraries does not have an ongoing program for public presentations by faculty/researchers to discuss their research publications, but there have been ad hoc presentations by faculty/researchers on open access, authors rights, or their research as part of the Scholarly Communications and Management Program (SCAMP), LAUC-I Programs (librarian association programs), and as part of our development efforts.

**17. Does your library have a web page dedicated to showcasing faculty/researcher publications?** N=69

Yes	18	26%
No, but we plan to	9	13%
No	42	61%

**Comments** N=19

**Answered Yes** N=10

DigitalGeorgetown

Faculty/researcher publications are showcased through their individual Selected Works pages, which is part of ScholarWorks @ UMass Amherst. When University Relations showcases this work, they point to the faculty member's Selected Works page.

In addition to offering publications at DSpace.mit.edu, we showcase research that has appeared in mainstream news services within the libraries' blog stories when we have associated open access articles to link to. But this is not a dedicated web page—it's within the Libraries' overall blog. The MIT News for the entire campus frequently showcases faculty publications on the news blog.

Institutional Repository—Purdue ePubs—highlights faculty publications on its main web page.

ScholarsArchive (institutional repository)

The institutional repository has several pages devoted to faculty/researcher publications. The library's Communications Department coordinates the annual "Celebrating Authors" event and maintains the web page that lists the participants. A library guide created for the Science Café Community Series showcases some faculty publications.

The library has a "featured works" section on the repository page, and the university hosts a research blog. Some subject specialists also maintain "Duke authors" page(s).

Through VIVO, ScholarlyCommons (IR operated by bepress which highlights various papers), and through Selected Works (bepress selected faculty profiles).

VIVO front page feed

We currently subscribe to bepress' SelectedWorks, which allows faculty to showcase their own publications and other research products. The Libraries will assist in setting up the researcher profiles and adding publications, but we do not systematically track faculty/researcher publications.

#### **Answered No, but we plan to N=3**

The library is collecting and preparing success stories for marketing and outreach to faculty to highlight individuals and department research impact.

We are in the process of updating our IR site and investigating options for highlighting author's research.

We do highlight uploaded publications designated as "public" in our ScholarSphere repository system.

#### **Answered No N=6**

But promoted via IR among other institutional publications/outputs.

Done at the university level.

Good idea though. We do publicize faculty talks/presentations on the library homepage banner, but there is not specific place in the library website dedicated to showcasing publications as such.

However, research publications funded by the OA fund are listed on the Scholarly Communication website, and the other research publications are accessible through the digital repository website. Columbia researchers also publish in Columbia-hosted journals, and those articles are also available on the journal websites.

Other than our IR, no.

The Libraries do not provide this kind of web page showcasing publications of an individual because there are plans to implement these pages for all faculty at the university level. However, we are upgrading our institutional repository software late this summer and may have more opportunities with that software to showcase faculty work in the

repository. Also, Journals@KU (journals.ku.edu) showcases journals published with the support of the Libraries' Digital Publishing Services staff and infrastructure (DSpace and OJS).

## OTHER SUPPORT FOR FACULTY/RESEARCHER PUBLISHING

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18. Do other departments or offices at your institution provide support for faculty/researcher publishing? N=66

Yes	45	68%
No	21	32%

If yes, please list the departments or offices that provide this support. N=43

Center for Teaching Excellence

College of Arts and Sciences, Provost's Office, probably others

Division of Research and Sponsored Programs

Division of Sponsored Programs. Office of the Provost is working on a current research information service and the Libraries have been talking with them about the gathering of the citation data, publicly posting author profiles (from the provost's system), and collaborating to post allowable content in the repository.

Division of Sponsored Research works with those with external grants and this office does provide some support for publishing.

Graduate School

Health sciences has a publishing consultant. Provost's office provides some support but we are not sure what.

Home departments and/or centers, University Bookstore (showcases faculty books)

Human Resources

Humanities Center, Office of Research, Office of Sponsored Programs, University Press

Institute for Teaching and Learning Excellence, Writing Center, Legal Council, Office of Institutional Research, Office of Undergraduate Scholarship.

Institutional Research, BCRW, Harriman Institute, Journal of Philosophy, several law reviews. Support for publishing is widely distributed, well beyond these examples.

Most departments in the sciences, Technology Transfer, Sponsored Projects, Humanities Center

Office of Institutional Analysis, Office of the Vice President for Research & Economic Development (several research offices under this office), University Research Foundation

Office of Research (2 responses)

Office of Research and Creative Activities

Office of Research and Engagement, University Press

Office of Research Services (ORS), Support Programs to Advance Research Capacity (SPARC), and some services within specific academic faculties

Office of Research Services, University Bookstore, Research Offices assigned to faculties

Office of Research, Office of Sponsored Research

Office of Scholarly Publishing and Georgetown University Press

Office of the Provost, Office of Vice President of Research

Office of Vice-Provost for Research, Office of Scholarly Publishing, Social Science Research Center, Center for Survey Research, Research Technologies, various institutes and centers

Offices of Research Administration in the School of Medicine, School of Public Health, and School of Nursing; Professional Development Offices for the same schools

Research Office

Research Support, Grants office, Deans' offices, University Press

Scholarly Press, individual departments

Some academic departments and colleges provide various levels of support.

The Libraries supported faculty OA publication through a publishing fund pilot in 2013–14. The program was part of a system-wide pilot to explore funding options for supporting faculty research publication.

The Office for Faculty Development and Diversity, the Office for Faculty Development/ University Medical Center

The Office of Faculty Development offers seminars on publishing your scholarly writing, etc.

The Research Office

The university is very decentralized, so it's difficult to know what support is available through various schools.

The University Library System has a group that helps mentor faculty research and publishing.

University Advanced Computing Services and Engagement

University Press

University Press and Scholarly Publishing Services, a division of the University Libraries, provides support for faculty publishing.

University Press (under the library)

University Press, Vice President for Research, The Graduate School Strategic Interdisciplinary Research Office, Office for Research Protections, University Provost, Teaching and Learning with technology, Copyright Perspectives, Media Commons

Vice Chancellor for Research

Vice President for Research, writing center

Within the Libraries' Center for Faculty, Digital Publishing Services supports journals published by departments and faculty. The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (CLAS) provides some funding to help faculty/departments that wish to publish journals. Outside of the Libraries, there is some support on the school/department level for publishing. CLAS's

Digital Media Services assists college faculty with manuscript formatting, graphic design, etc. Also, throughout the university, departmental clerical staff assist faculty with publishing to some extent. The Office of Research assists with NIH compliance. The Office of Research also collaborates with the Libraries to guide students through the dissertation/thesis publishing process.

**Additional Comments N=2**

The institutional research office tracks faculty publications. I am not sure this qualifies as support for faculty/researcher publishing.

The Office of Sponsored Research may provide some level of such support, but it is not visible to us in the library what that might be.

**19. Does the library regularly collaborate with these other departments or offices for the provision of services supporting faculty/researcher publishing? N=57**

Yes	29	51%
No, but we plan to	7	12%
No	21	37%

**If yes or you plan to, please provide an example of intra-institutional collaboration to support publishing. N=34**

**Answered Yes N=29**

An undergraduate research journal, published under the auspices of a center, with collaboration from library staff at Barnard College and Columbia.

COAP Funding provided by Provost's Office/University Library.

Compliance with NIH policy

Have trained graduate assistants and other staff working in various research and tech transfer offices in finding information.

Joint funding of open access article publishing.

Joint workshops, consultations. With opening of Scholars' Commons in library various research and publishing support units will be providing consultation services there.

Just beginning to introduce our "Digital Commons," an institutional repository on the bepress platform. Just beginning to address data management and data curation issues.

Library and Research Office "research forums"

Make referrals to writing center for faculty having difficulty or needing support in the writing process. Refer faculty to VPR for supporting publication in hybrid OA journals.

Michigan Publishing collaborates with UM Health Sciences mainly around printing and distribution.

OA publishing support fund, referrals for various kinds of publishing assistance such as copyediting, selection of a press

Office of Scholarly Publishing and the university press

Open Access Subvention Fund

Press is part of Libraries. Press staff regularly work with Libraries faculty and staff to support publishing initiatives on campus.

Promote better coordination of library services; training to do data analysis on the cluster; refer researchers when their research needs more computational or statistical support.

Providing workshops and training hosted by the school.

Research Data Services; SU Press. An example of intra-institutional collaboration to support publishing is the joint imprint mentioned above, "Syracuse Unbound." This imprint represents a collaboration meant to leverage the Press's editorial, intellectual property, and marketing & design expertise, and the Libraries' metadata, IT, and digital information management, archiving, and storage expertise, in part as a way to address campus needs for new, specifically noncommercial, OA publishing venues.

The IR librarian works with faculty to publish open access journals in the IR.

The libraries work with the Office of Digital Learning and the Office of General Counsel on copyright, licensing, and reuse of publications within edX (MOOC) courses. The Libraries collaborate with the Institutional Research Office regarding obtaining and managing data on researcher publications and authors.

The Libraries' Digital Publishing Services supports editors of journals across campus through a publishing distribution list and regular Editors Forums, where editors can meet to talk about issues and to find solutions for common problems. Staff from the University Press of Kansas and Allen Press also participate in the list and Editors Forums. Also, staff of the Libraries' Office of Scholarly Communication & Copyright consult with faculty and departments about author's rights, research visibility, copyright issues, and open access publishing.

The library hosts scholarly journals and the bookstore provides print-on-demand services for these journals. The Libraries collaborated the Liberal Arts and Professional Studies Faculty to host Open Access 101 event.

UCI Libraries works with California Digital Library, who maintains eScholarship, to recruit and support OA journal creation and publication.

We cross-link and/or provide relevant web content.

We have offered and/or assisted with some training sessions for faculty through the Institute for Teaching and Learning Excellence. As previously mentioned, we are hoping to expand our support services for faculty/researcher publishing.

We host some of the faculty monographs that were published by the university press. In addition, we collaborate with the press by providing a space and persistent URL for monographic supplemental content (not included in the monograph) written by their other authors.

We host workshops/presentations with Office of Research staff to inform them of scholarly communication services available in the library, with the hope that when a faculty member needs help the staff person will put them in touch with us because they'll view us as support staff with expertise that can assist with compliance issues or other scholarly communication/publishing issues.

We will maintain a digital display of PowerPoint and video presentations by campus researchers. The content will be proposed by the Vice Chancellor for Research. We will package the content and support the display equipment.

We work with clinicians, provide information and instructional support to institution researchers, primarily clinicians.

Work with departments supporting OA journals, with Research Support, and News and Communications, provide consulting about publishing platforms for digital projects.

**Answered No, but we plan to N=4**

Providing better metadata to the faculty information system for publication tracking, joint support for ORCID.

We are developing a Digital Scholarship and Publishing Program that will potentially involve collaboration with other campus units, such as writing centers, the Office of Legal Affairs, and the Division of Research.

We plan to collaborate in data management planning and deposit.

We will investigate collaborative support with the Office of Research.

**Answered No N=1**

Collaborations with Media Commons to support open access, copyright information, etc.

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## **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

**20. Please enter any additional information that may assist the survey authors' understanding of your library's services or activities that support faculty/researcher publishing. N=36**

Although we don't have a faculty profile tool at this time, the library does plan on collaborating with the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research to select and support a tool (such as VIVO, Symplectic) and to determine the role ORCID will play in this.

At our library, the Research Services Librarian performs duties in Scholarly Communications (OA fund, IR) and Data Management.

At this time, the library does not have the resources to expand support for faculty/researcher publishing beyond what is provided. I expect we will gradually move more into supporting publication via data management services more than anything else.

Defining publishing much more broadly than it has been in the past.

In addition to support for depositing scholarly articles, presentations, and research data, the libraries also publish six open access journals and have developed a tool that creates audiovisual analyses that can be published and referenced as scholarly publications and also embedded in other publications, such as dissertations. Analytics created by faculty are managed and their usage is tracked just as print publications.

Information from our website: <http://lcr.ucalgary.ca/publishingservices/> The Centre for Scholarly Communication (CSC) in Libraries and Cultural Resources (LCR) at the University of Calgary recognizes the continually evolving need for alternative publishing options. Traditional publishing models such as those through a university press are still important but no longer the only vehicle for scholars to disseminate their research. The wide-spread usage of the Internet has opened up many new avenues for scholarly communication—blogs, independent journals on a variety of publishing platforms, digital monographs as well as conferences and a variety of learning materials—all of which may or may not be published in open access formats. To accommodate for such needs, the Centre is now providing publishing services. We are working toward offering support for several types of open source software. The software was developed by the Public Knowledge Project (PKP). Libraries and Cultural Resources is proud to be a gold sponsor of PKP thereby contributing to the continual improvement of their open source software: Open Journals System (OJS), Open Conference Systems (OCS), Open Monograph Press (OMP).

IR and Scholarly Communications Librarian are embodied in same position; the SCL works with an IR management team and draws support from staff in cataloging and digital production. Copyright Officer is not IR/Scholarly Communications Librarian.

Library Faculty Association Open Access mandate. In addition to Director of Scholarly Communication, the university also has a designated scholarly communications librarian as of 7/1/14.

Michigan Publishing is a dedicated department of the libraries employing 50 people engaged substantially in providing publishing services, although that number also includes staff traditionally part of University of Michigan Press, thus discipline as well as institutionally focused. More at [publishing.umich.edu](http://publishing.umich.edu)

Our Open Access Policy is in the draft stage and will be presented to the Faculty Senate and Graduate Council in fall 2014 for editing and voting. A state law was passed that each public institution must consider how best to further public access to funded research articles produced at universities: <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext.asp?Name=098-0295>. Currently, the institutional repository librarian interacts with faculty to encourage them to submit articles to the IR and supports them in the process. We want liaison librarians to inform, encourage, and assist faculty in this process. The institutional repository librarian administers the COPE fund that is in the library budget.

Researchers and their output are tracked by the Elsevier researcher profiling software (Northwestern Scholars), which is under human resources. Additionally, we hope to have our IR up and running by early 2015.

Services are currently under review and evolving. We currently host three OA journals through the IR and hope to open more in the future as the need arises. A Digital Scholarship Working Group has been meeting for several months to explore needs and potentially develop a DS Center in the Libraries with more staff and technological support than is currently offered. Right now those services are distributed.

The Faculty Council has an interest in support for faculty/researcher publishing. The library is in the process of creating web pages to assist faculty and graduate students in understanding the use and creation of copyrighted works. Information on open access and author rights will be included. The library hosts and provides guidance to several open access and electronic journals that are hosted on library servers.

The Libraries' commitment to supporting scholarly publishing takes many forms, from librarians participating directly as members of research teams for non-library grants/research projects, to the provision of services surrounding the creation and curation of research data, to services that connect researchers with new kinds of scholarly publishing. We are continually striving to find more and better ways to support our faculty and their scholarly output.

The Libraries does not have a dedicated position for scholarly communication. The tasks are distributed among a committee, as well as to all librarians who have liaison responsibilities. The Libraries also does not have a data management librarian.

The Libraries has a digital imprint and publishes open access monographs, but the publications are not limited to the institution's authors. This press is distinct from the University Press.

The Libraries recently appointed a Scholarly Communications Librarian. Part of her job responsibilities will be to lead outreach efforts for scholarly communication and the institutional repository. This position will work closely with subject specialists to identify needed programming and services to support open access, author's rights, intellectual property issues, and emerging trends related to scholarly publishing. It's likely that some of the library's services will evolve to support these issues over the next couple years.

The library hosts a robust publications partnership program, supports nearly two dozen Columbia-affiliated publications. Library staff committed to publications program include application developers, project managers, scholarly communication, and institutional repository staff, as well as library liaisons. The library is also engaged with

the Columbia University Press on the publication of an academic database, a supplement to a published monograph, and more in development. Through the Academic Commons repository, the library also supports data publication, assignment of unique identifiers, access and preservation, as well. The libraries are also engaged in a number of other non-journal digital projects with faculty/researchers that publish to the Web. Examples include the Women Film Pioneers Projects, Dangerous Citizens, Digital Dante, Educating Harlem, the Marenzio Project, and more. The library's publications program also includes support for the Web publication of conference materials, blogs, wikis, and more as described here <http://cdrs.columbia.edu/>.

The library manages a publishing platform called Open Journal Systems, which is used for a small number of faculty-led journals.

The UCI Libraries hosts a local institutional repository called UCISpace @ the Libraries: <http://ucispace.lib.uci.edu/>. This IR provides/facilitates access to research that is multimedia in nature (images, video, born digital, oral histories, etc.); requires special access (virtual reading room for restricted special collections/archives content); and innovative publishing formats. Link to the UC Irvine Libraries Publishing Fund website, with policy and guidelines (<http://www.lib.uci.edu/about/projects/scamp/uci-libraries-open-access-publishing-fund.html>). Working with CDL, the UC Open Access Policy will move from voluntary submission to an automated harvesting system beginning in fall 2014, which will identify metadata for published research articles and allow faculty or proxy designates to upload post-review articles or final publisher versions, depending on publisher archiving policies.

Through our institutional repository software, we provide services for the hosting of conference materials and open access journals from the call for papers, through the double-blind peer review (if wanted by the faculty), to the posting and dissemination of the final content (conference proceedings, poster sessions, open educational resources, journal articles, editorials, book chapters, research data, etc.) We also have librarians serving in roles such as book review editor of non-library scholarly journals, and co-presenting with faculty at non-library conferences.

Two of our clinical librarians have helped to develop curriculum within the School of Medicine and the School of Dentistry that supports research and critical thinking.

Virtually unlimited interlibrary loan, document delivery, and e-journal provisioning.

We are currently exploring some faculty requests for support with journal publishing and in the future would like to support faculty who want to publish open education resources such as open textbooks.

We are establishing an IR and are developing policies for making faculty publications accessible.

We are in the planning stages of new initiatives to support all modes of scholarly communication, including faculty/researcher publishing. We currently host two peer-reviewed journals and are planning to expand our Open Access Services to meet the demands of researchers in Education and other disciplines to provide wider dissemination of research and data.

We as a library have not unilaterally moved into funding open access publication or OA memberships because we strongly believe that the research arm of our university must step forward and partner with us for this to be effective and sustainable. The publication charges must be built into the fabric of research funding.

We do not have a formal publishing program; however, we encourage our faculty and researchers to put their publications in the IR. We also host OA journals in the IR when requested.

We have a suite of library guides to support Research Communication and e-Scholarship, <http://guides.library.upenn.edu/rces>, which includes information about Penn's IR, the ScholarlyCommons, as well as Copyright Services. Penn's VIVO instance is available from <http://vivo.upenn.edu/vivo/> and our data management plan guide is located here <http://guides.library.upenn.edu/dmp>.

We moved to implementing Digital Commons this spring along with the new hire of our scholarly communications librarian in April 2014 so our IR and faculty deposit program has not yet been launched, and is scheduled for release this fall. The Libraries is seen as a partner, providing consultation services on citation sources, to our Office of Faculty Affairs as the campus implements VIVO and ORCID IDs. Although the campus has passed a resolution in support of OA, a faculty-supported policy is under consideration. The Libraries passed its own OA policy with a nonexclusive license term.

We offer author publication contract review, a service related to author rights that did not seem to fit in above. We also assist with questions about publications such as suspected plagiarism, dealing with errors, etc.

We offer PKPs Open Journal Systems software, although we are having to really cut back. We cannot offer the level of back-end customization that would be required by most faculty (the "out of the box" implementation is the minimum we can support). To offer those services would require the library to see a significant increase of investment in the IT staff and services.

We plan to launch an OA publishing program this year that will include electronic journals and other types of digital publications and offer a menu of consulting services related to publishing, such as training on author identity management, marketing, metadata, digital preservation, eISSNs and DOIs, project management, and general advice on platforms, tools, and technologies.

We're in the process of bringing on board an institutional repository. Until this is in place, we've had to answer no to a number of your questions.

With 12 academic colleges on campus, faculty/researcher publishing needs vary widely. The library is currently positioned to support basic institutional repository services and is developing data management services. Specific publishing/review/editing needs might be met outside the library through college and department offices. We have recently upgraded to new repository software with better search engine optimization and reporting capabilities. After content migration has been completed, we will launch a new (though not the first) promotion campaign for repository services.

With the opening of the Scholars' Commons the library will be expanding its services in support of faculty/scholar research. Additional information and partners can be found here: <http://libraries.iub.edu/scholars-commons>.

**21. Please briefly describe the role you see research libraries playing in supporting faculty/researcher publishing, now and/or in the future. N=40**

All the usual suspects: data management, effective repositories, promoting affordable/OA publishing options, information literacy efforts, educating scholars on how completely broken and unsustainable the current scholarly publishing system is, that we can no longer fully support the information required for the research activities of our scholars. Providing guidance on predatory OA publishers, providing cost data on subscription journals to our patrons, copyright, author rights. This is becoming one of our primary roles.

As digital publishing and open access publishing become more prevalent and public access mandates become more likely, librarians need to be more savvy about the various modes of publishing, the submission and peer review processes (and the changes those are undergoing), as well as the various methods of funding these new publication models. Libraries not only serve as a source for information and guidance but may also serve as a publishing house (although library as publisher is a wholly separate topic from what is being covered here).

Assistance with data publishing; assistance with journal impact factors; assistance with promotion and tenure data gathering

At our institution, the role will largely be to provide information and guidance.

Continuing to move from a collection-centric to engagement-centric role, finding the “natural” places where libraries interface with the research workflow, developing new places where libraries can add value to the research workflow, and more aggressively capturing the outputs of the research workflow.

Hosting/co-curating conferences, lectures, exhibitions with faculty and guest lecturers.

I don't see this as a growing area, especially since locally we've had faculty pushback against attempts to be more integrated into the process.

In addition to support roles and services described in this survey, the university has a library publishing service that supports journal and conference proceedings publishing. This unit is also open to supporting other publishing such as multi-media and OER.

In addition to supporting faculty publishing, we will be more involved in collaborative production of scholarly works as co-investigators on grants and co-authors of books and articles.

In addition to the above, librarians are providing advice about the use of Creative Commons licenses for author created works. I can see adding copy-editing and proofing expertise to our list of library publishing services as requests are increasing for this type of support. Faculty are also looking for more interactive tools to use in their publishing efforts and our digital media lab can provide some of these services.

Increasing role in future, particularly in facilitating understanding of and participation in new forms of publishing.

Librarians will increasingly consult on best ways to create, describe, and disseminate a wide variety of digital scholarly projects.

Libraries will play a larger role in educating faculty/researchers about author rights and copyright issues related to scholarly publishing, as well as providing increased exposure to open access options and resources. Libraries will partner with campus offices to create greater exposure to campus scholarship in various ways and venues, including local journal publishing and digital humanities/scholarship outcomes.

Libraries will work with faculty to develop new modes of publication as well as continuing to support traditional publication modes, such as e-books and e-journals.

Looking to the current and near term role: There is a strong and growing need for support with author rights issues and complying with expanding funder public access requirements. Assisting with data related to publications is another growth area. Implementing institutional open access policies will also continue to be a main emphasis. Supporting and possibly managing identifiers for authors, papers, and data sets will be a growing need that research libraries are likely to focus on. Developing/buying and implementing/managing researcher profile systems and related systems that track publications and other scholarly outputs and their relationships to grants are likely to continue to grow as a need and role. Collecting and storing research outputs for our own campuses is likely to remain a main focus—with associated work on repository infrastructure and access to digital collections of our researchers' works, particularly open access collections of our authors' articles. Providing education about fair use and reuse, and open licensing systems will remain critical, as will advocating federally and with publishers for copyright policies that support our authors. Negotiating license agreements that take the burden off our authors to make individual changes to their author contracts is likely to remain relevant even as more systemic changes to the scholarly communication landscape occur. Supporting new needs for data/text mining are likely to continue to grow. Of course continuing to provide access to needed journals and other material to support the research process will remain essential. It also seems likely that libraries will more frequently offer publishing platforms, particularly open access publishing platforms, and host journals, as well as provide some editing

and/or marketing support. Down the road a little further, research libraries are likely to be involved in more collaborative repository development and management, as well as deposit services of many kinds.

More direct publishing services, especially for grey literature and other types of scholarly communication vehicle not well supported. More collaboration with university presses. Copyright advisory services and contract negotiation assistance in a more formalized and larger scale way.

Possibly help manage author ORCIDs, orientation on new funder requirements, data set publication.

Realistically, the scope and breadth of each subject specialist liaison's portfolio of responsibilities does not allow for in-depth support of individual faculty/researcher publishing, and we don't see that reality changing any time soon. Academic librarians will continue to consult with faculty about research tools and details regarding publications within their discipline/s, but it's unlikely that they will be able to provide a level of support that is more time-intensive or financially demanding (e.g., proof-reading or editing draft manuscripts, negotiating author rights, or even funding publication in open access journals).

Research libraries are key partners in supporting faculty/researcher publishing. They have been instrumental in helping guide researchers through the changing scholarly publishing climate. Among the participants in scholarly publishing, libraries are best suited to capturing new and traditional forms of scholarly output, aiding in its production, and managing access to it.

Research libraries are well positioned to provide traditional and non-traditional support for faculty/researcher publishing.

Research libraries can and should support scholarly publishing in many ways: providing funding for open access publishing; providing infrastructure and services to support journal publication; open access, author rights, and copyright education; supporting the creation of open educational resources; and participating actively in national and international organizations and initiatives with influence in these areas. Libraries will also continue to be the principle consumer of academic publishing, providing access to scholarly output from around the world.

Research libraries continue to function as a vital source of information and support for scholarly publishing. Research libraries are well-positioned to advise scholars on strategies and author's rights issues for traditional publications and to actively partner with researchers on new forms of scholarship, new models for open and public access, and new ways to evaluate and preserve scholarly communications.

Research libraries have a critical role to play in the future of faculty/researcher publishing in the digital age. New mandates for the open access to research and data provide an opportunity for library professionals to lead initiatives that manage, describe, and preserve information—all core functions of the academic library. Academic libraries in the future will be more embedded in the research enterprise, providing embedded expertise in information management, metadata services, data curation, scholarly editing and publishing services, and more robust rights management consultation to faculty researchers and emerging scholars. New modes of scholarly communication, including born digital projects, will extend the libraries' expertise in digital asset management and preservation. The disciplinary expertise of librarians will make us the logical partner for campus-wide initiatives in data science, digital media, and open access.

Research libraries must provide alternative publishing venues. Our institutional repository supports journal publication and we are expecting to expand our support in this area.

Research libraries should be the go to place on campus for scholars to obtain information and support on publishing activities. New publishing options and collaboration with academic presses help solidify this role.

Research libraries will continue to play a critical role in supporting faculty/researcher publishing through collection development, literature review assistance, and in fostering discussions about author rights and open access. In the future, we hope to see more librarians involved as co-researchers and co-authors with campus faculty/researchers.

Research libraries will expand their role with data management in particular. Only the larger institutions will be able to grow or maintain other services that relate directly to the research or writing processes.

Research libraries will offer data management services throughout the research life cycle, and facilitate data publications, as well as article publications. Academic librarians, especially subject specialists, will become more embedded in the research process, not only in health sciences (where embedded librarianship is already common), but in other disciplines. In Canada, public funding agencies are considering to mandate data management, and research libraries will be able to play a significant role in helping researchers comply with such a mandate.

Stronger support for local open access publishing on our institutional repository. Stronger support for local research data management training and data curation.

Teach authors about their rights, copyright in general, publishing options, and establishing a professional identify (ORCID); archiving content and making content publicly accessible that is not already available in a trusted repository; working with provost/office of research to promote scholarship of institutions.

The IR is a good way to freely distribute the research globally. With more funding, we could help units on campus to develop more open access scholarly journals.

The library's input and activities in support of faculty/researcher publishing should be increasing, especially in the area of education, promotion, and monitoring of campus activity regarding the institutional repository, copyright management, data creation and maintenance, and perhaps even the creation and/or use of open access textbooks.

The library's role in this area will be intentionally expanding with the opening of the Scholars' Commons. We will bring an array of services scattered around campus into a vibrant, technology rich environment to support in-depth scholarship and community building.

The UCI Libraries will continue to support faculty publishing by providing alternate platforms for hosting their research output for previously published articles, new publications hosted on eScholarship, and support for data/video/images on UC and subject data repositories. The direction and support for funding faculty publishing, as well as the total cost of serial publications, is also being addressed during subscription negotiations. The liaison librarians are crucial for helping their faculty understand the options for OA support within the UC and also how their research impact can be enhanced by deposit into eScholarship.

There's no question there is a role for the research library (and even college libraries) in supporting faculty/researcher publishing. The technology now offers the opportunity to do on our own what was once controlled by commercial publishers. This may require more diplomacy at institutions where there is a university press that must support itself financially, but there may be ways to achieve some hybrid system that can support both publications with commercial appeal along with scholarly manuscripts that might not otherwise be published and would likely have much more reach if they were open rather than fee based. It's just a question perhaps of whether we will do this individually as institutions or as part of consortia, such as the Library Publishing Coalition. Librarians at research universities could definitely have a future role as faculty publication advisers.

We perceive libraries to be essential players in the present and future changes to the scholarly publishing landscape, in collaboration with researchers, scholarly societies, university presses, and others throughout the research ecosystem.

We provide an important link into the world of research by assisting in determining "gaps"—areas of research that need attention. We are the link to background information from which new research can be developed.

We see service opportunities to assist researchers through the grant compliance requirements for publication and data deposit in particular.

We want to be seen as partners and problem solvers. More fully integrate into the research life cycle at the university. Work as collaborators, and facilitators of collaborations, given the central place we have on campus. Work as technologists who can connect researchers with new tools and hardware to support their research goals.

Your questions have brought forth some good ideas we should consider for the future.

## RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

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University at Albany, SUNY  
Boston University  
Brigham Young University  
University of British Columbia  
Brown University  
University at Buffalo, SUNY  
University of Calgary  
University of California, Irvine  
University of Colorado at Boulder  
Colorado State University  
Columbia University  
University of Connecticut  
Cornell University  
Duke University  
University of Florida  
Florida State University  
Georgetown University  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
University of Guelph  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
University of Illinois at Chicago  
Indiana University Bloomington  
University of Iowa  
Iowa State University  
Johns Hopkins University  
University of Kansas  
Kent State University  
University of Kentucky  
Louisiana State University  
University of Louisville (2 responses)  
McMaster University  
University of Manitoba  
University of Maryland  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
University of Miami  
University of Michigan  
University of Missouri  
North Carolina State University  
Northwestern University  
Ohio University  
University of Oklahoma  
Oklahoma State University  
University of Oregon  
University of Ottawa  
University of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania State University  
Purdue University  
Rice University  
University of Rochester  
Rutgers University  
Smithsonian Institution  
University of South Carolina  
University of Southern California  
Southern Illinois University Carbondale  
Syracuse University  
Temple University  
University of Tennessee  
University of Texas at Austin  
Texas Tech University  
Vanderbilt University  
University of Virginia  
Virginia Tech  
Washington State University  
Washington University in St. Louis  
University of Waterloo  
University of Wisconsin–Madison  
Yale University  
York University  
Yale University  
York University