

Survey Results

Executive Summary

Introduction

Many Association of Research Libraries (ARL) members have robust and long-standing publishing activities, often in collaboration with or running parallel to the press of the larger institutional entity. As reported in the Association of American University Presses (AAUP) [2015–2016 annual report](#), 30 AAUP member presses are in libraries. Eighty-one institutions are both ARL and AAUP members, and at 21 of those institutions, the press reports to the library. Other libraries—including Amherst College Press and the University of Cincinnati Press—launched new presses within libraries. Most of the 123 ARL member libraries are engaged in publishing or publishing support activities such as hosting digital publications, administering open access publishing systems, creating open educational resources, providing editorial services, or participating on scholarly advisory boards.

To address the critical concerns and opportunities available for libraries, presses, and publishing, in 2016, AAUP, ARL, and the Coalition for Networked Information (CNI) hosted the first *Publishers Reporting to Libraries Summit* to share knowledge and develop best practices for library-press partnerships. In 2015, the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) published *Getting the Word Out: Academic Libraries as Scholarly Publishers*. Also in 2015, the National Endowment for the Humanities and Andrew W. Mellon Foundation announced the inaugural grants for the Humanities Open Book Program grants for bringing out of print university press books back to life digitally. The Library Publishing Coalition (LPC) started several years prior, and successfully holds an annual meeting to assess the variety and types of activities underway in library publishing. Further, LPC conducts an annual survey that addresses an expanding array of publishing activities and the organizational structure for publishing in libraries. The Coalition offers an inclusive definition of library publishing that aids in framing discussions on libraries and publishing:

“The LPC defines library publishing as the set of activities led by college and university libraries to support the creation, dissemination, and curation of scholarly, creative, and/or educational works. Generally, library publishing requires a production process, presents original work not previously made available, and applies a level of certification to the content published, whether through peer review or extension of the institutional brand. Based on core library values, and building on the traditional skills of librarians, it is distinguished from other publishing fields by a preference for Open Access dissemination as well as a willingness to embrace informal and experimental forms of scholarly communication and to challenge the status quo.”¹

The findings from this survey complement the ongoing work of LPC, ARL, and AAUP on libraries and publishing to inform on the expansive breadth of practice taking place at the intersection of research libraries, presses, and publishing. By investigating ARL institutional landscapes and practices as they

relate to presses and publishing, this study complements and extends prior SPEC Kits that focused on digital scholarship, digital humanities, open educational resources, and digital collections and services by exploring aspects of publishing activities in the specific context of press collaborations, integrations, and partnerships. The survey results are based on responses from 63 of the 123 ARL member libraries (51%) between July 5 and August 8, 2017, and document activities in libraries, presses, and publishing and their relation to digital scholarship and workforce development.

Institutional and Library Presses

The survey began with questions about the existence of institutional and library presses. Of the 63 responding libraries, 44 (70%) reported that the parent institution has a press. When asked if the library had created a press of its own that is either separate from an institutional press or where no institutional press exists, nine (14%) reported they created a separate library press and two (3%) reported they created a library press and that there was no institutional press. Three respondents (5%) reported that the library plans to develop one that will be separate from the institutional press and another three will develop one where no institutional press exists.

A further analysis of the data indicates seven categories of responses. All of the responding libraries are engaged in some kind of publishing activity as defined by this survey. At 31 of these institutions there is an institutional press, but no library press. Nine have both an institutional and a library press. Three have an institutional press and plan to also create a library press. Two have a library press but no institutional press. Another three have no institutional press, but plan to create a library press. One has an integrated single division with a library and institution press. And 14 respondents have no press of any kind.

Press and Library Relationship

Respondents who reported that a press exists or is being developed were then asked to answer questions about the press and library relationship. (Respondents at institutions where a press does not exist and was not being developed, skipped to the next section on publishing activities to report on their library's activities.) Fourteen respondents (34%) stated that the institutional press reports through the libraries.² Their comments describe the complexity of these relationships. In one example the press director reports to the dean of libraries but their budgets are separate. At another institution the press reports to the university librarian who has a deputy provost role. In a different example, there is not a direct reporting relationship, but librarians serve on the press advisory board.

The majority of respondents (28, or 68%) affirmed that the libraries and presses are collaborating. Examples include collaborations for specific needs as they emerge, as well as for ongoing programmatic requirements or opportunities: publishing books, journal hosting, speaker events, service on editorial boards, archiving and preservation, digitization of the press backlist, publishing companion websites for digital or enhanced versions of print publications, and other activities. Many respondents noted programmatic collaborative activities that draw the press and libraries into closer ongoing contact, as with librarians serving on press advisory boards, the press co-sponsoring the library journals, the library funding several open access books per year that are published by the press, and the library and press co-funding an editorial position. One respondent stated that the collaboration was not robust and described a situation where the press would decline a project that would not be profitable and would refer it to the libraries because the library imprint would be able to consider publishing a work created by a faculty member that had intellectual merit but whose commercial prospects would not financially support the publication.

The motivations for having the institutional press report to the library, for creating a library press, and for library and press collaboration are varied and the 32 respondents reported multiple reasons for each.

For the 12 respondents whose presses report to the library, the most common motivation for that arrangement is economic need or the opportunity for fiscal efficiencies, followed by leveraging expertise and because they have more abundant capacity/resources in the library. One respondent commented that this reporting relationship raised the profile of the press on campus.

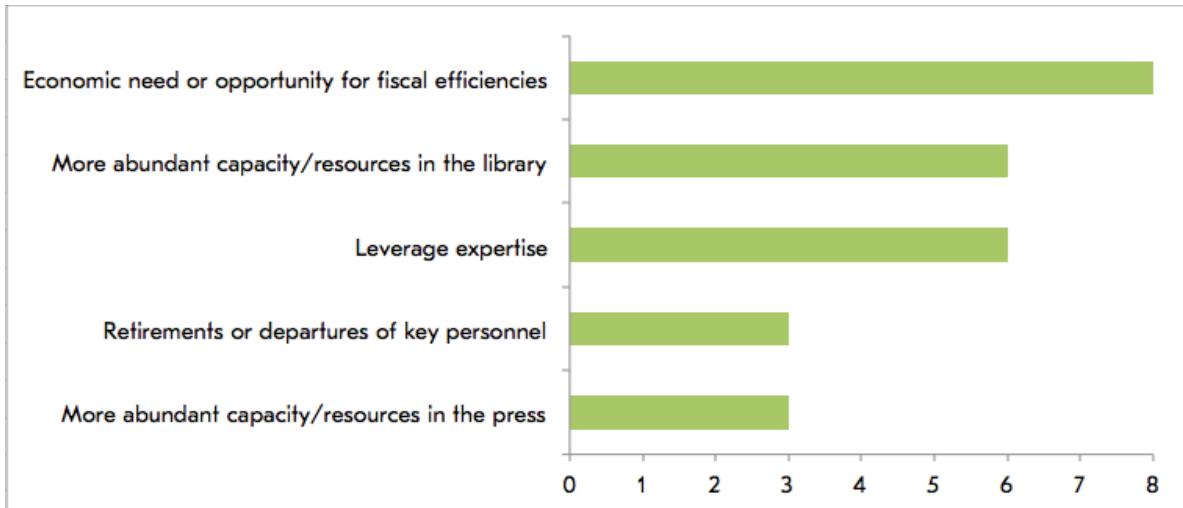


Figure 1: Top Five Reasons to Have the Press Report to the Library

For the 15 respondents that have either created or plan to create a library press, by far the most common reason was to enhance library engagement with/contribution to the institution. For many in this group, their institution and/or library also needed more publishing services. Additional motivations include mission-aligned work for exploring new opportunities in the digital age (especially when supported by grants), demonstrating the market for scholarly, peer-reviewed, open access monographs, and empowering the library to engage with and effect changes in scholarly publishing.

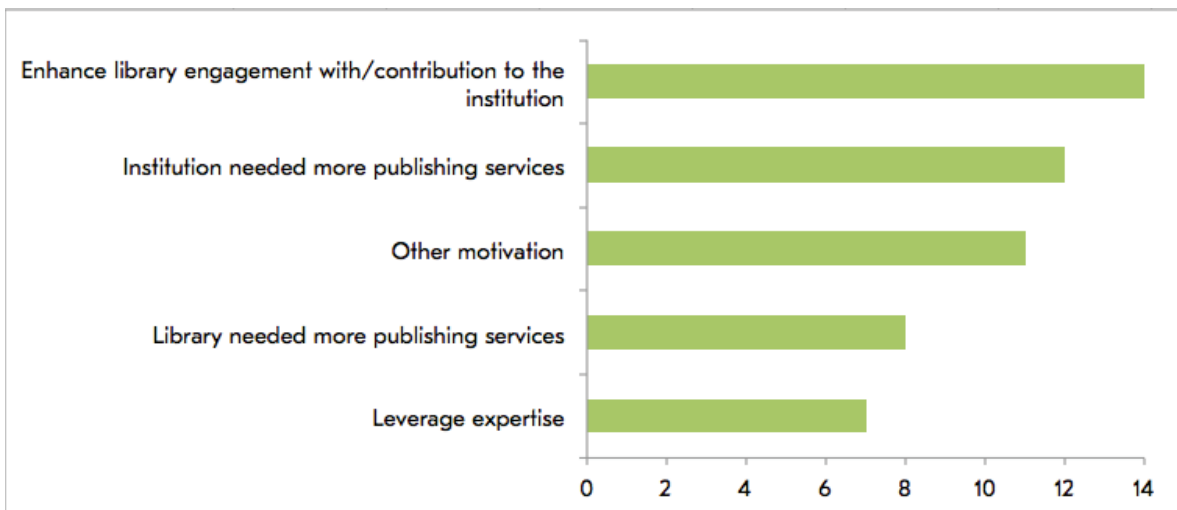


Figure 2: Top Five Reasons for Creating a Library Press

Twenty-two respondents identified why the library and press collaborate. Most frequently they want to leverage expertise. They also want to avoid duplicating effort. Economic need/fiscal efficiencies and enhancing the library's contribution to the institution are also motivators for press/library collaboration. One respondent noted that the institutional press publishes works that have both scholarly

importance and value as well as being financially viable, whereas the library publishes works that are of scholarly import but that may not be financially viable.

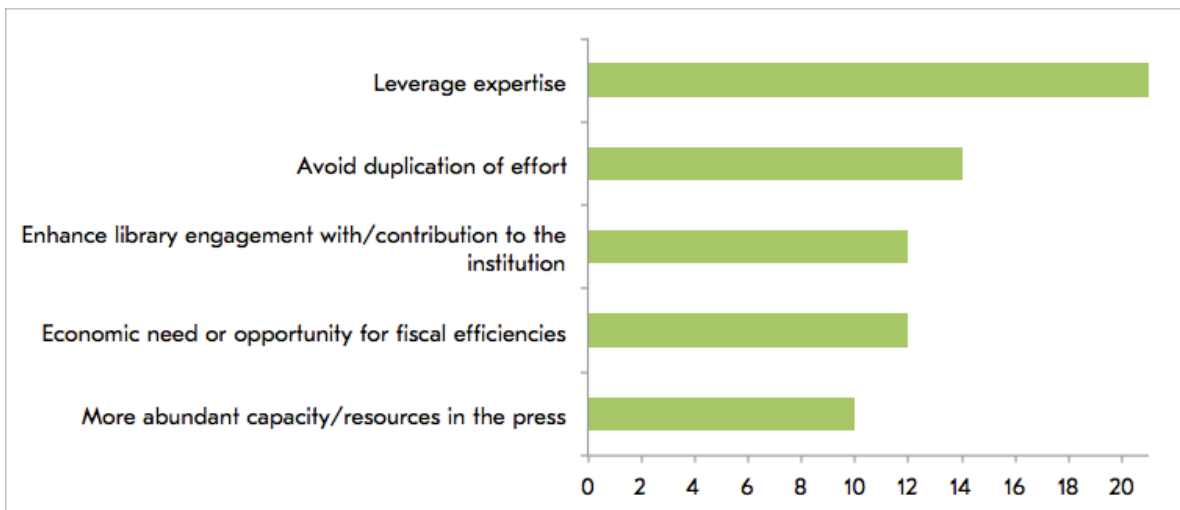


Figure 3: Top Five Reasons for Library and Press Collaboration

Publishing Activities

The survey presented seven categories of publishing activities—project development, editorial, design, image and permissions clearance, material production, printing and binding management, and distribution and marketing—and asked whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides any of them.

Project Development

This category includes project planning and management, peer review, developmental editing, editorial/advisory board activities, and grant preparation. Thirty-eight of the 52 respondents to this question have an institutional press. Nine of these have both an institutional and a library press. Overall, these presses are highly engaged in all project development activities, particularly peer review, though only half of the institutional presses and one library press do grant preparation. The majority of libraries at these institutions also provide project planning services and a significant number do grants and serve on editorial boards. Six respondents have no press, but most of those libraries manage projects and serve on advisory boards.

Editorial

Editorial activities include ISBN/ISSN assignment, indexing, typesetting, copyediting, proofreading, and copyright registration. As with project development, both institutional and library presses, unsurprisingly, are highly engaged in all these activities. Only about half of the libraries are active in editorial work. They are most likely to assist with ISBN/ISSN assignment and indexing.

Design, Permissions, Material Production, Printing Management

All but seven of the institutional presses and about half of the library presses provide design services, such as cover art and layout. In all but one case, the same institutional presses that do design work also do printing and binding management. Only four of the library presses and seven libraries are engaged in these activities, and most of them overlap with the institutional press. Only 12 libraries report that they do design work, and ten of them overlap with a press that does this, too. About half of the institutional presses and a third of the libraries provide support for image and permissions clearance activities, but

only three library presses do. Only 15 of the respondents (nine libraries and seven institutional presses) report that they produce materials such as 3D artifacts or artists books.

Distribution and Marketing

This question covered 16 types of distribution and marketing activities that range from market analysis, advertising, and sales to processing metadata, posting publications online, and digital preservation. The responses show a much more traditional division of labor between institutional presses and libraries and much less overlap except in a few activities.

Institutional presses appear to be much more active in areas associated with commercial activities that increase the visibility of their products—marketing, advertising, and sales—and that reflect their history in the print environment.

Library and library press activities reflect their focus on the online and open access environment—creating metadata, submitting files to the institutional repository, assigning permanent URLs, adding records to the library catalog, etc. Generally, libraries and library presses are more active than institutional presses in areas of digital preservation and public accessibility, as well.

All three units are active in areas associated with impact, like activities targeting the integration of publications with research and teaching, public engagement, and outreach activities. These distinctions and commonalities raise important questions for consideration on how to best align these types of activities and how to ensure these are supported as appropriate with the ongoing changes to press and library organizations.

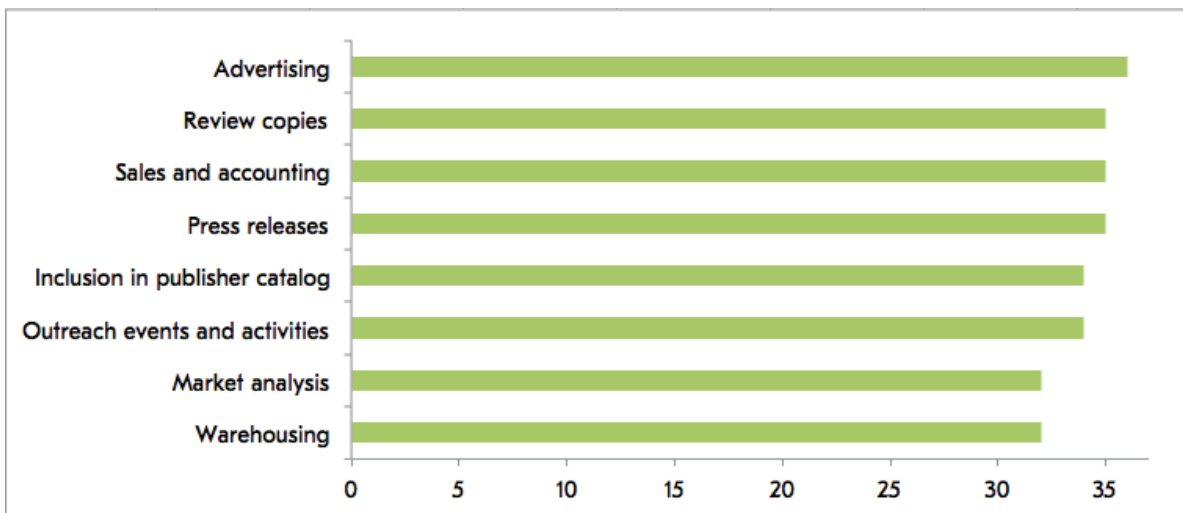


Figure 4: Top Eight Institutional Press Distribution/Marketing Activities

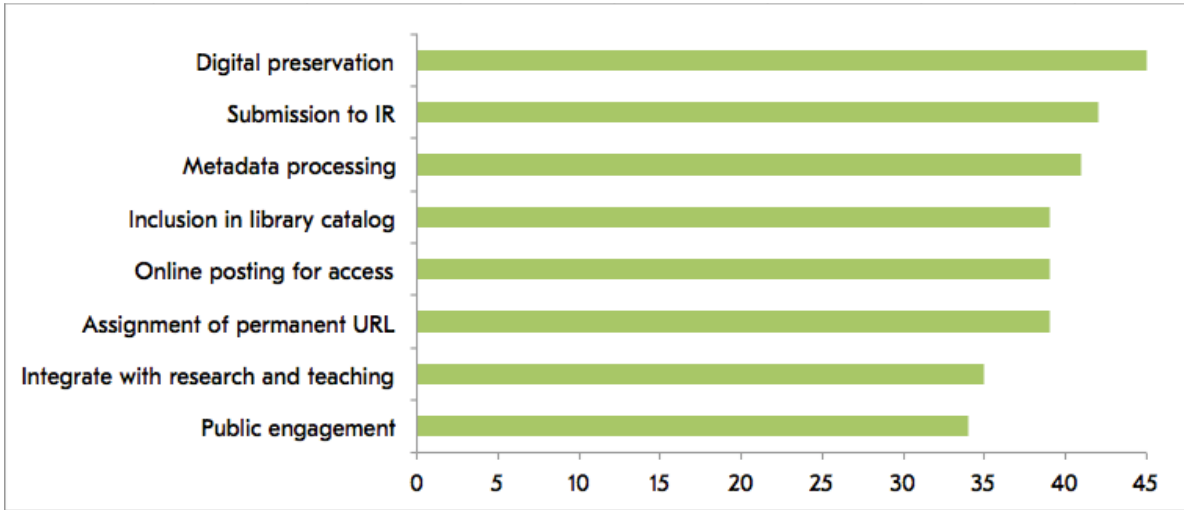


Figure 5: Top Eight Library Distribution/Marketing Activities

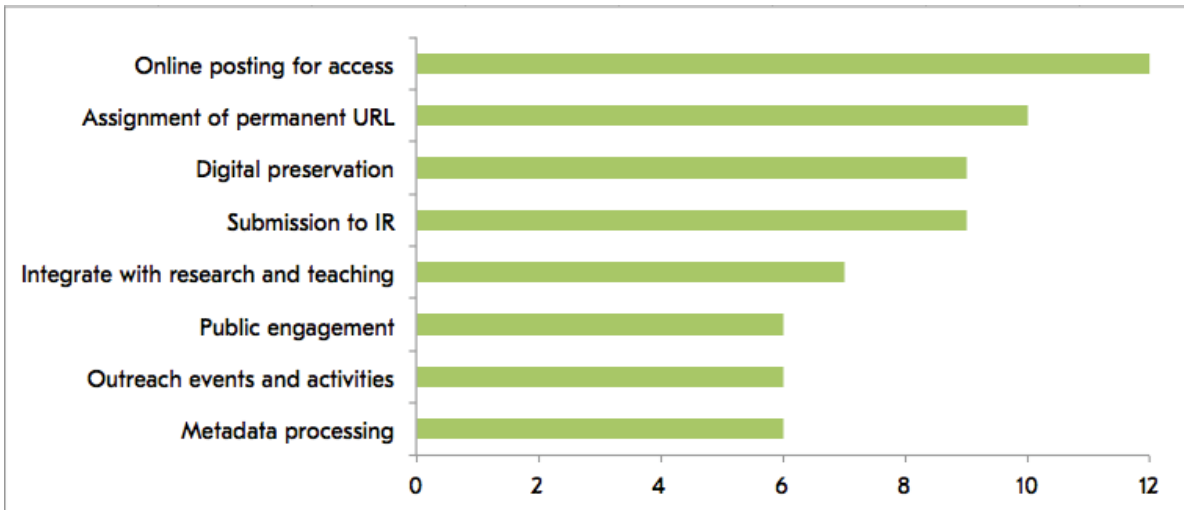


Figure 6: Top Eight Library Press Distribution/Marketing Activities

Types of Publications Produced

Responses to the question on which of 14 publication types are produced clearly show that libraries are creating a broad spectrum of materials. The 58 respondents' most frequently selected choices were electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs), online exhibitions, open access journals, datasets, and online portals. These libraries are less likely to produce subscription journals and either print or enhanced monographs. Other categories that libraries are producing include digital scholarship websites and visualizations, larger-scale digital projects/databases, faculty digital editions for projects, 3D scans, grey literature, promotional materials, reports, whitepapers, posters, conference proceedings, working papers, and learning material, among others.

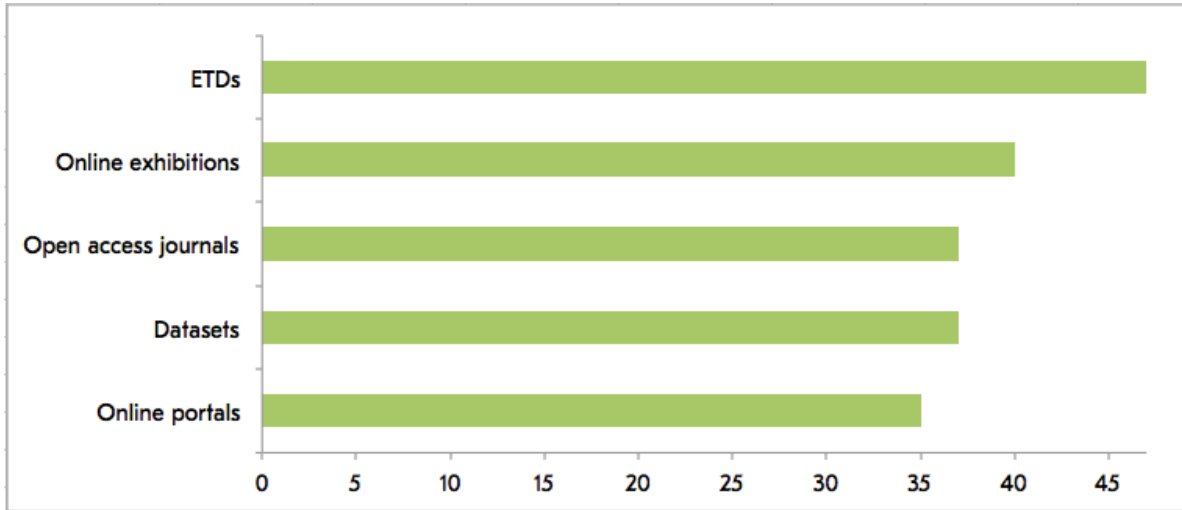


Figure 7: Top Five Library Publication Types

At about half of the 13 responding libraries that also have a library press, there is overlap in what the library and press produce. At the others the roles are more distinct. In both cases, the library press is most likely to produce open access and/or subscription journals, digital books, and open educational resources.

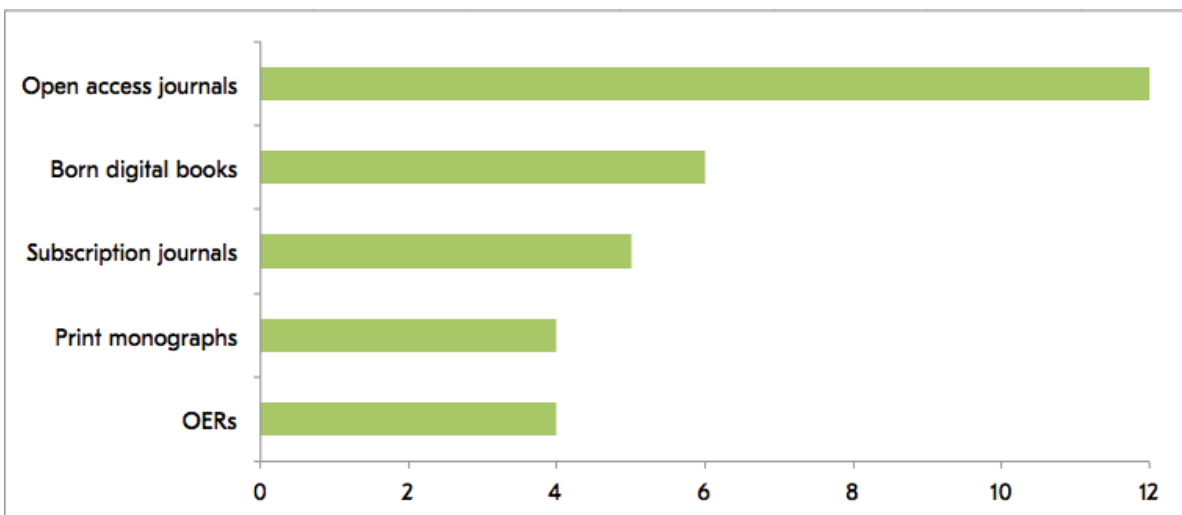


Figure 8: Top Five Library Press Publication Types

Although this survey question focused just on library and library press activities, six respondents chose to include information about their institutional press. At four of those institutions the press reports to the library; at the other two it does not. In most of these cases the institutional press and library play distinct roles, with the press focusing on print and digital books and journals. In two cases, the library and press collaborate on producing multimedia material, open access journals, ETDs, datasets, exhibits, and online portals.

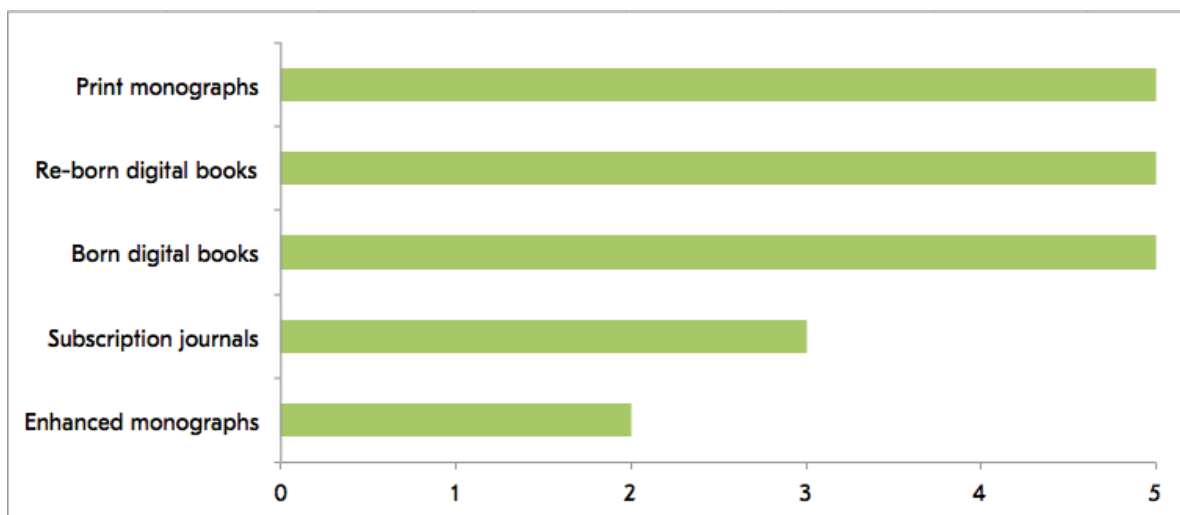


Figure 9: Top Five Institutional Press Publication Types

Publishing Systems

The survey next asked which systems or platforms are used to deliver these publications. Responses reflect enormous variety, with dozens of tools in use for each of the different publication types. As found in the annual Library Publishing Coalition surveys, Open Journal Systems (OJS) is one of the few common platforms in wide use. The responses demonstrate that libraries are leveraging and integrating digital library and institutional repository systems for publishing. They are also adopting digital scholarship specific tools, such as Scalar and Omeka, and implementing common web tools, such as WordPress.

Staffing

The staffing section of the survey included questions to grapple with the relative newness of library publishing at its current scale, to address changing staffing models, and to gather insight into opportunities for diversifying and expanding the workforce. Several types of employees are currently engaged in publishing activities. For library publishing, staffing is most often provided by librarians (47 respondents, or 94%), followed by about an equal number of support staff (28, or 56%) and other professionals (25, or 50%). Nine respondents also have other staff, typically graduate students. The 13 responses about library press staff show an almost equal number of librarians, support staff, and other professionals (10, 9, and 9 respectively). One also has student workers. Staff in the five institutional presses is similar to the library presses: three each have librarians, support staff, and other professionals, and one has student workers.

When asked if a graduate degree in library/information science was required for any professional staff engaged in publishing activities, the majority responded that it was not (35, or 67%). Where the degree is required (17, or 33%), respondents' comments indicate the graduate degree was a requirement for classification in a librarian position.

Libraries have addressed changing responsibilities for staff in a variety of ways. While 16 respondents (27%) report they have neither created new positions or redefined existing positions, 14 have created new positions, 14 have reconfigured existing positions, and 11 have done both to provide publishing services. Three others plan to reconfigure positions and two plan to both create and redefine positions. Explaining their reasons, respondents noted the desire to organize scholarly communications, to provide a connector between press and library publishing along with digital scholarship, and to address needs with publishing services growing from substantive institutional repository operations and needing new positions to support demand.

Another question on which staff are involved in publishing activities asked about who heads library publishing activities. The 51 positions described are diverse in terms of their title, department, the position to which they report, and appointment type (librarian, other professional, support staff, or other). This can be expected for a new and rapidly emerging area. Overall however, the positions share commonalities. Many titles include the terms scholarly communications, digital scholarship, initiatives, publishing, or repository. Many of these positions report to an associate dean or AUL, and typically are a librarian or other professional.

Survey participants were also asked if the libraries had realized or identified opportunities for enhanced workforce and/or workplace diversity and/or inclusivity (e.g., backgrounds, experiences, races, ethnicities, gender identities, sexual orientation, and perspectives) when creating or reconfiguring positions to provide publishing services. The majority of respondents had not (27, or 68%). Of those responding affirmatively (13, or 33%), their comments noted involvement in the AAUP discussions on diversity/inclusion for hiring practices, joint search committees with representatives from the press and libraries to support an expanded framing for the necessary skills and experience, and a diversity internship program with graduate students placed in the department. The prevalence of graduate students could present an opportunity for recruiting new professionals into libraries and library publishing.

Respondents commented that it was difficult to accurately answer the questions on how many staff are engaged in publishing since staff are distributed across multiple units, there is limited dedicated staffing, project-driven assignments are often temporary in nature, and staff for those are pulled from existing units and areas to contribute efforts.

Sources of Funding for Publishing Activities

The survey also investigated whether there was a separate budget or distinct funding source for publishing activities and the sources of funds to cover expenses. Four of the institutional presses have a separate budget. In addition to those funds, they cover publishing expenses with grants, sales, and, in three cases, library funds. Half of the library presses have a separate budget and/or some distinct funds. All but one report that at least some expenses are covered by the greater library budget. They also rely on cost recovery, sales, and grants to cover expenses. The majority of library publishing activities (50, or 91%) are covered by the general operating budget. A number of libraries also use endowment funds and grants for publishing expenses.

Many respondents had the same difficulty reporting how much is spent each year on publishing as they did counting the number of publishing-related staff. The main reason is because of the large number of people involved and so many with only partial time allocations. Responses varied widely on annual expenditures on publishing activities. Not surprisingly, salaries and benefits are the largest expense. Estimates ranged from \$6,000 to one million with a median of \$100,000. Contract services are the next largest expense (\$1.5K to \$150K+, median of \$38,000), followed by materials (zero to \$50K, median of \$8,000), and equipment (zero to \$55K, median of \$4,800).

The majority of respondents expect funding to remain the same over the next three years. However, several reported an expected increase in library and library press budgets. Those libraries expect to reallocate existing funds to add new or repurposed positions. Other potential sources of revenue include cost recovery, gifts and development funding, operating budget allocations to cover increases in hosting costs, grants, and realignment of collections and materials budgets.

External Contractors and Partners

The survey asked what types of external vendors the library contracts with to provide publishing services. Vendors are most frequently used for digital storage, electronic distribution of e-publications, printing, and metadata distribution. Other services include print on demand, binding, sales and marketing, storage, and peer review by scholarly societies. A number of respondents also use vendors for repository/platform hosting, digital archiving, contract digitization of materials, copyediting, typesetting, audiobook production, MOOC production, digital object identifiers (DOIs), digital preservation, web development for digital publishing, XML and other conversions, and alternative metrics.

When asked if the libraries partnered with any external entities or groups to provide publishing services, the majority responded that they did not (38, or 72%). Examples from those who do include working with collectives of scholars within and outside the institution for specific projects, the Public Knowledge Project on technical development, numerous external publishing partners (e.g., societies, professional associations, and teams of independent researchers), library consortia for provision of hosting services and open textbook initiatives, and the university press for print and print-on-demand distribution and sales.

Author Outreach and Assessment

The majority of institutional and library presses publish materials from authors both inside and outside of the institution. One of the institutional presses and two of the library presses focus on internal authors. One library press focuses on external authors. Half of the libraries that do not have a press support both internal and external authors. The others only support authors from inside the institution.

Survey respondents reported numerous activities and outreach methods to enlist and engage authors in publishing activities. These include leveraging the role of liaison librarians, direct messaging and promotion of new stories, workshops and presentations, outreach targeted to journal editors, outreach targeted to the institutional repository, annual fairs and integration in events such as new faculty orientation, outreach building from open access activities, outreach focused on specific departments, word of mouth building from existing activities, calls for proposals, focused activities based on data from institutional faculty performance systems, booths at a scholarly society meeting, conference presentations, and social media.

Closely aligned with author outreach to develop and expand publishing activities is assessment. The survey asked if libraries had conducted assessment of publishing activities. The majority reported that they had not (32, or 57%). For the 24 libraries that have assessed their activities, the most common reasons were to improve existing services (88%), evaluate whether to add new services (75%), and enhance stakeholder support (46%). Respondents also provided information on changes to the library's publishing activities that resulted from the assessment activity. These include deciding to create a university press, developing a new access platform, expanding the scope of services, hiring new personnel, changing staffing roles and structures, increasing print-on-demand offerings, emphasizing more strongly the need for digital scholarship support, streamlining production, and changing planned publication levels.

Lessons Learned and Additional Comments

Lessons learned and additional comments were also solicited from respondents. Many lessons were elicited from new publishing initiatives, including the need for:

- sufficient staffing,
- proper scoping to implement a service program rather than boutique one-off support,
- service tiers for structuring support and guiding conversations,
- service framework alignment with the library mission and integration into the strategic plan activities,
- structural and organizational documentation support processes (e.g., MOUs, formal service agreements, policies, best practices, standard publishing contracts with clear deadlines),
- clear communication on what services are and are not offered, and
- participation in the professional community's organizations (e.g., Library Publishing Coalition).

Other findings on lessons learned were specific to publishing. The most common single recommendation was to work closely with the institutional press, where one exists, whenever possible, even if it seems like the library publishing and press activities are discrete. Multiple respondents noted the value of having advisory or steering committees to guide and support publishing. Several respondents stated that publishing requires a great deal of time to implement as a program, and more time than would generally be expected for library programs. One respondent noted the importance of separate branding for works that are heavily peer-reviewed versus those that are produced with less editorial investment. Similarly, one respondent recommended implementing a call for proposals process with an evaluative component to support selection and decision-making for new publications, which would then have the attendant supports based on the editorial level. In addition to lessons learned, respondents provided additional comments and several noted the importance of journal hosting for publishing. Others noted that the growth in open educational resources (OERs) may drive development for formalizing library publishing activities.

Considerations and Recommendations

As an initial snapshot of ARL member involvement with library publishing and presses, the results of this inquiry document the current level of complexity. While an increasing number of institutional presses now report to libraries, this relationship often remains administrative rather than representing integrated operations. Survey responses indicate that presses report to libraries primarily for financial reasons and following the retirement or departure of key personnel. Further, the survey results show that the majority of work in library publishing thus far has focused on providing journal hosting and repository platforms. There is less work to date on the acquisitions (also what presses term curatorial) and editorial aspects that are core to institutional presses. In this regard, the survey suggests that curatorial and editorial work is an area for potential future growth for library publishing, and one that will require or at least benefit from close collaboration and learning from university presses.

Respondents' comments suggest that one way to accomplish this synergy is to establish and operate advisory boards for library presses and publishing and, where applicable, to have librarians serve on university press advisory boards that include stakeholders to review editorial practices and operational designs. Since many respondents noted the differences in cultures and practices around finances, libraries with institutional presses would be well-served through shared advisory boards and other mechanisms to establish common terminology, share cultural practices, and share business

practices so that library publishing can best support immediate financial concerns and overall work in support of the library and institutional missions. This advice is further supported by respondents who noted the blurred lines between press and library publishing operations, where both existed, and the different mission opportunities, for example where libraries publish works with intellectual merit even without a market for commercializing the work.

The survey responses also illuminated the many types of publications being produced in library publishing, and the vast array of systems in use. One best practice that emerges from the comments is to use existing digital library and repository systems whenever possible, and then to supplement these with appropriate additional systems for specific services, for example, Open Journal Systems (OJS) to complement existing repository and preservation systems, Scalar and Omeka for digital scholarship, and WordPress for web publishing, which is now a core system in this regard.

The survey data suggests that staffing is at a point of rapid evolution where most institutions have limited dedicated staff, who are complemented by support and expertise drawn from other staff members. As noted in the lessons learned responses, libraries expect to increase dedicated staffing to better align publishing services and supports. Importantly, the majority of libraries are responding to the new roles and competencies for publishing by expanding the job qualification standards beyond the MLS alone.

In most cases, libraries are developing publishing services under the umbrella of scholarly communications. Many respondents noted that the reason for library publishing and press activities include supporting strategic goals and mission in regards to moving forward open access initiatives and changing models for scholarly communications. Press activities are closely aligned with repository, digital, and/or open access initiatives and services, which are areas that have the potential for funding increases to support greater mission alignment for scholarly communications overall.

With library publishing and press activities and programs rapidly developing, including collaboration with partners and utilization of externally vended services, the survey responses indicate the need for additional activities in regards to program formalization, outreach to authors, and assessment. Specific activities of note for outreach include marketing at scholarly society meetings and assessment closely aligned with author outreach to develop and expand publishing activities.

The landscape for libraries, presses, and publishing remains at a stage of high complexity and rapid evolution. With the majority of ARL members already engaged in publishing or publishing support activities, and many having robust and long-standing publishing activities, next phases of growth will be informed and enhanced through collaboration with institutional presses, scholarly advisory boards, other libraries, and related communities. The survey findings also suggest a need for greater engagement with the community of practice, through collaboration with ARL and with groups like the Library Publishing Coalition and Association of American University Presses.

Endnotes

- 1 “Home,” *Library Publishing Coalition*, <https://librarypublishing.org/>.
- 2 In 2014, 20 AAUP presses reported to their institutional libraries (see: Charlotte Roh, “Library-Press Collaborations: A Study Taken on Behalf of the University of Arizona,” *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication* 2, no. 4, <https://jlscc-pub.org/articles/abstract/10.7710/2162-3309.1102/>). The 2015–2016 AAUP annual report found that, of the 81 institutions that were both ARL and AAUP members, at 21 of those institutions, the press reports to the library.

Survey Questions and Responses

The SPEC Survey on Libraries, Presses, and Publishing was designed by **Laurie N. Taylor**, Digital Scholarship Librarian, **Brian W. Keith**, Associate Dean for Administration and Faculty Affairs, and **Chelsea Dinsmore**, Director of Digital Production Services, at the George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida, and **Meredith Morris-Babb**, Director and CEO of the University Press of Florida. These results are based on responses from 63 of the 123 ARL member libraries (51%) by the deadline of August 8, 2017. The survey's introductory text and questions are reproduced below, followed by the response data and selected comments from the respondents.

Most of the 123 ARL member libraries are engaged in publishing or publishing support activities such as hosting digital publications, administering open access publishing systems, creating open educational resources, providing editorial services, or participating on scholarly advisory boards. Eighty-one institutions are both ARL and Association of American University Presses (AAUP) members, and at 21 of those institutions, the press reports to the library. In addition, several research libraries have launched new presses within the library. With similarly aligned missions and roles, libraries and presses frequently collaborate to foster the creation, promotion, accessing, and preservation of research and creative works in support of teaching, research, outreach, and public scholarship. The nature of library and press collaborations and working relationships is in transition.

The purpose of this study is threefold: 1) to discover which activities are associated with library publishing; 2) to discover the level of library/publishing/press integration and collaboration with or creation of formal publishing/press operations; and, 3) to discover the organizational structuring of these activities and programs. This study will gather information on the breadth of practice taking place at the intersection of research libraries, presses, and publishing, and on the blurring of boundaries as libraries engage in publishing and press activities in new ways. In order to capture the most information possible during such rapid change, this survey contains questions that may not be applicable to all ARL institutions. Please answer as many of the questions as apply to your current situation.

INSTITUTIONAL AND/OR LIBRARY PRESS

1. Does your library's parent institution have a press? N=63

Yes	44	70%
Not yet, but the institution plans to develop one	0	—
No	19	30%

Comments N=11

Answered Yes N=7

Syracuse University Press: A part of the overall library system, but not a library press.

The university system operates the press.

UC Press functions as a separate unit of the Office of the President, University of California. It does not report to any of the UC campus libraries.

UNC System Press

University of Virginia Press

We are unique and likely will corrupt your data, as we are an integrated single division (library and institution press).

We support open access publishing within the IU Libraries with publishing initiatives and infrastructure, and have a joint Office of Scholarly Publishing Group that is jointly managed by the IU Press and the IU Libraries.

Answered No N=4

Faculty can publish with the University Press of Colorado, a non-profit publisher supported by several institutions of higher learning within the state, including Colorado State University and the University of Colorado.

The Library of Congress Publishing Office co-publishes with commercial publishers. Publications include books, maps, calendars, etc.

The university bookstore offers a print on demand service that fulfills particular publishing needs.

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has a press, but not UIC.

2. Has the library created a press of its own that is either separate from an institutional press or where no institutional press exists? N=63

Yes, and it is separate from the institutional press	9	14%
Yes, and there is no institutional press	2	3%
Not yet, but the library plans to develop one that will be separate from the institutional press	3	5%
Not yet, but the library plans to develop one where no institutional press exists	3	5%
No	45	71%

If you answered “Not yet, but the library plans to” above, when do you expect that to happen? N=6

Answered Separate from institutional press N=3

Journal publishing program currently launching—not a separate press, but publishing services.

The reality is that the library has some publishing workflows in collaboration with the university press, but it is also thinking of further developments, and if we move forward, what those might look like...

Within 12 months, to publish OA journals

Answered No institutional press exists N=3

FY17-18

Sometime in the next year or so

We plan to use our digital repository and to begin doing so this year.

Additional comments N=2

The IU Libraries supports a range of publishing services but does not have a separate press of its own. We do jointly manage the Office of Scholarly Publishing with the IU Press.

YES and none of the above applies to Purdue. We are unique and likely will corrupt your data, as we are an integrated single division (library and institution press).

If a press exists or is being developed, please answer the questions about the press and library relationship on the next screen.

If not, please continue to the questions about Publishing Activities.

PRESS AND LIBRARY RELATIONSHIP

3. Does the institutional press report to the library? N=41

Yes	14	34%
Not yet, but it will	0	—
No	27	66%

Comments N=9

Answered Yes N=5

Physically separate, as well as in terms of budget.

Sort of. The press reports to me (university librarian), but in my role as the deputy provost for collections and scholarly communication.

The institution sold its print press years ago.

The press director reports to the dean of libraries, but the press budget is distinct from the Libraries'.

We are unique and likely will corrupt your data, as we are an integrated single division (library and institution press).

Answered No N=4

For the past decade, a librarian has been appointed to the University of Illinois Press faculty advisory board.

The dean of libraries has a place on the press' board and the press is located within the main library.

The University of Toronto Press is separately incorporated from the university as a not for profit corporation since 1992, is managed by an executive team of eight and a board of directors who are appointed by the governing council of the University of Toronto on recommendation of the president of the university.

The University Press of Florida (UPF) serves all of the state university system institutions. In addition, UPF has recently launched the University of Florida Press (UFP), which is for UF alone. The UF Libraries and UFP have launched a joint imprint, the LibraryPress@UF.

4. Do the institutional press and the library collaborate on publishing activities? N=41

Yes	28	68%
Not yet, but they will	3	7%
No	10	24%

If you answered “Not yet, but they will” above, when do you expect that to happen? N=3

In January 2018, the library and the university press will jointly publish a new edition of W.E.B. DuBois “Souls of Black Folk.”

Within 12 months

Within the next year, we hope to establish an arrangement to work with the press and its vendors to contract publishing services for print on demand, physical distribution, and sales of print copies. Also within the next two years, we anticipate collaborating on a publication. The University of Illinois Press is one of three partnering university presses on our Mellon Foundation-funded initiative “Publishing Without Walls” (PWW). One of our key PWW project outcomes is to establish a collaboration with a university press for at least one title that will be produced as a digital multimodal work by the library and a print book by the press. Currently, our leading candidate is a title under consideration with University of Illinois Press, so we anticipate that this collaboration around publishing activities will occur in the near future. In the PWW collaboration for a publication, the Press and library press maintain separate review processes. If an author wants to produce a digital publication with PWW and also do a traditional monograph with the Press, they must submit their manuscript and go under review with both the library press and institutional press. We also began collaborating with the Press on outreach activities and workshops during this past year.

Comments N=19

Answered Yes N=16

Collaboration is situational. Our rare books library works with the press on a journal of manuscript studies. We helped the press by digitizing copies of its publications that they didn’t own copies of, so they could be a part of a De Gruyter ebook platform.

Direct examples of collaboration include the LibraryPress@UF, the Libraries hosting the Press Open Access textbooks in Orange Grove Texts Plus, and collaboration on the Mellon/NEH-funded Open Books grant.

For now, press supports journal publishing program. If that is staffed independently, press may reduce its participation.

Grant proposals for open books

I serve on the press editorial board. We coordinate visiting speakers and book launches. The press also partners with the library on archiving its titles.

Institutional press’ director sits on the library press’ advisory board. Institutional press co-sponsors the library press’ journals. As part of a collaborative project, the library has digitized 762 titles from the institutional press’ backlist and made them available as open access PDFs.

It is not a robust collaboration. If someone approaches the press with a project that they aren't interested in, that is, won't sell enough copies to be profitable, the press will refer the person to us. Under our imprint, we will consider publishing a work created by our university faculty that will be of intellectual benefit but is unlikely to be of interest to any commercial publisher. We have also negotiated digital hosting and distribution rights to Turfgrass-related monographs, but we host and distribute them as datasets, not as a unified whole.

Syracuse Unbound imprint: public journal. Other general projects in development: rights and permissions.

The Center for Digital Research in the Humanities coordinates with the press.

The library and press have done a few books together; the dean of libraries serves on the NUP editorial board; and we have collaborated on discussions related to digital platforms and related issues. Upcoming (6 months to a year) projects include: companion websites for new publications, the library repository will host media and data content for press books, and adding reformatted out-of-print titles to the institutional repository.

The library hosts ancillary materials for university press publications on the institutional repository.

The library provides funding for four new monographs per year to be published as open access. The university librarian sits on the management board of the press, while the AUL Collections sits on the editorial board and is series editor for a new series called Perspectives on Open Access. There is collaboration to ensure deposit of press titles in our institutional repository.

We are co-funding a editorial position that will focus on publishing opportunities from within the library's collections. We are helping the press digitize its backlist so that they can be added to the JSTOR book collection.

We are one and the same = we collaborate on all publishing activities.

We are preparing for different processes of publishing: TTU Press, low cost educational resources with press imprint and open access publishing solely through the library. Right now we all communicate and offer separate services, but we are planning the press imprint workflow.

We have a longstanding, collaborative relationship with our press.

Answered No N=2

Not formally, though we do communicate about major initiatives.

We have a collection in our IR with GU Press books, and we collaborate with the GU press staff on projects, but we do not really collaborate on the "publishing activities."

Other N=1

The institutional press is the library's digital press. Currently, our digital repository uploads historical publications and collaborates with academic departments to put up publications not published through the digital repository. There is only one journal published through the digital press at this time.

5. Please indicate what the primary motivations were for having the institutional press report to the library, for creating a library press, and/or for library and press collaboration at your institution. Check all that apply. N=32

Motivation	Press report to library	Creating a library press	Collaboration	N
Leverage expertise	6	7	21	26
Enhance library engagement with/contribution to the institution	2	14	12	24
Economic need or opportunity for fiscal efficiencies	8	3	12	17
The institution needed more publishing services	1	12	5	17
The library needed more publishing services (e.g., to promote and/or develop collections)	2	8	7	15
Avoid duplication of effort	1	—	14	14
More abundant capacity/resources in the library	6	4	8	13
More abundant capacity/resources in the press	3	1	10	12
Retirements or departures of key personnel	3	—	2	5
Other motivation	1	11	4	15
Total Respondents	12	15	22	32

If you selected “Other motivation” for having the institutional press report to the library above, please briefly describe it. N=1

Instituted by Libraries rather than provost. Enables the press to gain greater presence with campus faculty. Raised profile of press on campus.

If you selected “Other motivation” for creating a library press above, please briefly describe it. N=11

Address unsustainable costs of scholarly journals. Provide ability for university to meet its mission of disseminating scholarship, which it does with monographs, but not with research articles.

Help transform the scholarly communications landscape. Help increase information sharing on a global scale. Rescue at-risk journals without the infrastructure to publish open access or electronically.

Library already had a platform to support this activity. Library, based on requests/comments from editors/departments/organizations, saw need to support publishing on campus since university no longer has a press.

Our institution needed more publishing services is accurate. What the library has is an imprint and some minimal services associated with it. Calling what we do a “library press” may be too aggressive.

“Parallel Press” was created partly as an avenue for digital publishing and free access to online content before the institutional press began doing any digital publishing and well before library publishing became as common as it is today.

Supporting open access publishing was important to the library so that was the primary reason for making an online journal publishing platform be available. We publish several online journals—about seven. For two of these journals, we convert the content to PMC compliant XML for inclusion of the journal in PubMedCentral.

The institution needed different publishing services, such as working with student publications, bibliographies, and interactive/digital media publication opportunities.

To demonstrate there is a market for scholarly, peer-reviewed open access monographs, and that the library can effect positive changes in scholarly publishing.

We believed in supporting publications that desired to operate within an open access framework. We also wanted to make sure that we could assist our faculty in providing affordable content options to their students.

We had a faculty member in our School of Education who wanted to create two open access journals. These were new journals not really viable from a university press perspective, but something the library was able to step in and support. This is a good model. The press publishes financially viable publications; the library publishes works that may not be financially viable, yet still of scholarly importance and value.

We received a 4-year grant award from Mellon Foundation to explore the development of library-based publishing. This has supported our initial work and provided seed funding for key publishing staff.

If you selected “Other motivation” for library and press collaboration above, please briefly describe it. N=4

New opportunities in the digital age for digital scholarship and/as public scholarship. New opportunities for planning, testing, and developing publication/distribution with new manufacturing techniques for POD, 3D printing, etc.

Promote open access to a portion of the institutional press’s publications.

Redundancies (excess costs) were cropping up, in the Libraries press, and more abundant capacity/expertise existed in the institutional press.

University saw an opportunity for administrative efficiencies.

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

Below are seven categories of publishing activities. For each set of activities, please identify which are provided at your institution and whether they are provided by the library, the institutional press, or the library press.

6. Please indicate whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides any of the following project development activities. Check all that apply. N=52

Activity	Library	Institutional press	Library press	N
Project planning and management	29	30	8	42
Peer review	4	36	7	42
Facilitation of editorial board activities	6	34	6	39
Service on scholarly advisory and editorial boards	17	27	4	35
Developmental editing	5	29	1	30
Grant preparation (writing and review)	19	19	1	28
Total Respondents	40	38	10	52

7. Please indicate whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides any of the following editorial activities. Check all that apply. N=53

Activity	Library	Institutional press	Library press	N
ISBN/ISSN assignment	21	34	8	48
Typesetting	8	35	6	42
Indexing	15	31	5	42
Copyediting	4	36	6	41
Proofreading	5	35	4	38
Copyright registration	7	33	3	37
Total Respondents	28	37	10	53

8. Please indicate whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides design activities, such as cover art and layout. Check all that apply. N=42

Institutional press	37	88%
Library	12	29%
Library press	7	17%

9. Please indicate whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides image and permissions clearance activities. Check all that apply. N=37

Institutional press	29	78%
Library	22	59%
Library press	3	8%

10. Please indicate whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides material production activities, such as creating 3D artifacts or artists' books. Check all that apply. N=15

Library	9	60%
Institutional press	7	47%
Library press	0	—

11. Please indicate whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides printing and binding management activities, such as liaising with service providers and contract management. Check all that apply. N=39

Institutional press	36	92%
Library	7	18%
Library press	4	10%

12. Please indicate whether the library, the institutional press, or the library press provides any of the following distribution and marketing activities. Check all that apply. N=56

Activity	Library	Institutional press	Library press	N
Submission to institutional repository	42	12	9	51
Assignment of permanent URL	39	18	10	50
Online presentation/posting for access	39	21	12	50

Activity	Library	Institutional press	Library press	N
Metadata processing	41	29	6	49
Digital preservation	45	12	9	48
Inclusion in library catalog	39	11	6	44
Outreach events and activities	30	34	6	44
Press releases	19	35	2	43
Activities targeting public scholarship, broader impacts, public engagement	34	29	6	42
Activities targeting integration with research and teaching	35	23	7	40
Sales and accounting	5	35	2	37
Advertising: direct mail, print marketing, paid online marketing	4	36	0	37
Review copies	2	35	0	35
Inclusion in publisher catalog	1	34	2	35
Warehousing	2	32	2	34
Market analysis; expert liaison for publication market	1	32	1	33
Total Respondents	53	39	13	56

TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED

13. Please indicate the types of publications produced by the library, the institutional press, or the library press. Check all that apply. N=58

Publication type	Library	Institutional press	Library press	N
Electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs)	47	1	3	47
Open access journals	37	2	12	46
Online exhibitions	40	2	1	40
Datasets	37	2	3	37
Online portals and databases	35	2	2	35
Open educational resources (OERs)	23	2	4	28
Born digital books	17	5	6	26
Re-born digital books	20	5	4	26
A/V and multimedia (e.g., documentary films, podcasts)	20	1	4	20
Exhibition catalogs	18	1	1	18
Subscription journals	8	3	5	15
Print monographs	5	5	4	14
Artifacts (e.g., 3D printed objects, artists' books)	10	—	1	10
Enhanced monographs	4	2	3	9
Other type of publication	13	—	3	14
Total Respondents	57	6	13	58

If you selected “Other type of publication” produced by the library above, please briefly describe it. N=13

Advancement, development, and promotional magazines and materials

Broader, larger-scale digital projects/databases

Cultural heritage 3D scans and paleo 3D scans.

Department working papers, conference proceedings, digitized football film footage, presentations/posters, undergraduate theses

Faculty “digital editions,” or digital representations of faculty projects and research

Interactive Ojibwe Dictionary

Learning objects

Library annual reports

News stories, press releases, collaborative curated digital objects, i.e., Plateau Peoples’ Web Portal

The commercial co-publishers with the library perform the activities listed on the previous screen.

The Digital Scholarship Center reports to the library and specializes in digital visualization of research and scholarship. As such, databases, datasets, and collateral will be produced and developed to enhance publications and support projects.

The library produces digital scholarship websites.

White papers and reports

If you selected “Other type of publication” produced by the library press above, please briefly describe it. N=3

Bibliographies

Dynamic scholarly serial publications that are multimedia based.

In-process work includes digital scholarship websites, along with other in-process work for enhanced monographs, online exhibitions, and portals and databases.

Additional comments N=1

Just to clarify, the library offers the platform for the activities I checked (OA journals and ETDs) but the library staff doesn’t create/edit/manage any of these content types. The editors (OA journals) and the grad school (ETDs) manage their own content.

14. Please briefly describe which systems or platforms the library and/or the library press uses to deliver publications. N=56

Artifacts (e.g., 3D printed objects, artists’ books) N=7

3D files and scans; in the UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

3D printer (3 responses)

Arion Press

MakerBot, Fortus

Samvera/Fedora/3DViewer

A/V and multimedia (e.g., documentary films, podcasts) N=17

Adobe Audition

Avalon

bepress Digital Commons (2 responses)

CONTENTdm, YouTube

DLXS, Fulcrum

DSpace, CONTENTdm, Open Collections

Final Cut Pro

Kaltura

Library website

LibSyn (mp3) for podcasts; Institutional repository for films

LUNA

Samvera, Drupal, WordPress

SoundBeat (iTunes, WordPress)

Streaming server and in-house-built web site

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

Variety of tools

Open access journals N=45

bepress Digital Commons (12 responses)

bepress; OJS; WordPress

CU Scholar - institutional repository (Digital Commons)

Digital Commons repository platform (Scholar Works)

DLXS, Fulcrum

DSpace (3 responses)

Institutional repository (bepress' Digital Commons)

Open Journal Systems (OJS) (19 responses)

OJS (though we will be moving to a new platform in FY17-18)

OJS and UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

OJS, DSpace

Open Journal Systems, DSpace

The library facilitates one OJS journal, not as a routine service. The GWS Librarian's Office makes their issues available using a combination of the IR platform (currently DSpace migrating to Fedora) and the library website infrastructure which uses WordPress

Subscription journals N=14

bepress Digital Commons (2 responses)

Open Journal Systems (OJS) (10 responses)

Project Muse, JSTOR (i.e., third-parties, not hosted at Purdue)

The GWS subscription journals are distributed in print, freely online as described above, and in HTML via ProQuest Gender Watch.

Born digital books N=27

Adobe CS, Fedora Commons with Islandora, Quadra Star with Drupal

bepress Digital Commons (5 responses)

Combination of the IR platform (currently DSpace migrating to Fedora) and the library website infrastructure, which uses WordPress.

Delivered as Adobe PDF and/or epub via Digital Commons; TEI via XTF

DLXS, Fulcrum

Drupal and platforms we've built

DSpace (4 responses)

DSpace & Drupal

DSpace, Open Collections

DSpace, Pressbooks

EOS

Microsoft Word; Adobe InDesign; eBook; MOBI

Open Monograph Press

Pressbooks, Scholar Works

Pressbooks

Scalar, Omeka, Pressbooks, Open Monograph Press

TBD (2 responses)

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

Web, JSTOR, Project Muse, OpenEdition

Re-born digital books N=25

Adobe

Adobe CS, Fedora Commons with Islandora, Quadra Star with Drupal

bepress Digital Commons (3 responses)

Combination of the IR platform (currently DSpace migrating to Fedora) and the library website infrastructure, which uses WordPress

CONTENTdm

CONTENTdm, Open Collections

De Gruyter ebook site

Delivered as Adobe PDF and/or epub; via Digital Commons or Islandora

DLXS, Fulcrum, JSTOR, HathiTrust, Project Muse, EBSCO, ProQuest, OverDrive

Drupal and platforms we've built

DSpace (2 responses)

DSpace & Drupal

DSpace, OJS

DSpace, Pressbooks

HathiTrust

HathiTrust, Internet Archive, DSpace, Medusa

Internet Archive and DSpace

Islandora/Fedora

Pressbooks

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

Web, JSTOR, Project Muse, OpenEdition

WordPress

Print monographs N=8

Espresso Book Machine

LSI, Edwards Brothers, CreateSpace, Thomson Shore

Lulu.com

Microsoft Word; Adobe InDesign

Print on demand vendors

TBD

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software; collaborating with UF Press using Lightning/CoreSource

Web

Enhanced monographs N=7

Combination of the IR platform (currently DSpace migrating to Fedora) and the library website infrastructure, which uses WordPress

Fulcrum

Lulu.com; CDRH.unl.edu; LUNA

Radium with in-house-built web site

Samvera

Standalone website

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software; collaborating with UF Press using Lightning/CoreSource

Electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) N=47

bepress Digital Commons (9 responses)

bepress, Onbase, Summon

CONTENTdm

CU Scholar - institutional repository (Digital Commons)
Deep Blue (DSpace)
Digital Commons (bepress) & Hyrax (Samvera)
Digital Commons repository platform (Scholar Works)
Digital Commons; transitioning to Islandora
DSpace (17 responses)
DSpace repository
DSpace, Open Collections
EPrints
Fedora Commons with Islandora, Quadra Star with Drupal
Institutional repository (IR) = Digital Commons
Institutional repository (Hydra/Fedora)
IR (DSpace repository)
Locally developed platform
ProQuest
Samvera
Scholar
UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software
Vireo (2 responses)

Open educational resources (OERs) N=26

Apple author tools, OTN author tools
bepress Digital Commons (3 responses)
Canvas commons, DSpace
Course management system, DSpace
CU Scholar - institutional repository (Digital Commons)
DLXS
DSpace (5 responses)
DSpace, CONTENTdm, Open Collections, Pressbooks (via BC Campus)
DSpace, Pressbooks, WordPress
DSpace, WordPress
In development, also our IR
Institutional repository (bepress Digital Commons)
IR (DSpace repository)
Pressbooks
Pressbooks, Scholar Works
Scalar

SkyPack, Amazon, Pressbooks (in talks)

TBD

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

WordPress

Datasets N=37

bepress Digital Commons (3 responses)

Custom software

Dataverse (2 responses)

Dataverse @ Scholars Portal

Dataverse, Open Collections

Deep Blue (Fedora)

Digital Commons repository platform (Scholar Works)

DSpace (10 responses)

DSpace; transitioning to Islandora

DSpace/Scholarly Data Archive (HPSS)

EPrints

Fedora

Fedora Commons with Islandora, Quadra Star with Drupal

<http://www.colectica.com/>

Hyrax (Samvera)

In development

Institutional instance of Dataverse

Institutional repository (bepress Digital Commons)

IR

Library server

Medusa, DSpace

Purdue University Research Repository (PURR)

Rosetta

Samvera

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

Exhibition catalogs N=11

Adobe CS & Espresso Book Machine

Adobe products

Digital Commons; Lulu.com

Islandora

LSI, Edwards Brothers

Omeka, Getty OSCI

Print catalog sent off to commercial printer, PDF available in institutional repository

Print, website

Published co-pubs or distributed by Yale University Press

Ubiquity

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software; printed locally; plans to print in collaboration with UF Press

Online exhibitions N=36

CampusPress (WordPress)

Combination of the IR platform (currently DSpace migrating to Fedora) and the library website infrastructure, which uses WordPress

CONTENTdm

Digital Commons

Drupal (2 responses)

Drupal website

Fedora / Omeka

Islandora

Islandora/Fedora

Library website (2 responses)

Omeka (5 responses)

Omeka and WordPress

Omeka, DLXS

Omeka, Drupal

Omeka, Islandora (2 responses)

Omeka, Scalar

Omeka, WordPress

Omeka, WordPress, platforms we've built

Omeka; Drupal

Omeka; LUNA

Scholar Works, Special Collections & Archives online exhibits

Scholar, Hydra

Spotlight - in development

Standard HTML web pages

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software; Some through Adobe Muse; HTML/CSS with PDF guides; selected student projects in Omeka

WordPress

WordPress??

WordPress, Omeka, Scalar, etc.

XTF

Online portals and databases N=26

Alma library management system

Combination of the IR platform (currently DSpace migrating to Fedora) and the library website infrastructure, which uses WordPress

CONTENTdm

CONTENTdm Mukurtu

Custom software

Digital Commons

DLXS

Drupal (3 responses)

Drupal and other platforms

Drupal, Media Collections Online (Avalon/Fedora), Image Collections Online (Fedora), Archives Online (Archon),

Drupal, other vendors

DSpace repository

Fedora / Omeka

Fedora Commons with Islandora, Quadra Star with Drupal

Innovative Interfaces Catalog; Google; LUNA

LAMP stack applications (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP) primarily using the content management systems WordPress and Omeka using a mixture of commercial, open source, and custom plugins/themes for both. We do have custom PHP+MySQL applications we've built. For the frontend of these "portals" we use jQuery, D3, and custom javascript along with other js libraries as-needed.

LibGuides, ArchivesSpace

Locally developed

Open Collections

Purdue University Research Repository (PURR)

UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software; ARL PD Bank; citation databases in various formats

WordPress

XML

XTF

Other type of publication N=10

bepress Digital Commons

Drupal w/Biblio module

DSpace, HTML

DSpace, WordPress

Multiple systems (e.g., WordPress)

Print and e-formats in PDF

Scalar; UF Digital Collections; utilizing SobekCM Open Source Software

Scalar/Omeka

WordPress

WordPress, Omeka

STAFFING FOR PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

15. Please enter the title of the position that heads your library publishing activities, the name of the unit/department that hosts this position, and which position the publishing head reports to. Also enter the appointment type for this position (librarian, other professional, support staff, or describe the other staff category). N=51

Position title	Department	Reports to	Appointment type
Assoc. Dean for Special Collections & Director of the Cushing Memorial Library & Archives	Cushing Memorial Library & Archives	Dean of the Libraries	Librarian
Associate Dean for Research, Collections, & Scholarly Communication	Library Administration	Dean of Libraries	Librarian
Associate University Librarian for Digital Programs and Services	Digital Initiatives	University Librarian	Librarian
Associate University Librarian for Scholarly Publishing and Research	Scholarly Publishing and Research division	Vice Provost for Libraries and Museums/University Librarian	Librarian (Administrative)
Associate University Librarian, Publishing	Publishing	Dean of Libraries	Librarian
Coordinator for Digital Collection Services	Digital Collection Services	Assistant Dean for Digital Library & ePublishing Services	Faculty librarian
Copyright Librarian and Administrator: Scholarship@Western	Office of the Vice-Provost and Chief Librarian	Associate Chief Librarian - Research	Associate Librarian
Digital Initiatives Librarian	Bibliographic Services	Head, Bibliographic Services	Librarian
Digital Initiatives Coordinator	Digital Initiatives	Assistant Dean, Digital Initiatives and Discovery Services	Other professional
Digital Publishing Librarian	Digital Scholarship Services	Head, Digital Scholarship Services	Librarian
Digital Publishing Program Officer	Digital Library dept, institutional press	Ass't Dean of Digital Library, Director of press	Other professional
Digital Repository Librarian	Digital Initiatives	Head, Digital Initiatives	Librarian

Position title	Department	Reports to	Appointment type
Digital Scholarship Coordinator	Digital Research Services	Head of Digital Research Services	Librarian
Digital Scholarship Librarian	Digital Initiatives & Open Access	AUL for Digital Initiatives & Open Access	Librarian
Digital Scholarship Librarian	Digital Programs and Initiatives	Manager, Digital Programs and Initiatives	Librarian
Digital Services Librarian	Digital Resources and Discovery Services	Head of Digital Initiatives	Visiting Assistant Professor
Director for Publishing	Director for National Enterprises	Associate Librarian of Congress for National and International Operations	Civil Service appointment
Director of Digital Scholarship	Digital Scholarship	Senior Associate Dean	Faculty Librarian
Director, Office of Scholarly Communication and Publishing and Head, Information Technology	Information Technology	Associate University Librarian	Other Professional
Director, Publishing Strategy	Publishing Strategy	Associate Dean for Research & Informatics	Library faculty
Director, Purdue University Press, Head, Scholarly Publishing Services	Library	Dean of Libraries	Professional
Director, Repository Services	Knowledge Services	CTO	Professional
Director, University of Calgary Press	Libraries and Cultural Resources	Vice Provost and University Librarian	Other Professional
Editor-in-Chief of the LibraryPress@UF (also Digital Scholarship Librarian)	Library Administration	Associate Dean for Scholarly Resources & Services	Librarian
Espresso Book Machine Coordinator; others in the Digital Information Division	Hollander Make Central; Digital Information Division	Make Central Coordinator; AD for Digital Information and Systems	Administrative support staff; Librarian
Head	Digital Scholarship & Publishing Studio	Associate University Librarian	Career status, permanent staff appointment
Head of Scholarly Communication and Publishing	Scholarly Communication and Publishing	Associate University Librarian for Research	Faculty librarian
Head, Publishing and Repository Services	Publishing and Repository Services	Associate Director, Content & Access	Librarian
Institutional Repositories Librarian, Digital Initiatives Librarian, Digital Scholarship Librarian	Information Technology Services (Library)	Director of Library Information Technology Services	Full-time continuing/contractual positions

Position title	Department	Reports to	Appointment type
Library publishing and scholarly communication specialist	Library administration/ university press (shared)	AUL Librarian for Research & Instructional Services and Executive Director, University Press	Other professional
No single head			
No single position			
Open Access and Repository Coordinator	Archives and Special Collections	Digital Initiatives Librarian and Endowed Chair for Scholarly Communications	Support staff
Open Publishing Librarian	Department of Research and Scholarship	Assoc. Dean for Research and Scholarship	Librarian
Open Publishing Librarian	Scholarly Repository Services	Director, Scholarly Repository Services	Faculty librarian
Open Publishing Program Specialist	Digital Scholarship and Data Services	Associate Dean for Technology & Digital Strategies	Full-time permanent staff
Paul Royster	Computer Operations and Research Services	DeeAnn Allison	Administrative Professional/ Librarian
Publishing Services	Research & Access	Vice Provost of UConn Library	Librarian
Publishing Services Librarian	Content Services	Director of Content Services	Librarian
Research Data Management Librarian and and Head, Scholarly Communications Department	Scholarly Communications Department	Associate Dean for Research & Technology Strategies	Librarian
Scholarly Communication Architect	Library Applications Group	Manager of Library Applications	Senior Staff
Scholarly Communication Librarian	Open and Digital Scholarship Services	Research Data Librarian	Librarian
Scholarly Communication Librarian	Scholarly Communication	University Librarian/ Dean	Librarian
Scholarly Communication Specialist	Instruction, Media, and Digital Services Department	Public Services	Staff
Scholarly Communications Librarian	Community Engagement and Scholarly Outreach (CESO)	Head, CESO	Faculty
Scholarly Communications Librarian	Research and Learning Support	Research and Learning Support Director	
Scholarly Communications Librarian	Scholarly Communications	Dean of Libraries	Librarian
Scholarly Communications Library Publishing Coordinator	University Press	Press Director	Staff, F/T, Permanent
Scholarly Publishing Services	Digital Scholarship and Initiatives	Curation Services Division	Librarian

Position title	Department	Reports to	Appointment type
Scholars Archive Administrator	Dewey Graduate Library	Director of Scholarly Communications	Other professional
UO Communications team assigned to Libraries via MOU	Non-Library Team	Associate Dean (not a "report" relation, but the AD is the primary library contact and liaises with the UO Communications team)	

16. Please indicate the categories of staff who are engaged in the publishing activities provided by the library, the institutional press, or the library press. Check all that apply. N=55

Staff Category	Library	Institutional Press	Library press	N
Librarian	47	3	10	51
Support staff	28	3	9	35
Other professional	25	3	9	31
Other staff category	9	1	1	9
Total Respondents	50	5	13	55

If you selected "Other professional" for the library's publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=24

Administrative and professional staff

Coordinates and supports the development of activities ranging from traditional publishing through informal and open channels for scholarly information sharing. Serves as a bridge between the formal publishing activities of the University Press and the service role of the library, working with both to develop new and alternative programs in support of constituents' scholarly output and the mission of the university. Develops alternate publishing options including open education resources, open access journals, open conference proceedings, working papers, lab reports, etc.

Developers, systems administrator

Developers, web designers, project managers, digital archivists, preservation specialists, digitization specialists

Digital Repositories Specialist, an administrative professional position. This person builds collections, creates metadata, ingests digital objects, assists in managing the ETD workflow, etc. Data Management Specialist, a faculty position that works with researchers on data management activities, provides training, etc.

Director of marketing and the marketing team

Editors and writers

Exhibit coordinator does layout for exhibit catalogs and prepares online exhibits.

Graphic designer, system administrator, software developer

Institutional press, IT, ADA compliance, ...

Librarians and other professionals in cataloging are involved in creating CIP metadata and in ensuring records for LibraryPress@UF materials are included in the catalog. Other professionals in Digital

Production Services are involved in ingesting and creating metadata records, processing files, and ensuring preservation/access.

Management & professional employees involved in maintaining systems, design and promotion.

Manager, Digitization and Repository

Managerial professional

No single person directs our library publishing efforts. Joint effort between Office of Copyright and Scholarly Communication, Digital Scholarship Services, Research and Data Services, and Library IT Services.

Original copy writing and content development, coordination, design work

Our Espresso Book Machine Coordinator, who is responsible for activities associated with our imprint, is part of the Administrative Professionals Association and has extensive experience in publishing before coming to the Libraries. This is a support staff category, but she is still a professional.

Professional staff: developer, analyst

Senior Developer (website development, database building, CSS/HTML, analysis), Researcher/ Developer (website development CSS/HTML), Graphic Designer (print, web design), Public Engagement Specialist (social media, promotion, event planning, campus- and community-engagement), Program Coordinator (operational, financial, and programmatic functions), Department Head (direct department, supervise staff, overall decision-making)

Software developers

Technologists and web developers

The majority of our publishing department staff are non-faculty academic professionals. Most of them have LIS degrees, but aren't faculty librarians. Their titles are Digital Publishing Specialist, Repository Services Coordinator, and Research Programmer for Scholarly Communication and Publishing.

The Scholars Archive Administrator position is a professional (not librarian) position, meaning it requires a bachelor's degree but not a master's. This position reports to the Director of Scholarly Communications and Head of the Dewey Graduate Library, and supervises one clerical staff member who assists with metadata and other activities.

Unclassified professional staff

If you selected "Other staff category" for the library's publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=9

Applications programmer: technical support, troubleshooting, upgrades, and development; graduate student library assistant: copyright permissions checking, metadata creation, file uploads, etc.

Graduate assistant

Graduate research assistant

Interns and graduate assistants as needed. IR maintenance, outreach, education, work with publishing as needed.

Student employees involved in content creation, metadata, digital conversion.

Students (2 responses)

Students to help with digitization, loading of content, metadata, checking copyright status.

Support staff and graduate assistants

If you selected “Other professional” for the institutional press’ publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=2

Director, University Press; Financial Analyst; Copyright Officer
 Professional staff: developer, analyst

If you selected “Other staff category” for the institutional press’ publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=1

Support staff and graduate assistants

If you selected “Other professional” for the library press’ publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=7

Editorial professionals

Graphic designer, system administrator, software developer, publishing specialist, director

My official HR role is Senior Software Engineer. I am also, however, a librarian!

Our Espresso Book Machine Coordinator, who is responsible for activities associated with our imprint, is part of the Administrative Professionals Association and has extensive experience in publishing before coming to the Libraries. This is a support staff category, but she is still a professional.

Technical lead and a software developer

The LibraryPress@UF is currently hiring for a coordinator. The LibraryPress@UF is also collaborating with the UF Press on a Mellon Open Book grant, for which several people from the press are included. This is a time-limited endeavor, and the 1 person hired on the grant funds reports to the press. For the purposes of sharing information on collaboration, the person is included here.

The majority of the Scholarly Communication and Publishing department staff are non-faculty academic professionals: ost of them have LIS degrees, but aren’t faculty librarians. Their titles are Digital Publishing Specialist, Repository Services Coordinator, and Research Programmer for Scholarly Communication and Publishing.

If you selected “Other staff category” for the library press’ publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=1

Student workers

17. Please indicate how many individuals in each staff category are engaged in the publishing activities provided by the library. N=48

Staff Category	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev	N
Librarian	1	6	2.65	3	1.53	43
Other professional	1	15	3.56	3	2.99	27
Support staff	1	8	2.00	1	1.65	23
Other staff category	1	13	3.50	2	4.04	8

Comments N=25

.5 FTE

2 full time librarians = 0.75 FTE; 1 part time librarian = 0.5 FTE (17 hours per week); 4 students at 5 hours per week

3 ~ 4 work in this area partially.

A few in each category

Activity is distributed between two departments within the Libraries.

I've included the digital repository librarian along with the copyright & licensing librarian and the two RDM librarians. The other professionals are the developers and sys admin for DSpace and OJS. The support staff is related to DSpace. Technically, all liaison librarians are engaged as the contact point for faculty.

Librarian: varies depending on projects (cataloguers, subject specialists). Other professional: 1 FTE whose sole job is digital publishing; others vary. Our DL team has 16 FTE, all of whom spend some part of their time on publishing activities (broadly construed).

Librarian support = .5 FTE, policy development and review via Scholarly Communication Committee. Support staff = 0.5 student employee.

Librarians: 4 (3.25 FTE), support staff 1 (.25 FTE)

One or two students

Only 1 FTE has defined duties that correspond to publishing activities defined in this survey although others in the library (copyright services, metadata, web design, and digital archiving) spend a portion of their time engaged in publishing activities.

Our former Education Librarian played a central role in getting our open access journals up and running. Please note that the librarians and support staff don't work full-time on publishing activities.

Publishing activities are distributed across multiple units and are often project-based. There are no employees dedicated exclusively to these activities. This makes it difficult to report accurately on the total number of individuals involved.

The librarians engaged in publishing across the library are a Scholarly Communication and Publishing Librarian, Copyright Librarian, Digital Scholarship and Instruction Liaison Librarian, and a Rare Book and Manuscript curator who produces their Women in Print series. There are then several specialists: Digital Publishing Specialist, Research Programmer for Scholarly Communication and Publishing, and Repository Services Coordinator. There also is an office manager in the digital scholarship center who assists us with managing events and outreach.

There are 3 applications programmers and 1 graduate student library assistant included in the other staff category.

These activities are performed by various positions in the library, but none of them is fully dedicated to publishing activities.

These are headcounts; FTE numbers are much smaller.

These do not represent full-time staff commitments. Represents number of people involved in the process. The actual work would probably take about .5 FTE of the librarian's time and about .25 FTE of the support staffs'.

These numbers are estimates. It's hard to say how many folks are involved.

These staff provide support to the library [i.e., institutional] press as part of their overall responsibilities. This is inclusive of LibraryPress@UF staffing as well. Librarians with substantive (at least 1% of time contributions) involved in LibraryPress@UF activities are: 1) Digital Scholarship Librarian and Editor-in-Chief of the LibraryPress@UF; 2) Agriculture & Digital Initiatives Librarian, UF-OJS Team Founder and Leader, and UF-LPC representative; 3) IR@UF Manager; 4) Chair of Digital Production Services; 5) Digital Production Services Manager; 6) Chair of Cataloging; 7) other professionals in cataloging.

Varies with the project.

We are in the process to start a publishing services program, which I am the main and only librarian assigned to create and manage this new service. It is not a library press and UConn doesn't have an academic press. The main goal is to educate our faculty about the option of using bepress' Digital Commons as a platform for them to publish their OA journals, monographs, or OER content. We hope to offer the following services: set up of publishing workflow (peer-review, manuscripts submission), webpage for their journal, archiving through Portico. We are also exploring to offer DOI and facilitate obtaining ISSN for the journals, but we are in the beginning stages of this process that I am overseeing. At this point, I am managing too our IR and educating our faculty about author's right regarding self-archiving and adding their pre- and post-prints into the IR. Also, we are revising our old policy pages to reflect our OA policy and MOUs between the library and departments regarding using and adding content to the IR. Also, worked with the editors of one of our OA journals to update the OA policy and author's rights submission forms to reflect our OA policy.

We're considering the small proportion of our digital collections activity that's producing original content to be library publishing which uses the same people and infrastructure as all the digital collections work; the librarians and technologists included above each contribute a small proportion of their time to original content.

18. Please indicate how many individuals in each staff category are engaged in the publishing activities provided by the institutional press. N=3

Librarian	Other professional	Support staff	Other staff category	Comments
5		30		
	1	2		These staff are allocated 100% to the publishing activities provided by the library [i.e., institutional] press.
	6	1	1	1 F/T, 5 PT. P/T includes staff from business, IT, foundation development which have responsibilities to the press.

19. Please indicate how many individuals in each staff category are engaged in the publishing activities provided by the library press. N=13

Staff Category	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev	N
Librarian	1	3	1.50	1	0.71	10
Other professional	1	8	2.44	2	2.30	9
Support staff	1	2	1.29	1	0.49	7
Other staff category	2	3	2.50	2.50	0.71	2

Comments N=9

4-ish “full” people--comprising %s of 8 of us.

A few librarians and other professionals

All “library press/imprint” activities are handled by the Espresso Book Machine Coordinator. Other activities, such as the production of the Turfgrass Information File (the primary index for this discipline), are handled by the Digital Information Division.

Limited answers to people just in the department for library publishing and not including their support from individuals across the libraries.

Other staff is one or two students.

The librarians engaged in the library publishing department itself are a Scholarly Communication and Publishing Librarian, Copyright Librarian, Digital Scholarship and Instruction Liaison Librarian. The technical specialists include the Digital Publishing Specialist and Research Programmer for Scholarly Communication and Publishing.

The Libraries are currently hiring for the LibraryPress@UF Coordinator. The other staffing for the LibraryPress@UF is represented in the staffing for the libraries overall, and are complemented by the staffing and expertise in the UF Press. The LibraryPress@UF is also collaborating with the UF Press on a Mellon Open Book grant, for which several people from the press are included. This is a time-limited endeavor, and the 1 person hired on the grant funds reports to the press. For the purposes of sharing information on collaboration, the person is included here.

These are headcounts; FTE numbers are much smaller.

This category includes the work coming out of the Gender and Women’s Studies Librarian’s Office and involves a portion of the time of one librarian and one support staff person and a significant portion of time from two editorial professionals.

20. Please indicate which categories of staff are engaged in each type of publishing activity provided by the library, the institutional press, or the library press. Check all that apply. N=46

Activity	Librarian	Other professional	Support staff	Other staff category	N
Project development	33	21	6	—	40
Design	9	19	8	—	27
Editorial	15	14	5	—	26
Distribution	17	13	8	1	24
Image and permissions clearance	14	6	4	2	20
Marketing	14	13	8	—	20
Material production	8	7	8	2	18
Printing and binding management	4	7	6	—	15
Total Respondents	42	27	20	4	46

Comments N=12

All editorial responsibilities fell on the shoulders of our faculty editors. We here in the library provided initial setup, configuration, and training.

Distribution and marketing through Scholar Works is by search engines.

Instructional designers could be involved in some of our OER projects.

Library-publishing service is in development.

Many of these services are through liaising with the UF Press for their provision of services, especially: design, printing and binding management, material production, distribution, and marketing.

Other professionals are also support staff.

Our work does not fall into these categories. We sometimes send projects out for design. We don't do distribution or binding.

Please note that publishing activities in our library are digital, not print. So by "Design" I mean web design of our sites; by "distribution" I mean support of servers and creation of metadata.

The librarians and academic professionals in our Scholarly Communication and Publishing unit collaborate on virtually every aspect of the production process.

These activities are performed by the Library of Congress's co-publishers.

Through bepress' Digital Commons

We've interpreted "distribution" as the exposure of material digitally, enabling access to users.

21. Is a graduate degree in library/information science required for any professional staff engaged in publishing activities? N=52

Yes	17	33%
No	35	67%

If yes, please identify the position(s) and briefly describe the job activity, KSA, or other factor that led to requiring that degree. N=15

All library positions here require a graduate library degree.

Archival organization and structure is important in set-up and organization of digital repository along with copyright and permissions knowledge.

Degree required for librarian classification.

Digital Repository Librarian, Copyright & Licensing Librarian, and two liaison librarians with RDM specializations

Our Head of Web Services is a librarian. One of the considerations is that librarians (faculty) cannot report to support staff/other professionals. That may become an issue as publishing activities become more robust in the Hollander area.

Scholarly communication coordinator (librarian position) assists with publishing activities, providing copyright guidance, assisting with ISSN application, providing marketing advice, revising MOUs, etc.

Scholarly communication librarian supports primarily journal publishing and institutional repository activities. The degree is required for all faculty librarians.

Scholarly Communications Librarian; Digital Production, Collection Preservation, and Conservation Section Head. Both positions require a deep understanding of the workings behind publishing activities. The section head also supervises support staff.

The Digital Publishing Librarian acts as a service manager for an institutional repository built on open source software, which requires understanding researcher needs, prioritizing software development work, collaborating with library departments, and contributing to a professional community of librarians and engineers. In addition to the repository, he also manages a web service for publishing journals and conference proceedings. As an outreach librarian, he engages faculty and students with

presentations and activities relevant to their interests and scholarly agenda. Public speaking skills and knowledge of open access, data curation, copyright, repository systems, metadata, and the organizational structure of research universities are required.

The digital services librarian's job assignment is 50% publishing activities. This person already had the graduate degree in library/information science when he/she was hired.

The Director of Scholarly Communication/Head Dewey Graduate Library position requires a graduate degree in library/information science.

The four librarians noted above all hold positions for which the MLS is required. Three of the four are managing people who work on digital projects and build the institutional repository. The fourth performs higher-level duties associated with building and managing the institutional repository.

The librarian responsible for the IR provides direction to the library staff involved and oversight of the repository.

The position is a tenure track position and thus the librarian must have an MLIS.

Two outreach specialists have such a degree as a preferred requirement (or equivalent/other graduate degree/combination of education/experience).

Additional comments N=5

Most of the professional staff have an MLS and some have PhDs.

No, but it is desired in most jobs in this area in our library

No, but most of the staff do have LIS degrees.

The library degree is required for some of the positions, but not related to the publishing work they do.

The MLS is required for some positions, but not for each position. In some cases, other professional experience or education may substitute for the MLS.

CHANGING STAFF SKILLS/RESPONSIBILITIES

22. Has the library created any new staff positions or substantively reconfigured any existing positions to provide publishing services? N=60

Yes, created new position(s)	25	42%
Yes, reconfigured existing position(s)	25	42%
Not yet, but we plan to reconfigure existing position(s)	5	8%
Not yet, but we plan to create new position(s)	2	3%
No	16	27%

If yes or you plan to, please briefly describe the new skills and/or responsibilities that were needed and caused these actions. N=34

Created New Position(s) N=12

Desire to organize library support for scholarly communications under one umbrella and to act as a bridge between the press and library around publishing and digital scholarship opportunities.

Hired two digital publishing specialists in FY2016–17. These positions will be responsible for day-to-day managing of publishing activities for journals, books, OERs, and digital projects.

New librarian position was created last year to lead the creation of an OA journal publishing service. The 1 FTE position that supports digital publishing full-time was created because the organization wanted somebody to lead these services and support collaboration between the university press and the library.

The library wanted to offer scholarly communications services following the needs of its users. The scholarly communications librarian has worked full-time on the institutional repository project since the beginning, so there hasn't been time to develop publishing or publishing support services. Now that the repository is launched, there is a journal hosting project underway.

The LibraryPress@UF is a new joint imprint of the UF Press and the Libraries. The position was created in recognition of the need for more support for ongoing increases in collaborative opportunities and work, and with additional skills in project management and publishing needed.

The scholarly communication position was a new position when we first started to do this. The skills and responsibilities were developed along the way. Converting Word to XML, editing XML, registering DOIs, submitting content to indexes and abstracting services.

We created the Espresso Book Machine Coordinator position and this person does all of the "library imprint" related activities. We eventually expect the EBM to go away and this person will facilitate print & online publication using other modalities.

We created the position of Digital Publishing Librarian to act as a service manager for the institutional repository and the publishing service for journals and conference proceedings. This position involves a mix of library technology skills and outreach. Public speaking skills and knowledge of open access, data curation, copyright, repository systems, metadata, and organizational structure of research universities are required.

We did not have anyone overseeing DSpace and OJS and wanted to provide forward thinking planning and promotion as well as consolidating the services. We are also doing a pilot for content mediation for our institutional repository using an MLIS intern.

We have a new Institutional Repository Librarian.

Yes, we created the original three-person UO Communications team now assigned to us from central administration via an MOU, but these positions were moved to central administration, as were all academic communications teams, due to a university-wide centralization initiative.

Created and Reconfigured Positions N=8

Legal and copyright expertise, data publishing expertise, OER expertise, open access publishing expertise

OA advocacy/outreach, OAJ publishing expertise, on-campus faculty engagement/consultation, marketing, design, editorial, project management (outsourcing to/through vendors)

Publishing experience, copyright, and open access knowledge

Scanning and metadata creation, some knowledge of IT

The Digital Publishing Specialist and Research Programmer positions were created because distinct specialized skills in digital publishing, design, and technical production were identified as key need for the publishing services being offered.

The former position encompassed a much larger portfolio including management of the institutional repository and scholarly communications as a whole. Demand in the area required the portfolio be split up into separate positions. Positions related to digital initiatives and digital scholarship are new positions based on demand.

We created a Publishing Services Librarian position. We also assigned a portion of two existing staff members' time to handle technical and software development activities.

Reconfigured Position(s) N=9

Knowledge of scholarly communication, such as open access and institutional repositories.

Marketing specialist position reconfigured to respond to changing needs.

Project management and editor engagement/outreach

Reconfigured position from scholarly communications to open publishing, metadata librarian; project management.

Repository manager position expanded to include publishing activities.

Revised our scholarly communication PD.

The current librarian position has been reconfigured to expand from just copyright to include the management of the institutional repository that houses locally developed journals and other content. We are in the middle of an organizational reconfiguration, which will see this work fall into the work of the Research Services and Scholarly Communication team. As we move ahead with implementing our new organizational structure, we anticipate the work of supporting the publishing activities of the library will also be reconfigured.

The departure of the person formerly doing copyright clearances for course packs provided the opportunity to recreate the position to, in part, serve the institutional repository's publishing functions.

This change happened last September as part of our department reorganization. My new responsibilities include managing the IR, creating new policies, guidelines, and MOUs for both the IR and current and future OA journals. This is in addition of all my other duties as subject librarian for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Spanish, Anthropology and Sociology.

New skills that I am working to develop: managing IR platform (manage submissions, troubleshooting issues, creating new communities and series in the IR). Copyright literacy vis-a-vis publishing (building knowledge about Creative Commons licenses, self-archiving, OA models, etc.) I am sure there are more new skills that I need to add to my portfolio to do this job.

Plan to Reconfigure Position(s) N=2

Digital Initiatives librarian hired to develop institutional repository and journal publishing program. Part-time librarian and students hired to support publishing activity. Plan to reconfigure positions in restructuring to further support this area.

We are actively discussing this possibility but have no clear plans yet.

Plan to Create and Reconfigure Position(s) N=2

Need staff with a specific journal focus, or at least need to orient part of existing job toward journal-focused work.

We may in the future but don't know at the moment. Copyediting, layout, design, etc., likely would still remain responsibility of organization publishing journal. Almost all questions now go to bepress. We don't provide services, just advice.

Additional comment N=1

We are in the early stages of arranging for an OER coordinator position that would be involved in OER publishing activities, but it's not yet clear if we'll be able to make this happen and how soon.

- 23. If the library has created or reconfigured positions to provide publishing services (or plans to), have you realized or identified opportunities for enhanced workforce and/or workplace diversity and/or inclusivity (e.g., backgrounds, experiences, races, ethnicities, gender identities, sexual orientation, and perspectives)? N=40**

Yes	13	33%
No	27	68%

If yes, please briefly describe. N=11

AAUP leads discussions in diversity/inclusiveness; we benefit therefrom. Further, integrating professionals in marketing, acquisitions, journals, sales, and other areas with librarians, and within our libraries, has introduced new personality types and new professional/personal backgrounds.

All professional positions at the Libraries are open for options for diversity funding considerations and are open to all candidates regardless of backgrounds, experiences, races, ethnicities, gender identities, sexual orientation, and perspectives.

By including sources known to be utilized by these non-traditional applicants.

Diversity is a key factor in all of our hiring, from graduate assistants to the faculty librarians.

In accordance with already-existing university standards.

The LibraryPress@UF is a non-traditional library and press endeavor, and so the position description was crafted to focus on the skills needed, not an explicit press or library background (which would narrow the diversity in the potential pool of skilled applicants). The UF Press has a diversity committee where representatives from the libraries are included for discussing diversity and planning new opportunities for outreach and engagement, where the work on this group has informed the position planning and description. A representative from the press is on the search committee for the position. The search committee also includes a diversity advocate who endeavors even further work for outreach, engagement, and equity.

The team is diverse, but as I noted above, the team was absorbed into a central division and so the Libraries does not have much control over the composition and over the enhancement of the group at this point.

We attempted to have a very inclusive search process that invited applications from all workforce populations.

We have an affirmative action program with targets for underrepresented groups.

We have not yet hired any workforce representing diverse backgrounds but we actively solicit for this in our staff postings and hirings.

We moved a Chinese librarian from one department to the institutional repository, and hired another Chinese librarian into a newly created Digital Repositories Librarian position.

Additional comments N=2

The Diversity Fellowship program places an MLIS student intern in our department for a rotation on an annual basis. We then have the opportunity to hire them on a full-time basis after graduation.

We do this as a library overall, but not specifically for publishing activities.

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

24. Please indicate if there is a separate budget or a distinct funding source for publishing activities in your library. Check all that apply. N=59

Source of Funding	Library	Institutional Press	Library press	N
Separate budget	7	4	4	11
Distinct funds	11	1	6	15
Neither	41	1	7	41
Total Respondents	55	5	14	59

Comments N=17

All library press/publishing activities are run through Hollander Make Central. Make Central evolved from the library copy center and we've leveraged their ability with cash handling/financial transactions after those activities diminished.

CDRH has grant and endowment funding.

Costs are covered by the library operations budget.

Funded on an as-needed basis from various library departmental budgets.

Our publishing activities are a function of managing our IR. The cost of the software is paid from the acquisitions budget.

Publications-related activity is tracked separately (if that's what you mean by distinct funds), but ultimately is part of the library budget.

Publishing activities in the library are supported through salary and general operating funds.

Publishing activities occur within units (with unit funds) and through donor funding.

Some distinct funds to support OERs.

The Publishing Office publications are cost-recovery operations.

The library paid for the bepress Digital Commons subscription.

The LibraryPress@UF and library publishing activities are supported by the libraries' main budget. With the new position to be hired, and as more work is done, separate budget plans may be developed, but these would be a subset of the Libraries' overall budget.

The Office of Scholarly Communication and Publishing is a cost center within the library. We earn revenues through partial cost recovery through our publishing services.

These data, here and below, will introduce misinformation; overhead is too varied across several divisions within libraries and not parsed enough to provide accurate responses.

Very small amounts currently budgeted, other than platform (bepress) costs.

We have a budget line in the library budget for the scholarly publishing department, and also grant funds. For the general library publishing activities, some are funded by endowments or other campus monies.

We plan to develop a separate budget for publishing.

25. Approximately how much is spent by your library on publishing activities annually? N=44

Expense Category	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Dev	N
Staff salaries and benefits	6,000	1,000,000	202,502	100,000	233,243	33
Materials	0	50,000	11,000	8,000	14,142	13
Equipment	0	55,000	14,280	4,800	20,567	10
Contract services	1,500	152,182	41,029	38,000	35,136	21

Please identify the other expense category. N=6

\$700: CrossRef for DOI registrations, Portico for archiving

ISBNs @ \$1500, CrossRef @ \$250+

\$5,000: includes honoraria, travel for the Open Book grant

\$40,000: bepress

\$93,000: fulfillment and distribution, marketing and promotion activities, administrative expenses, and royalties

Varies depending on how much digital conversion services cost (i.e., how much we do each year).

Comments N=24

\$5000 for regular replacement of equipment and software upgrades

Available data, here and above, will introduce misinformation; overhead is too varied across several divisions within libraries and not parsed enough to provide accurate responses. Accounting systems are not in place (or matured/detailed enough) to capture all costs (once offset/passed through, we lose track of some of them). Commercial revenues subsidize OA publications, and library press staff positions, in some cases.

Cost-recovery

Database and dataset publishing is an intrinsic part of our mission and most all staff contribute to them in some way.

Dedicated expenditures: this is a new service.

Department assists with many special projects that could loosely be defined as publishing so it's difficult to determine costs. Staff costs above based on a proportion of three librarians' annual salaries.

Equipment investments such as cameras for digitization can be costly, but are not spent annually, e.g., \$130,000 for digital camera and associated tools in past year. No comprehensive analysis of costs has been completed.

Given the large number of people involved, the partial dedication of their time to publishing activities, and the large number of publishing systems at play, we cannot give an accurate estimate or expenditures.

I really can't say. These activities are so integrated with Hollander Make Central and the Digital Information Division that I can't separate them out.

In few words, my salary and the bepress contract for Digital Commons. Although, we have been paying for bepress DC since 2005 but we barely have used the journal module until recently.

Most costs are embedded in broader categories and cannot be easily teased from those larger amounts.

Staffing is main expense while service is in planning and implementation.

The budget for publishing activities is included in the library operating budget and can't be separated. The funds here include the Open Book grant (total award for two years of \$78,864; or \$39,432/year), with an added \$4,600 as proposed and approved as a first-budget for the LibraryPress@UF in 2016. Staff salaries and benefits include Open Book Grant for \$27,000/year plus a portion of the time for the Editor-in-Chief of the LibraryPress@UF, a portion of the salaries for the key staff identified earlier in the libraries, plus the salary for the new hire of the LibraryPress@UF (advertised at \$48,500/annually). These numbers do not include costs for the staffing and expertise from the UF Press.

The materials primarily consist of software, and equipment is mainly computer workstations. We are contracting out for copyediting and book design.

The publishing activities are a by-product of our IR support activities and so separating out the costs is next to impossible.

These activities are distributed throughout the Libraries and distinct budgets are not available.

These are all very rough estimates.

These costs are all estimated, particularly contract services, which depend on the number of journals being produced (our platform provider charges a per journal fee, so contract service costs will increase if we produce more journals).

This amount is provided via an MOU for the Libraries' publishing needs. Staff salaries and benefits have now been "integrated" into central administration.

Unable to provide a breakdown for the dollars spent on equipment and contract services such as AWS, because we support multiple programs with these and the percentage devoted to library publishing is both a moving target and deeply intertwined with other programs.

We don't analyze our budget in this way.

We don't currently do a lot with OJS, which is what I consider our main publishing (hosting) to be so can't really separate out the costs. A significant portion of our digital repository librarian's time recently has been on our institutional repository but that focus is shifting to our digital library collections. We don't track the costs at the moment by service, the costs are part of general digital initiatives costs. The software is open source and the equipment is part of our virtual server infrastructure.

We support one online publication that is redesigned every five years or so, not annually. Amount shown is 1/5 of that periodic cost.

26. Please indicate the sources of funding for the publishing activities provided by the library, the institutional press, or the library press. Check all that apply. N=55

Source of Funding	Library	Institutional Press	Library press	N
Library operating budget	50	3	12	51
Press operating budget	2	4	2	8
Other institutional entity budget	6	—	2	7
Cost recovery	3	2	7	10
Sales	3	3	5	10
Endowment and other donor funds	14	2	2	17
Grants	12	4	3	17
Other source of funds	2	—	1	3
Total Respondents	52	5	13	55

If you selected “Other source of funds” for the library’s publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=2

Library acquisitions budget for software and operating budget for staff salaries. At our institution, these two budgets are kept separate.

Support from provost to enable open access textbooks.

If you selected “Other source of funds” for the library press’ publishing activities above, please briefly describe it. N=1

Costs may be covered by subscription fees, or membership fees for which journal subscription is included.

27. Over the next three years, do you expect the overall funding level for publishing activities in your library to increase, decrease, or stay about the same? N=54

Funding for	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	N
Library	15	2	31	48
Institutional press	—	—	4	4
Library press	5	1	9	15
Total Respondents	16	2	36	53

If you expect the funding level to increase, what is the anticipated source of the additional funds? N=14

Additional funds through reallocation of existing funds.

All of the above sources are in play and will be developed.

Expected increase in library operating budget and potential revenue from other university sources and APCs.

Gifts and development funds, mostly one-time increases

Hosting costs will increase. These are being paid for out of the collections budget.

Increase in publishing funds would be reallocated from other areas of Libraries’ budget, including collections and operating.

Library operating budget and grants

Operating budget

Potential grant funding and/or requests for funding to provost’s office.

Provost’s office, donors, subscription/membership fees, grant money

Realignment of materials budget

The LibraryPress@UF is a donor development opportunity, and so funds may increase with that. Also, as more projects and ongoing programmatic work need more ways to reach people for public scholarship, the work of the LibraryPress@UF is all the more critical.

We expect an increase in cost recovery revenues and also expect an increase in funding due to an internal reallocation of funds in the library.

Will grow based on repurposed positions and anticipated new support for research data.

If you expect the funding level to decrease, please briefly explain why. N=2

The library budget is decreasing due to campus budget cuts. The library press budget may shrink after our grant concludes in a year and a half.

When we have migrated from Digital Commons to open source systems, we will realize some modest cost savings.

Additional comments N=2

The level may increase if we are able to arrange for the new OER position, but that's not yet known.

We are not sure at this moment. Turnover in university and library leadership means priorities may shift.

28. If there is a press at your institution that is separate from the library, are there any plans to merge their budget with the library's budget? N=28

Yes	0	—
No	28	100%

EXTERNAL CONTRACTORS AND PARTNERS

29. Please indicate the types of external vendors your library contracts with to provide publishing services. Check all that apply. N=48

Digital storage	20	42%
Electronic distribution of e-publications	18	38%
Printing	16	33%
Metadata distribution	16	33%
Print on demand	11	23%
Binding	10	21%
Physical distribution of print	6	13%
Print sales	6	13%
Marketing	5	10%
Physical storage	5	10%
Online sales	5	10%
Scholarly societies (e.g., peer review)	4	8%
Other vendor	17	35%

Please briefly describe the other vendor. N=17

All of these are supplied by or through contracts by the UF Press.

bepress' Digital Commons

Contract digitization of archival materials libraries refer journals and authors to print on demand service.

Copyediting, typesetting, proofreading, conversion, audiobook production, MOOC production

Copyediting, typesetting

CrossRef for digital object identifiers (DOIs)

Digital preservation services

Digital press publishing platform

DOI registration, archiving

EZID for DOI registration

Full-service publishers

Internally, we contract with our Information Technology Department for overflow application/development needs. Occasionally, we contract with an outside vendor for quick turn-around on website design coding.

Pressbooks

Provider of DOIs

Software for the IR that we use to publish.

Thesis and dissertation printing is provided through an on-campus print service.

XML conversion, DOI registration agencies, alternative metrics providers

30. Other than vendors, has your library partnered with any external entities or groups to provide publishing services? N=53

Yes	15	28%
No	38	72%

If yes, please identify the partner and briefly describe the type of service provided. N=15

American Folklore Society

An example would be The Card Catalog, written by LC staff and co-published with Chronicle Press in 2017.

Collaboration with University of Michigan on Folio grant.

Collectives of scholars within and outside our institution for some projects

Graphic designers and production work (e.g., layout, typesetting, indexing, copyediting, etc.)

International publisher

Public Knowledge Project, Islandora

Public Knowledge project: Open Journal Systems (OJS); BC Campus: Open Educational Resources (Pressbooks); CRKN: open publishing systems

Public Knowledge Project: we are a major development partner in support of journal publishing. Numerous external publishing partners, including societies, professional associations, and teams of independent researchers.

The EOS ebook publishing platform is a joint effort of OU Libraries and the Max Planck Institute.

The library works closely with OCUL, a consortium of Ontario's 21 university libraries. This consortium provides some hosting services.

The university press handles our print distribution and sales.

University of Minnesota Open Textbook Network

We are exploring a potential partnership with the University of Illinois Press for print on demand, physical distribution, and print sales with their already contracted vendors. We have not established concrete arrangements yet, but hope to have something in place within a year.

We provide publishing services to ACLS, Lever Press.

AUTHOR OUTREACH

31. Does the library, the institutional press, or the library press only publish content developed by authors affiliated with your institution or do you also solicit/accept content from authors outside your institution? Check all that apply. N=49

Affiliation	Library	Institutional Press	Library press	N
Authors from inside the institution	41	4	12	49
Authors from outside the institution	21	3	11	31
Total Respondents	41	4	13	49

Comments N=17

All works must have a CSU author; they may be co-authored by individuals outside of the institution.

ETDs and faculty scholarship are the primary sources of content.

For a journal to be hosted via OJS, someone from the editorial team must be affiliated with the university. However, there are no restrictions based on who can publish individual articles within the journals. For DSpace (referred to as TSpace), they must be affiliated with the University of Toronto. The content within the Digital Collections portfolio may not have any affiliation with the U of T aside from it being initiated by a researcher here.

Initial contact is internal (editors, conference organizers), but contributing authors may be external.

Journal content is global, but there must be an editorial connection to York and repository content from international research groups with York representative.

Journals are open to authors from anywhere, however the editors of those journals recruit content. The library is not involved.

Online journals hosted by the library must have some editorial connection with campus faculty.

Our mandate via our Mellon grant invites authors from many institutions and the main criteria is that their research pertains to either African American Studies or is a faculty member at a Humanities Without Walls consortium institution. The library publishing activities are primarily focused on student journal publishing. Our mission is to support researchers affiliated with our institution. As long as one of the authors/editors is affiliated with the university, then we will work on the project.

Scholarworks journals must have some affiliation with UMass Amherst but authors need not have any affiliation.

The LibraryPress@UF is focused on connections within UF, but not exclusive. The library support of OJS requires a contact at UF for support.

The majority of our publishing supports journals with editors who have an institutional affiliation, where most of the journal authors are from outside the institution.

There is no library press and the library doesn't offer official publishing services (for now). The institutional press does publish content developed by authors from inside and outside the institution.

These activities are limited to: (1) exhibit catalogs and (2) a manuscript-studies journal.

This is not an active area for us.

We host four subject-based author self-archiving repositories for communities on a global scale. We collaborate with external partners to build digital collections, such as <http://www.historicpittsburgh.org/>. We publish approximately 20 scholarly, peer-reviewed journals with partners external to the University of Pittsburgh.

We plan to solicit and accept content from non-university authors.

32. Please briefly describe the outreach methods the library uses to enlist/engage authors in publishing activities. N=37

Embedded in grant award reporting systems (data and contact information harvesting); OA advocacy, outreach (face-to-face faculty meetings), presentations

Ground-level conversations via subject librarians, university press staff, and others.

Identifying topics and issues within library administration, and then solicit contributions via direct personal requests and inquiries.

Librarian connections with faculty and community. This includes library-supplied information services and workshops for faculty and student authors.

Libraries' news stories, direct email messaging, communication from liaison librarians, and scholarly publishing events.

Library staff and a faculty member of the staff serve as faculty and student liaisons, engaging in outreach to all appropriate departments and keeping the university community abreast of available resources.

Messaging to liaison librarians, information sessions, workshops.

Most of our support is engagement with journal editors: presentations, an email listserv, consultations.

Most of the library activity springs from a research or teaching interest of a campus stakeholder.

New faculty orientation, utilize subject librarians to promote services, annual fair to promote student publications.

No proactive work yet.

One-on-one meetings with faculty and students, presentations to departments, seminars & workshops

Open access education

Our subject specialists and Digital Scholarship Liaison and Instruction Librarian work with departments to help them start undergraduate research journals. Librarians also refer faculty to our Scholarly Communication and Publishing unit if they are interested in digital publishing.

Outreach events, marketing (press releases, newspaper article)

Outreach is primarily through the OJS service team and IR@UF coordinator for the services provided.

Personal contacts, library events, library marketing, library liaison activities

Presentations, website, through our liaison librarians

Presentations, scholarly networking, conferences

Promote the institutional repository to faculty to post unique material.

Publicity about our software capabilities and available expertise on website and outreach by liaison librarians to academic departments.

The authors are usually internal curators.

The Digital Publishing Librarian is embedded with the library liaison program and is a member of several library committees. This enables the librarian to leverage the university connections of library colleagues to generate ideas for marketing and direct appeals. The librarian frequently attends university-wide symposiums to network with faculty, administrators, and research support staff. He presents and demos publishing services at departmental meetings whenever possible.

The library's outreach efforts (email, participation in department or college events, etc.) focus primarily on promoting the library's publishing services rather than marketing specific journal titles.

The Scholarly Communication Librarian in conjunction with subject specialists helps to disseminate information about the repository to individual departments.

The Scholars Archive (IR) administrator and subject librarians regularly reach out to departments and faculty to solicit their publications. Personal contact and department meetings are used.

This activity is left to the editors of the journals.

We advertise EBM services through promotional emails to campus, workshops, etc.

We do outreach within the institution (in collaboration with our scholarly communication librarian, subject specialists) to encourage participation in our institutional repository, which we consider a form of publishing. The scholarly collectives with whom we work do their own outreach and networking to encourage participation in their communities.

We have marketing materials for various library services, open access publishing among them. These materials are distributed to new faculty and students, primarily in the fall, by our academic liaison librarians.

We work with liaison librarians to get the word out. We also hold workshops and presentations specifically for faculty on open access and related topics.

We work with the university's history of science department and relevant history of science organizations to solicit content for EOS.

Web page promotion, open access Open Data Steering Committee outreach activities, YFile newsletter, word of mouth, presentations to campus stakeholders, liaison outreach

Word of mouth

Word of mouth is primarily used. Library liaisons interact with potential authors through their liaison activities.

Word of mouth, speaking at conferences, open access week events and activities, faculty and student outreach within academic departments, web content promoting of services, social media (twitter and Facebook)

33. Please briefly describe the outreach methods the institutional press uses to enlist/engage authors in publishing activities. N=3

Primarily through personal contact.

Provost and dean level engagement tour, word of mouth, library communications, collaboration with Digital Scholarship Center, eLearning

Word of mouth

34. Please briefly describe the outreach methods the library press uses to enlist/engage authors in publishing activities. N=11

Calls for proposals, announcements in the campus news outlets, and postcard marketing

Data harvesting from institutional faculty performance systems, CV collection and processing, OA advocacy, outreach (face-to-face faculty meetings), presentations

No proactive work yet.

Outreach is primarily through the liaison/curator librarians in relation to their collections and connected scholar expertise for the creation of new scholarly works.

Person-to-person outreach

The Gender and Women’s Studies Librarian’s office has existing relationships and reputation and directly contacts potential authors via email.

This is really handled by the editors of the journals.

We don’t actively advertise library press activities. The things we have published have come to our attention through the university press or through people using Espresso Book Machine services.

We give presentations to departments around campus and at conferences to national/international audiences of scholars, librarians. Our primary outreach efforts have focused on our Mellon-funded “Publishing Without Walls” initiative, and recruitment of authors for that project.

We occasionally have a booth at scholarly society meetings that publish with us.

Word of mouth, speaking at conferences, open access week events and activities, faculty and student outreach within academic departments, web content promoting of services, social media (twitter and Facebook)

ASSESSMENT

35. Has your library conducted any assessment of your publishing activities? N=56

Yes	24	43%
No	32	57%

If yes, please indicate the reason for/purpose of the assessment. Check all that apply. N=24

Improve existing services	21	88%
Evaluate adding new services	18	75%
Enhance stakeholder support	11	46%
Evaluate workforce roles	5	21%
Introduction of new publishing format	5	21%
Funding requirement	4	17%
Evaluate workforce competencies	4	17%
Introduction of new publishing subject area	4	17%
Determine viability of cost recovery	3	13%
Evaluate workforce climate	2	8%
Evaluate workforce diversity	1	4%
Other reason/purpose	4	17%

Please briefly describe the other reason/purpose. N=4

Annual statistics, staffing plan

Evaluate publishing costs.

Marketing to administration to draw awareness to the IR and local publishing activities.

Some involved with grant proposals.

36. Please briefly describe any changes to the library's publishing activities that resulted from the assessment outcome. N=15

Able to support graduate student assistantships.

Decided to create a university press.

Developed a new platform for access (Open Collections). Some consolidation of roles to address operational and service gaps.

Expansion of scope of Library Publishing Services and hiring of new personnel.

Focused outputs/types of publications

Ingest of ETDs returned to us by ProQuest is now completely automated. Our IR is now providing hosting services for the University Press of Colorado and archiving services for the Open Textbook Library. Some staff have been cross trained. Prioritizing and tracking of tasks has been improved.

More investment in metadata services; Increased efforts on print-on-demand offerings.

Need for a digital scholarship centre and added staffing support. Input received through the restructuring process.

New staff positions created/changed.

None so far, other than to improve content within the publications.

Rewritten/renamed positions, became part of larger Digital Library Program. "Assessment" activities ongoing.

Streamlined production and lowered costs.

We are currently engaged in this assessment. One small change already implemented is to move some portion of journal hosting offsite.

We have developed a website with support help for journal editors.

We reduced the number of monographs published annually.

LESSONS LEARNED

37. Please briefly describe up to three lessons learned about providing publishing activities at your library that may assist other libraries with their services. N=37

After early experimentation with a library press that was intended to focus on digital content while the institutional press focused on print, we found the lines too blurry and a need for greater coordination with the institutional press and/or more clearly defined and distinct missions in order to avoid duplication of effort and potential competition.

An ad hoc approach to publishing can prove challenging without sufficient knowledgeable staff support. We need to be prepared to answer questions from our faculty when they wish to publish a journal:

- how can we market
- editorial services provided
- best practices for author agreements and journal policies
- understanding of CC licenses

Assert your role as publisher. This is important in order to act authoritatively for the benefit of your publishing partners and to steer your publishing program in a way that's aligned with the library's mission. Manage expectations by knowing how you are going to interact with your publishing partners and defining this carefully up front through formal service agreements, house policies, and best practices. Forming partnerships and plugging into national and international advocacy groups will help a small operation to keep up (and influence!) policy and technology developments for library publishing (OASPA, PKP, LPC).

By merging the press and the scholarly publishing office we are able to meet author needs for a continuum of publishing formats and services. It is important to keep branding separate for works that are heavily peer-reviewed and have the benefit of acquisitions editorial investment from those that are produced in a more lightweight workflow.

Contracting via a MOU to assure uniform understanding of who is doing/responsible for what.

Create an MOU describing exactly which services are provided by the library and which fall upon the university entity desiring the publishing services. Since the library's reputation has the potential to be affected by the quality of what it publishes, provide resources on best practices, even if enforcement of them falls to the other responsible entity. Do not bite off more than you can chew. If you're not staffed or trained to branch out into another realm of publishing, don't agree to do it!

Define what is meant by press publishing and library-led publishing and be clear on scope. Don't try to re-invent wheel. Identify where you can leverage expertise and collaborate. Rely on expertise in libraries, university presses, Library Publishing Coalition, etc. Share your stories and ask others for theirs. Takes considerable expertise and time to implement at programmatic level, with solid investment required.

Decisions on services offered is essential to moving past ad hoc phase. Should be integrated into broader library digital plan (digital preservation, OA, repository, etc.), and align with broader institutional strategic directions.

Develop and adopt policies before embarking on publishing activities. Find partners, especially on campus. Be patient. A program of this magnitude can take several years to develop.

Expectations and realities of business model difficult for library management to understand, particularly costs vs. profits. Understanding of university press mission re: publishing university faculty, peer review is a lengthy process. Schedules and length of time from concept to published book. The library runs on efficiencies, data, and automation vs. the custom and individualized steps in book publishing.

Have enough staff upfront to launch publishing activities: This means having not only a Scholarly Communication Librarian, but at least one fully dedicated technical staffer to mount and maintain the publishing platforms. Have room to fail and flexibility for experimentation with different platforms and workflows—it will take time to get publishing activities off the ground. Build strategic partnerships across campus with business services and legal counsel in order to develop and implement effective legal agreements for the library publishing unit.

If at all possible, do not charge people for the provision of publishing services—many people can execute basic publishing on their own for little or no money and they won't be gung-ho to start paying for it. Because of lesson 1, have a clear sense of what makes library publishing services worth the money it might cost to utilize them, and make sure there is a team of people to spread that message as they try to

recruit authors/users. Assemble a team of people to work on publishing activities—give them clear goals to work toward. Publishing efforts are difficult to bring to fruition if the necessary resources are not put in place. That’s why a team needs to be assembled instead of one or two seemingly knowledgeable people having the whole publishing program placed on their shoulders, and the team needs clear goals to increase collaboration and effectiveness.

Implement a call for proposals process, with an evaluative component, for making decisions about selecting publications for development. Form a knowledgeable review committee to determine workload constraints and seek to implement cost-recovery activities. Publication development activities nearly always require graphic design efforts and production work. These are services that must be provided but existing library staff rarely have the skillset required, nor is there enough demand at the outset to hire staff to perform these functions. Outsourcing this work is necessary, but it is costly and can be paid for by the stewards of the publications. Create a business plan. Having a clear set of principles, a well defined scope of work, an operational plan, a budget, and a detailed staffing plan is not only helpful in communicating within the library but also helps all team members have a shared understanding of their purpose and function.

Importance of open line of communication and solid working relationship with the graduate school. Requires recurring financial support. Importance of outreach in order to form campus partnerships and ability to provide guidance on copyright policy.

It has proven valuable to have a quarterly steering group meeting to help us assess potential new projects, juggle priorities, and generally keep the leadership team up to speed with the details of our work so that we could be sure we were aligned with strategic goals and other institutional priorities. We have worked very hard to build systems and select software that would enable us to create workflows that are repeatable, scalable, and sustainable over time. It is not always obvious how to do this, but it is important to keep those criteria in mind as we determine new directions.

It is important to meet faculty on their own terms, to find out what THEY need and develop services tailored to meeting those needs. Be careful not to overpromise and underdeliver.

It is key that technical staff and librarians work together on library publishing projects. Technical staff are good at setting systems up. Librarians and technical staff together are good at orienting and training editorial staff. And librarians are naturally good at getting a new publication properly registered for an ISSN, pushing its metadata out to the appropriate places, getting its content indexed in the appropriate bibliographic databases. Start small and make sure there is an actual need for library-based publishing services. Some proposed new publications are most appropriate for the university press to handle; some are most appropriate for library publishing services to handle. The university press is the EXPERT in this regard. They should always vet a proposed new publication first.

It’s hard to get faculty attention; outreach must be repeated and constant. It’s important to give staff the resources to be effective; this isn’t something that you can just fit in when you have time. It’s important to have someone to champion a project; otherwise, any new initiative can get lost in the shuffle.

It’s slow going. It’s hard to change university culture.

Library and publishing KSAs are complementary, but distinct.

Move from a fragmented, distributed model to a more consolidated approach in order to improve service. Funding for digitization projects is largely dependent on external, fee-for-service agreements and donor funding; these funding streams mean that digitization projects are reactive, often come with conditions, timelines are difficult to predict, and ability to target materials/collections for digitization is limited.

NA. We haven’t yet done enough to learn anything.

Open access is greatly valued by the university community and others. Selected platform for delivering information can be useful in generating enthusiasm and support for open access.

Open access scholarly publishing is a natural fit with research libraries.

Our support for journal publishing is basic—a platform for managing online journals, support of DOAJ inclusion, DOI registration, Portico inclusion. This approach is scaling well in that adding new journals is relatively straightforward and most of the effort is in the start up with a new journal. While our basic journal support has scaled well, we have found it more difficult to successfully engage with scholars who have approached us with less concrete digital scholarship projects that fall outside our service model. While there is some overlap, such projects require very different commitments.

Publishing expertise is amazing, and the institutional press should be consulted whenever possible. Even simple things like specific terminology (e.g., defined difference between publishing and publishing services) are critical to understanding for planning programmatic implementation of library publishing, and for dealing with complications. “The author always has more time than you do.” Wisdom shared from the press, which encapsulates the need for programmatic supports, especially when dealing with difficult or time-demanding authors. There is a vast array of low-hanging fruit for library and press collaboration, as with enhanced monographs where the libraries can provide hosting/preservation for digital files that complement the press. With shared missions and goals, collaborating on the simple areas is a fabulous way to open conversations for more collaboration that is even higher impact.

Some faculty will want to control parts of their own local publishing activities that are better executed and managed by librarians, which means duplication of effort. They must be sold on the idea of letting someone else provide the service. Most faculty do not understand principles of copyright, and they are not interested in learning about it—nor do they have the time. Sometimes this can be an impediment (e.g., if they decide students transfer their copyrights to ProQuest with ETD submissions). When working with researchers on data publication, you need to understand their concerns and points of view, but the content delivered must have value. There needs to be some middle ground; what is that and how do you get there? This consideration often comes into play.

Stakeholder consensus about the audience, purpose, and goals of a project are essential at the beginning of any publishing endeavor. Developing a campus of awareness about library publishing services requires patience.

Standard publishing contracts are needed—and best to have them signed/in place with parties early, so that expectations and performance (deadlines) are clear on all sides. Best to have an acquisitions strategy in place for OAJs, OERs, and other areas, e.g., aligned well with institution’s core strengths and standout departments. Build and nurture relationships with vendors (attend professional publishing conferences) to improve services and aggregate need (to gain leverage in negotiations and improve stewardship of resources).

The library press and institutional press need to be coordinating and centralized enough in location and interaction to understand the opportunities that exist for synergistic activities. To be successful in open access publishing you need to be flexible and open to different models along the open access spectrum to achieve success for new models in support of campus practices. There is no single solution to OA. The library press and institutional press partnership should be seamless to faculty in terms of where the service is being supported.

The need to provide complementary services, such as editing, design, etc. The need to partner with others on campus and beyond (nationally and globally).

There is an increased demand for these services with more requests than ever, but our current technical capabilities are not adequate for the demand.

There is much campus demand for publishing help. It is prudent that tiers of service be established to guide conversations. Establishing memoranda of agreement help to manage expectations and increase satisfaction. Consultations with library experts in the realm of publishing are very much valued as a service by the campus community and help to reinforce an appreciation of deep library expertise in this area.

Try to avoid taking on too many “special projects.” Focus on one area and platform, i.e., open access journals on OJS and do that well.

Understanding the organizational structure of universities is key to effectively promoting library publishing services like the institutional repository and the journal/ conference proceedings service. Given the teaching and research demands on faculty, it is often the administrators and research support staff who are most excited about library publishing initiatives.

We need to have a less ad hoc approach; we are working on documentation and check lists, for example in setting up an OJS instance. We need to define the service rather than responding to individual requests. Researchers are only interested at time of need, therefore need constant promotion to catch at the right time.

With regard to hosting journals: when starting hosting/publishing activities, the library should define the level of support they want to offer (from very hands-on or a more hands-off service approach). When supporting a large number of journals, a hands-on approach may be difficult to sustain over time. Digital collections right now is treated as project-based work in the sense that there are start and finish dates. However, maintenance is an essential part of this even when the project is technically ‘completed’. What happens to maintenance post development and launch? This is something that needs to be considered in the process.

You need to be clear with the faculty you are providing the services to what the library will and won’t do on behalf of the journals.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

38. Please enter any additional information about publishing activities at your library that may assist the authors in accurately analyzing the results of this survey. N=21

A formal library press is a challenging initiative given the present economic climate and technological environment.

After early experimentation (beginning 15+ years ago) with Parallel Press and using the institutional repository and library website for hosting materials generated by groups not interested in working with a traditional publisher, we’ve learned some lessons. It feels like we’re now poised to learn from other library publishing activities and take advantage of a growing relationship with our university press to create a vision for the library’s role in this space on our campus. The need to support faculty production and publishing of course-related content, along the lines of OERs, seems likely to lead to our library developing more formal services around publishing sooner.

CSU does not provide publishing activities as a service other than organizing and hosting final publications in an institutional repository; most of them are ETDs but we have a fair amount of journal articles and data sets. We have decided that we simply do not have the resources and we support the University Press of Colorado in lieu of functioning more fully as a publisher or press. The value added we provide is in managing a stable platform and persistent URLs, optimizing, bundling, and linking files as appropriate, and providing and enhancing metadata.

Illinois is very much still in a beta phase, so we are establishing publication guidelines, editorial workflows, and other policies—we definitely have more policies than publications at the moment.

Michigan considers Michigan Publishing to be an entirely merged unit, a division of the library that is equal to Research, Learning and Teaching, Operations, etc. in status. Michigan Publishing consists of three front-facing brands—University of Michigan Press, Michigan Publishing Services, and Deep Blue (the IR). Behind the scenes these share many functions, but they represent different levels of publishing intervention to authors. Michigan Publishing was formed by merging the Scholarly Publishing Office (SPO—a library publisher started in 2000) with University of Michigan Press (UMP—a university press started in 1930) in 2009. It has been difficult to answer this survey meaningfully as a merged entity because it assumes that “collaboration” is the closest one comes to a relationship between university press and library publisher.

Our library decided not to become a press but focus more on providing the tools for editors and/or authors to use the DC platform as the springboard for their publishing activities. This is due to our current budget constraints and lack of Institutional support at this point. It is our hope to use the creation of the publishing services program as a proof-of-concept to showcase how OA publishing can be supported by the library but also to identify potential collaborators and/or funders in our institution that can support this service.

Our press is brand new with books just starting to come into the pipeline. We are intentionally narrow in our scope to allow proper time for scale. My answers in part are based on our expected publications in the next 12 months.

Publishing activities are not quite developed at the library. We have a publishing support project that is underway, which is a journal-hosting platform. The scholarly communications librarian hasn't had the time to develop a lot since the creation of the position, because his time was consumed by our institutional repository project until a few months ago. We also make available in PDF format electronic theses and dissertations. But this pretty much sums up what we've done so far.

Several years ago when I was hired, I searched and searched for anyone interested in electronic publishing. A few student groups were. We briefly worked with them, but our publishing system (OJS) was too complex for what they wanted to do. We have used OJS to publish two open access journals in our School of Education. And we've used OCS to host one conference, with another one on the way. We've had great success using Omeka as an online exhibitions platform, both for official libraries and museums exhibitions as well as for use in the classroom. I think a small and successful library-based publishing program can be created with open source tools, a modicum of server infrastructure, a collegial librarian-technologist collaboration, and a hearty roll-up-your sleeves attitude!

Some of our respondents felt that digital preservation activities were under-represented in this survey. The library invests heavily in this area as well.

The kind of publishing happening at our institution is not the same as what an officially established press would take on. Our publishing is driven by our desire to support open access. It offers a means of disseminating research that does not rely on established, for-profit presses. As a result, it is not managed or operated as a formal press.

The two departments involved in publishing are working on different aspects of the Libraries publishing.

The university press benefits from economies of scale through its integration with the library's financial, human resources, and technological support infrastructure.

Unfortunately, because we are still developing our publishing services (unrelated to ETDs/IR) we are not able to provide answers to some of the questions. Nor do we feel qualified to offer lessons learned at this time.

We are actively engaged with developing digital resources and collections and OERs through the Sustainable Heritage Network, our IR, and the activities of the CDSC. We do not have much of a formal publishing enterprise underway.

We host OA journals on OJS; we don't really see this as publishing. We provide instructions and set up the instance but the editors take it from there. For OER we are still sorting out who on campus is best to provide that service. We have hosted ETDs for many years; much of our recent activity is in expanding the institutional repository to support open access deposit of other published outputs (e.g., postprints, presentations, etc.) We are sometimes asked to provide an ISBN for materials published on campus or privately printed by a university staff member. We have also provided CIP information for privately published materials.

We weren't sure about our answers to many of these questions. We're in the process of starting to support publishing services, but we don't have an official library press. We see publishing services as a partnership between the library and the university press.

While the library participates in some publishing activities, our organization is not structured in the way that this survey suggests. We do not have a centralized publishing unit. The activities are diffused throughout the library.

Responding Institutions

University of Alabama
Boston University
Brigham Young University
University of British Columbia
University of Calgary
University of California, San Diego
Case Western Reserve University
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado at Boulder
Colorado State University
University of Connecticut
University of Delaware
Duke University
University of Florida
Georgetown University
Georgia Institute of Technology
University of Houston
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Indiana University Bloomington
University of Iowa
Iowa State University
Johns Hopkins University
University of Kansas
University of Kentucky
Université Laval
Library of Congress
University of Louisville
University of Maryland
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
University of Michigan
Michigan State University
University of Minnesota
National Library of Medicine
University of Nebraska—Lincoln
New York University
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio University
Ohio State University
University of Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University
University of Oregon
University of Ottawa
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University
University of Pittsburgh
Purdue University
University at Albany, SUNY
Syracuse University
Temple University
University of Tennessee
Texas A&M University
Texas Tech University
University of Toronto
University of Virginia
Virginia Tech
Washington State University
University of Waterloo
Western University
University of Wisconsin—Madison
Yale University
York University