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# Partnerships in Agricultural Publications: University of Florida's Marston Science Library and the Florida State Horticultural Society

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## ABSTRACT

A partnership forged between the George A. Smathers Libraries at the University of Florida and the Florida State Horticultural Society (FSHS) advances access to current and historical publications of the society and exemplifies an opportunity for agricultural librarians. The Public Knowledge Project's Open Journal System (OJS) was developed by librarians at Simon Fraser and Stanford universities to offer free, web-based publication software that promotes open access to journals and supports editorial workflow and publication needs. Collaborations among libraries and content creators that utilize open source tools like OJS are especially beneficial for agricultural organizations with limited financial and staffing resources. This paper examines the current state of library publishing partnerships with external organizations through analysis of survey data collected by the authors, and shares lessons learned from an example partnership. In this example librarians contributed their expertise in peer-review publishing, intellectual property rights, and institutional repositories to develop a customized online journal site using OJS for FSHS in a manner that reflects the publication workflow of the society. Customized features include branding, peer review, member subscription, full-text indexing, and access to archived issues. Trainings on OJS and digital publication service empower subject-area librarians to serve as points of contact for additional collaborations. Utilizing OJS in partnerships between libraries and content creators enhances the relevancy of the library and subject-area librarians while promoting greater access to agricultural information.

## INTRODUCTION

The University of Florida's (UF) George A. Smathers Libraries are "the DNA of the academic institution, determining our quality and our directions" (UF, 2009). As such, the libraries are transforming their traditional role as repositories of published research to increasingly become active participants in the publishing process. This expanding role for the library aids the mission of the library and the university to disseminate research. This paper presents the current state of library publishing partnerships with external organizations based on survey results and a publishing partnership with the Florida State Horticultural Society (FSHS) using the Public Knowledge Project's Open Journal System (OJS).

Agriculture is integral to UF, which has, from its founding as the state's first land-grant institution in 1870, offered practical education designed for implementation by farmers and rural landowners. Faculty in UF's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) conduct research and technology transfer in each of the sixty-seven counties of the state and at twelve research and education centers. Today, UF's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences employs 21 percent of all full-time faculty (UF, 2015). The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station is the second-largest academic-unit recipient of research funds, with \$125.82 million in FY2015, surpassed only by the university's College of Medicine (Nordlie, 2015). UF agricultural faculty continue to work closely with farmers and industry associations to effectively develop solutions to current production challenges.

Effective dissemination of agricultural research results is critical to the mission of all land-grant institutions. Extension publications translate university research results into practical applications and are produced by IFAS's Electronic Data Information System (EDIS). Agricultural society publications, such as the *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, are another important avenue for dissemination of IFAS research. However, scholarly publishing is in the midst of a transformation, and none of the actors in the system, including scholarly societies like FSHS, has been immune to the effects. The transformation of the scholarly publishing system from a print and subscription-based system to one that is increasingly digital and open has prompted scholarly societies to reexamine their workflows and practices in order to meet researchers' new expectations.

A major catalyst for transformation of the scholarly publishing system has been described as the "serials crisis" (Mulligan, 2015). During the 1980s and 1990s, journal prices rose dramatically while library financial resources did not. One result was significant cuts to library serial subscriptions. Simultaneously, publishing costs increased "due to increased volume and preparing journals for a variety of delivery media" (Gupta, Davis, Beckett, & Haslam, 2009). Many small publishers have not been able to thrive, much less survive, in these shifting economic conditions (Prosser, 2004).

The economic, technological, political, and cultural changes surrounding scholarly publishing have forced publishers, editors, authors, and librarians to make changes to the way they function within the scholarly communication system. One of these changes has been the rise of *open access*, not only as a publishing business model, but also as a means of content hosting and delivery. In 2002 the Public Knowledge Project (PKP) released an open source publishing platform known as Open Journal Systems (OJS) (Willinsky, 2005). As of December 2015 nearly 10,000 journals have been published through over 4,000 locally hosted instances (installations) of OJS software at institutions around the globe (PKP, 2016). Although most OJS journals have adopted an open access publishing model, the software can support subscription-based journals and delayed open access (Owen & Stranack, 2012).

According to Chadwell and Sutton (2014, p. 230), “The technologies, resources and skills required to vet and distribute scholarship are not the sole province of the publishing industry. Instead, the academy can use them to bring about a more open exchange of knowledge in scholarly communication on better economic terms.” Academic libraries in particular are responding to the changes in the scholarly communications system by providing journal hosting and related support services like technical support, training, and editorial services. In a 2012 survey of academic libraries in the United States, 55 percent of responding institutions indicated that they had or were interested in offering library publishing services, and two-thirds of those libraries engaged in library publishing collaborated with individuals or organizations *outside* of their institutions (Mullins et al., 2012). The creation in 2013 and growth of the Library Publishing Coalition (LPC) are further evidence of the importance of academic libraries as actors in this changing system of scholarly communication. LPC is a collaboration of sixty academic institutions engaged in library publishing and that share an interest in advancing dialogue, training, and creation of best practices within this emerging field (LPC, 2015).

At UF, librarians are integral to campus efforts for open access and publishing activities. UF Libraries advocate for and manage the university’s Open Access Publishing Fund that enables scholars to publish new research as open access articles. UF’s agricultural librarians work closely with IFAS to prepare annual citation reports of IFAS faculty members’ peer-reviewed publications. Librarians also provide education in aspects of scholarly publishing, including the ethics of authorship and copyright issues for researchers.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY PUBLISHING

Regional or subject-specific agricultural publications have a long history of publication by small publishers. In response to the “serials crisis,” many small publishers have ceased or merged, losing some of their specificity in order to survive. The Soil Science Society of Florida, for example,

merged with the Crop Science Society of Florida, and both ceased to exist in 2009–2010, ending sixty-seven years of continuous publication of their annual meeting proceedings. “Most society publishers face structural constraints—including insufficient market leverage, low tolerance for risk, undercapitalization, and lack of specialized business expertise—that prevent them from sustaining themselves effectively in an increasingly competitive market for academic journals” (Crow, 2006). Those small publishers that remain struggle and can be considered at risk due to continued pressures from changes in scholarly publishing: “Societies . . . see it as more important than ever that their publisher understands the strategic changes in publishing and is in a position to help them navigate the rapids ahead” (Ware, 2008).

Established in 1888, FSHS is one of the oldest horticultural societies in the nation and boasts nearly 120 years of continuous publication of its annual meeting report, *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society* (FSHS, n.d.). The society is a nonprofit organization, not affiliated with UF, although active membership in it by university faculty is typical and encouraged. Florida’s breadth of climate, ranging from subtropical to temperate, creates natural affinities with other agricultural production regions throughout the hemisphere and world. Agricultural research results published by FSHS are globally pertinent and thus important not only to preserve but also to make readily accessible.

Traditionally, FSHS’s *Proceedings* were published in print format of between 350 to 400 pages per volume and mailed to all society members. The society has explored a variety of means to efficiently continue its publication. In an effort to disseminate research results more widely FSHS was an early adopter of digitization; it expanded from offering an exclusively print format of its *Proceedings* to adding digital versions on CD-ROMs in the mid-1990s. In 2003 the society commenced working with the Florida Center for Library Automation (subsequently known as Florida Virtual Campus and recently renamed the Florida Academic Library Services Cooperative [FALSC]) as a site for hosting FSHS’s digital content. In 2008 it added digitized archival material to its own website and ceased collaboration with FALSC (Mark Ritenour, personal communication, May 31, 2015; Wilhelmina Randtke, personal communication, January 7, 2016). To address the rising cost of print publication, FSHS developed a partnership with the American Society of Horticultural Science (ASHS) whereby the latter manages FSHS subscriptions and provides copyediting, layout, and printing for a fee. Although all volumes of its *Proceedings* continue in print, this format is available only to members at an additional cost. Today, the default format for members is digital, provided on CD-ROM. Despite this history of innovation FSHS is concerned about maintaining its relevancy in terms of content, access, and use.

The society’s board of directors was motivated to enter into partnership

with UF's libraries for several reasons: limited access to society-hosted digital content; declining membership; a drop in peer-review submissions; and a decrease in the society's resources. Although FSHS's past publications are available on its website, full-text access is limited to specific internet browsers; the society's publications are frequently not found in major databases. For example, only a few years of FSHS's publications are indexed in the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI), one of the leading databases for agricultural scientists. Ulrichsweb.com's *Global Serials Directory* indicates that FSHS's *Proceedings* are not peer reviewed, yet the publication includes fully refereed articles (Steve Sargent, personal communication, January 16, 2015; Ulrichsweb.com, 2015). Some of the society's board members expressed concern that nontenured faculty members are increasingly submitting original work elsewhere in order to ensure greater impact of their peer-reviewed publications during the tenure and promotion process. Thus the peer-review designation is important to FSHS for continued quality submissions. Finally, like many other small societies, FSHS has limited resources and relies almost exclusively upon volunteer labor; therefore any publication changes being considered must include cost evaluations.

### THE LIBRARY PUBLISHING LANDSCAPE

The authors conducted a survey to assess the current level of publishing support from libraries in the United States to nonaffiliated societies and organizations, similar to UF's libraries' partnership with FSHS. The survey was distributed to LPC membership via its listserv (see appendix 1). Of the twenty-eight library respondents, 64 percent are currently involved in the publishing activities of nonaffiliated societies and organizations, and have been so for several years. The services provided include the online publication of new content (88 percent), the hosting of archival content (69 percent), advisement on intellectual property issues (63 percent), and consultation on editorial issues, such as peer reviews (25 percent). Responding libraries further noted that they assist with technical support for journals using OJS and offer services like DOI registration. Survey respondents that do not offer publishing services to nonaffiliated organizations provided two reasons why this was so: because library support had not been requested by such entities, or because library administrations had decided to focus its efforts exclusively on campus publications.

The survey respondents indicated that a variety of cost-recovery models were used. Several libraries charge an annual fee to nonaffiliated societies or organizations, ranging from \$350 to \$1,000 depending on the level of service provided; others charge only for add-on services, such as content preservation and editorial support. One library with no current cost-recovery model intends in the future to charge its publishing partners for the staff time dedicated to their respective publications.

The publications of nonaffiliated societies and organizations that have partnered with responding libraries are predominately (80 percent) publishing current issues as open access, although in some cases open access is only available for archival issues. Some publications hosted by libraries impose time-limited embargoes restrictions—delayed open access—on new content. Prior to partnering with these libraries, half of the nonaffiliated entities made their content available by subscription only. The survey results suggest that changing to library-based publishing has facilitated the trend toward open access content. The respondents indicated that some of the publications hosted by libraries were previously available only in print form. Thus library partnerships have enabled the shift toward online platforms at either nominal or no cost to these small publishers. A majority of the responding libraries use OJS as the online platform (40 percent), while the remainder use either bepress (27 percent), a homegrown system of online publishing (13 percent), or an institutional repository (7 percent).

### OVERVIEW OF LIBRARY AND FSHS COLLABORATION

The primary objective of this project identified by FSHS was to provide better access and discoverability of online journal content. For UF's libraries the goals of the project were to strengthen the relationship of subject-specialist librarian(s) in library-hosted publishing, and to explore a partnership with a publisher external to the libraries.

In November 2014 the Smathers Libraries and FSHS took the first step in formalizing their working relationship by signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that detailed the responsibilities of each in the OJS publishing project. Among other things, the memorandum requires FSHS to be responsible for the content creation and updating of its journal and related copyright management. Rights to the journal are the sole responsibility of the journal publishers. Through the MOU, FSHS grants UF Libraries the right to host the journal on the OJS platform; the memorandum also indemnifies the libraries from any damages, costs, or losses associated with the services offered, including as a result of breakdown in technology and from any legal actions incurred arising from the content or dissemination of the journal. In return the Smathers Libraries will strive to provide 24/7 access to the journal, with technical support as needed. This includes access to the latest OJS software and maintaining an archival version of content from which journals can be restored in case of damage or loss. In addition the libraries pledge to work with new home institutions or outside service providers in the event that the journal is ever transferred out of OJS or away from UF.

The OJS service team at UF was created in 2011 when the university began working with FALSC, which hosts the statewide OJS installation known as Florida OJ (Taylor, 2014). This team was originally comprised of

the interim director of the Digital Library Center, a staff member who responded to technical questions, and the scholarly communications librarian, who addressed intellectual property rights questions. A library liaison with subject-matter expertise was also involved for each journal. In 2013 the official point of contact for content creators using Florida OJ became the appropriate subject-area library liaison, and in 2015 the director of digital production services and the manager of the institutional repository (IR) joined the team, as well as a new agricultural sciences and digital initiatives librarian who had scholarly publishing experience. Today, the OJS service team includes functional and technical experts in digital production services, scholarly communications, IR management, and digital publishing, in addition to subject-matter experts (that is, liaison librarians).

The plant sciences agricultural library liaison met with members of FSHS in early 2015 to establish the new journal site and to transfer archival issues into Florida OJ. During the following spring FSHS elected new board members, including its president and two editors. At this time the service team was expanded to provide additional support. In addition, FALSC hired a new staff member as the point of contact for technical support for Florida OJ. With these personnel changes in both the society and the libraries, it became evident that the MOU must clearly detail the expectations of both parties to ensure the seamless continuation of the journal.

After meeting with the subject-specialist librarian, FSHS's Publications Committee developed a three-step process for the evolution of the society's partnership with UF's libraries for the OJS project:

- To create an OJS site for open access to archived issues with full-text discoverability
- To employ the OJS site's subscription-based, delayed open access (embargo) feature, restricting access of current volumes to society members to parallel the FSHS's policy for its print and CD-ROM formats
- The third step, once assessments of the prior two are completed, will make full use of OJS software by accepting author submissions and conducting peer reviews on the site.

During the first step of this project it became clear that article-level metadata of archival material were not optimized for the level of discoverability desired by either partner. Metadata enhancement was recommended to improve the discoverability of the content of FSHS's *Proceedings* in OJS. The library liaison strategically targeted specific metadata enhancements to maximize return on investment. At the issue level this work comprised creating the issue in OJS, uploading cover images, and assigning archive files to the appropriate sections, including "Society Business," keynote presentation, and posters. The library liaison enhanced metadata for two volumes of the *Proceedings*. Each issue required thirty minutes of preparation

time, plus two minutes per article to expand the metadata. For each article the majority of time required was for the addition of coauthor names and required email addresses. To improve efficiency only the corresponding author's email address was inserted; the society's email address was used for all other authors. Without this metadata, results for coauthor searches will be incomplete. The creation of "Society Business" and journal-section metadata enables the digital archive to more closely resemble the print-publication design and provides future scholars with ready reference to society events, including the ability to retrieve presidential and keynote addresses, membership lists, and award recipients. Since OJS offers full-text search capabilities, the addition of keywords and subject terms in the metadata was not cost effective. Thus for the additional 127 volumes of the *Proceedings*, each with an average of 110 articles, an estimated 530 hours will be required to strategically enhance the metadata for this serial in OJS (see fig. 1).

As a result of the UF libraries' guidance, FSHS's board of directors has approved funding to hire student workers to enhance the existing metadata for back issues of its *Proceedings*. The library liaison will train these workers, as well as other FSHS members (for example, new editors, Publications Committee members, and officers). FALSC will provide technical support as needed.

The library liaison consulted UF's metadata librarian to ensure metadata compatibility for full-text indexing by three major databases in agricultural sciences: the National Agriculture Library's Agricola, CABI's CAB Abstracts, and Google Scholar. Both Agricola and CABI representatives expressed strong interest in including the complete series of FSHS's *Proceedings* in their databases (Michael Esman, personal communication, September 11, 2015; Alexis Rendell-Dunn, personal communication, September 16, 2015). Prior to this project, Agricola's indexing of FSHS's *Proceedings* was incomplete, yielding only 1,786 results, 1,730 of which were published between 1980 and 2000, and clustered within groups with publication dates of 1980–1982, 1992–1996, 1998–2000, and 2008–2009 (see fig. 2). Prior to this project CAB Abstracts had indexed only twelve volumes of this serial, the most recent being 2001. Records with inconsistent metadata impede discoverability. The metadata from OJS journals are regularly harvested by Google Scholar, a testament to the use of Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) by PKP.

The project also raised issues about the existing catalog records for this serial in the library system: six different records existed, with inconsistent full-text links. Based on this discovery the library's catalog records were updated to improve patrons' ease of use. Links to full-text access include a limited number of archival issues in the UF Digital Collection (UFDC) and HathiTrust. Links to FSHS's website were added to the records. After the Florida OJS site for the *Proceedings* was available to the public, the library



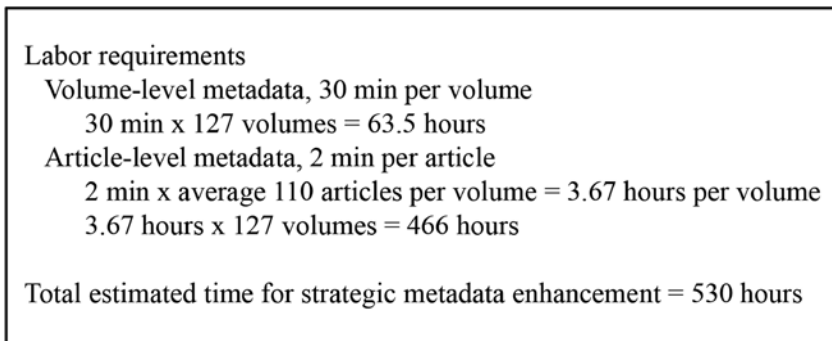


Figure 1. The time required for metadata enhancement of the *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*.

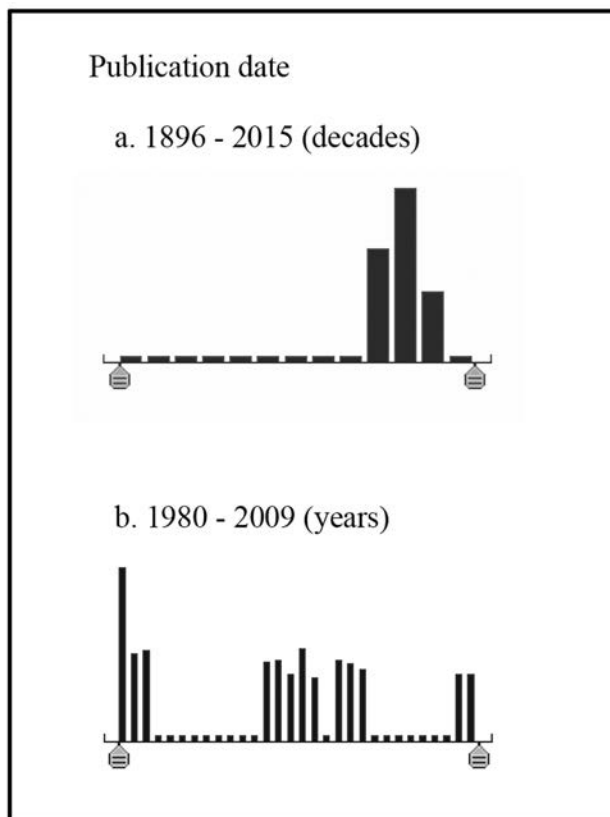


Figure 2. Search results for the Florida State Horticultural Society, 1896–2015, in *Agricola* (a), and the incomplete indexing of its *Proceedings* as of December 2015.

catalog records were updated, providing multiple links to the serial. These aspects of the project reveal the ways in which partnerships with libraries can and are improving discoverability and access to digital publications.

UF librarians worked with the FSHS Publications Committee, the journal manager, and FALSC to populate the new OJS site. In accordance with FSHS policy, all archival material is open access, while access to the full texts of the most current three volumes is restricted to society members. FSHS's *Proceedings* in the Florida OJS site incorporates design elements from the society's webpage and includes its branding. External links to this webpage are an important component, because it provides additional information, including author guidelines, conference announcements, quarterly newsletter, blog, and job postings.

This partnership with FSHS created an opportunity for the libraries to evaluate existing archive workflows for journals hosted by Florida OJS. Materials in UFDC are placed in a local archive (Tivoli), as well as in a dark archive (Florida Digital Archive). The UF's OJS service team revised the MOU to make archiving services more explicit. The revision also clearly states the need for service team members, in addition to the subject-specialist library liaison, to access the site for metadata harvesting and export to archive services.

The service team raised awareness of the availability and support for OJS at the Scholarly Services meeting of librarians in April 2015. Services that librarians can provide with OJS were described in an easy-to-follow checklist format (Stapleton, 2015). Support documents, including the MOU and a checklist for library liaisons, were added to the UF Library Liaison Toolkit Libguide. Based on feedback from the meeting, the support team developed and presented *Open Access Publishing with Florida OJS* (Stapleton, Fruin, & Shorey, 2015), a training workshop for librarians who will most likely become the point of contact for future journal endeavors. All participants were familiar with peer-review publishing from prior authorship, yet only one participant had prior experience as an editor or journal manager. Based on pre- and posttraining surveys ( $n = 7$  and 5, respectively), participants reported greater comfort in assisting patrons with OJS as a result of the workshop (appendix 2).

In a separate endeavor that requires consideration and may inform the project workflow, in 2015 FSHS initiated a pilot expansion of its partnership with ASHS to handle the society's peer-review submissions. Through this agreement FSHS will reprint peer-reviewed manuscripts presented at FSHS's annual meeting after their publication in one of three ASHS journals. If this pilot agreement with ASHS becomes policy, changes to the workflow for current issues of FSHS's *Proceedings* in Florida OJS may be necessary.

It is important to note that the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) implementation plan for the White House Office of Sci-

ence and Technology Policy's 2013 public access memorandum (Holdren, 2013) will also impact FSHS's publication workflows. Beginning in January 2016 all publications of research results from USDA-funded research are required to be freely available to the public within twelve months of publication (Adler, 2015; USDA, 2014). Thus the policy of delayed open access currently held by the three subscription-based ASHS journals and FSHS's *Proceedings* is likely to be revised. The public mandate for federally funded research to be freely accessible exemplifies the impact of another contributing force—public policy—on the current tumultuous era of publishing. In the ongoing effort to “assure effective, efficient and equitable access to pertinent information resources for all library users,” the libraries identified “transformative collaborations” as a key strategic goal in 2014 (UF, 2014). Transformative collaborations may indeed be necessary to ensure the continued access to regional society publications amid the enormous shifts taking place within the publishing world.

#### CONCLUSION: LESSONS LEARNED AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

This partnership between UF Libraries and the content creator, FSHS, has produced an excellent foundation for further collaboration. The major benefit of this project is the strengthening relationship between the library and the society. The ripples from this project continue to spread: UF faculty who are part of FSHS are members of departments and other professional societies that may also benefit from the OJS publishing model. For example, IFAS is currently testing use of Florida OJ for EDIS publications. Prior to this collaboration, faculty members involved in this project were unaware of the extent of library resources available in copyright interpretation, information literacy instruction, and support for use of the IR.

For FSHS this project produced a customized OJS site with full-text search capabilities for all volumes uploaded, mobile-friendly formatting, and indexing in major agricultural databases and Google Scholar. A usage comparison of the society's website to the new OJS site is, unfortunately, limited to date, because minimal statistics are collected on the website. Access to usage data in OJS is currently impeded by a known bug in the OJS version hosted by FALSC; this is expected to be remedied with a software upgrade (Wilhelmina Randtke, personal communication, April 5, 2016). Enhanced metadata and improved indexing are expected to increase usage of FSHS's *Proceedings* on the Florida OJ site. Another benefit to the society of this partnership with UF Libraries is the professional digital preservation of its historic publication.

Library participants gained valuable insight into partnerships with content creators that will inform future collaborations. One key lesson from this project is the importance of expanding the skill sets of librarians in order to meet the evolving role of libraries. Professional expertise in in-

tellectual property rights, peer-review publishing, database indexing, and the use of institutional repositories contribute to the successful access and preservation of digital content. The resources and support provided by UF's OJS service team to library liaisons establish a comfort level to encourage additional use of Florida OJ in a variety of disciplines.

A second valuable lesson for librarians is the need to integrate and codify processes regarding library-hosted publications into the information ecosystem. Documents covering professional preservation and improved integration with library systems and operations were amended and revised as a result of this project. Deeper integration of Florida OJ with library procedures includes catalog and digital-collection record creation for all UF journals hosted by Florida OJ. Journals hosted by Florida OJ are also submitted to the PKP Index, currently in beta testing, to augment discoverability (PKP, 2015). This project also revealed a need for indexing guidelines and best practices to assist journal content creators, because these creators, who dedicate resources to digitization, do not always reap the benefits of increased usage without the professional expertise of librarian partners.

The publishing objectives and concerns of FSHS are likely representative of many regional societies, not exclusively within the agricultural sciences. Therefore the lessons gained from this project are applicable to other fields of research. In fact, UF Libraries are actively engaged in several new collaborations with faculty members in the humanities and other science disciplines to publish using Florida OJ. UF, like all land-grant institutions, embraces public access as one of its defining missions. The partnerships between FSHS and the libraries to provide open access of agricultural research furthers the missions of both organizations, with benefits extending to both global researchers and the public.

## APPENDIX 1: LIBRARY PUBLISHING WITH NONAFFILIATED SOCIETIES

This survey was distributed to LPC's members via its listserv. It was open for responses during August 1–28, 2015. A total of twenty-eight survey responses were received.

*1. Is your institution's library currently involved in the online publishing activities of a nonaffiliated society or organization?*

Yes: 18; No: 10 (If the response was "No," the survey respondent went directly to question 10.)

*2. How long has your institution's library been involved in the online publishing activities of a nonaffiliated society or organization?*

Up to two years: 4; three to nine years: 10; more than ten years: 2

3. *Which publishing activities does the library provide or support for the nonaffiliated society or organization? Choose all that apply.*

- Online publication of new content: 14
- Hosting of archival content in the IR: 11
- Advisement on intellectual property issues: 10
- Consultation on editorial issues, such as peer reviews: 4
- Other (layout editing, tech support for authors and readers on OJS; DOI registration; preservation; publishing related publications like yearbooks): 3

4. *Did the library's support expand over time?*

Yes, please describe (see below): 7; No: 8

- See item 11 below (additional comments).
- Recently added preservation through Portico.
- Sometimes; for example, some wanted us to host their yearbooks.
- The publication used to be a paper, subscription journal, but the society went to all digital, 100 percent free content a few years ago.
- Not sure of the details, but our IR has added three non-university-affiliated journal publications in the last five years.
- We continue to grow our portfolio of journals and archives outside of the university.
- (The seventh had no description provided.)

5. *What percent of the library-supported online publications are hosted at the library?* 12

*What percent of the library-supported online publications are hosted by a provider?* 6

6. *What is the cost (either to the library or the nonaffiliated society) of hosting a digital publication?*

Cost is . . . (please provide details/explanation [see below]): 8; unknown: 4; none: 3

- Dependent on services provided
- We have not historically charged for this service, but in the future we will charge publishing partners for the staff time spent working on these publications.
- Included in the bepress fee; additional costs for DOIs and preservation; staff time for editor support
- \$750/year
- Minimal: a small amount for staff time posting articles/issues, server space
- Estimated \$800 to \$1,000 for setting up and the initial issue; annually \$400 to \$600

- We have a memorandum of understanding that varies, but we often charge around \$350 per year, as a representative cost.
- Cost of running the server; however, the server also hosts the affiliated publications

7. *Are the nonaffiliated society's publications available as open access?*

Yes, all content, including current issues, is open access: 12; Yes, but limited (please describe; for example, only back issues are open access [see descriptions below]): 3; No: 0

- Some of our externally managed journals are fully OA (open access), but others are freely available only after a six-to-twelve-month embargo.
- On a delayed OA schedule; moving wall of anywhere from one to five years
- Most recent two years are subscription only.

8. *Before working with the library, how were the nonaffiliated society's publications available?*

Subscription: 7; open access: 0; other (please describe [see descriptions below]): 7

- Mixture of subscription and open access
- Print subscription only (no online access prior to our partnership)
- They were open access, but only available at the issue level; we are providing article-level access.
- Print only
- One publication was a print subscription, then hosted by the library as an open access publication; it has been superseded by another journal (one issue published this summer) that is open access.
- One did not exist before, not sure about the other two.
- Print

9. *What platform or portal is used for publication of the nonaffiliated society's publications?*

Open Journal System (OJS): 6; bepress: 4; institutional repository: 1; homegrown system: 2; IR: 1; other: 2 (OCS; OJS, IR, web directories/files)

10. (This question was only displayed to those who responded "No" to question 1.) *Why is your institution's library not currently involved in the online publishing activities of a nonaffiliated society or organization? (Check all that apply.)* No demonstrated interest from nonaffiliated society or organization: 6; no interest from library: 1; in development: 0; insufficient skills and knowledge from library personnel: 0; other: 4 (listed below)

- If we were approached by a nonaffiliated org, I am sure library admin would have a discussion about whether or not that was something we could/should support.

- We are just in the initial stages of providing publishing services to our affiliates and have only scoped the service to address the needs of our faculty, staff, and students at this point.
- Our library publishing initiatives are currently focused on on-campus partnerships. Would love to pursue partnerships with nonaffiliated societies or organizations, but the opportunity has yet to arise, and our ongoing efforts in other areas mean that we do not have the capacity to create new opportunities in this area specifically.
- We have initially stated that our journal publishing service should be closely related to research and teaching. We would probably proceed with a nonaffiliated society if [its] journal content is relevant for [deleted institution name].

11. *We welcome additional comments about library support of online publishing activities for nonaffiliated organizations.* (The six responses received are listed below.)

- We have long-supported nonaffiliated organizations, especially when we were trying to get our program off the ground more than ten years ago and were eager to work with anyone willing to take a chance on an online-only, OA journal. However, going forward we are gradually shifting our focus to campus-affiliated publications, and I expect that over the next ten years or so we will see a gradual attrition of external projects so that our balance shifts from about half and half to nearly all affiliated publications.
- I was glad to see this survey come through—this is something I have been thinking about a lot too. Our policy is to take on journals where there is some connection to [deleted institution name] (usually a faculty editor, but sometimes other connections), but we continue working with them even when the editor (or editorship) moves, so by default we end up working with nonaffiliated society publications. We currently publish one on OJS and one in the IR. I have not been able to move forward on it due to being short-staffed at the moment, but I recently got approval to launch a pilot program where we will take on society publications in the absence of an [deleted institution name] connection as long as there is an [deleted institution name] faculty member who is a member of the society who is willing to co-sign the application and participate in initial discussions. My thinking is that this will open the door just a bit for us to take on more of these projects, without opening the floodgates. I am hoping to be able to announce it by the end of the year. We will see how it goes after that. I do not know if there is a place to enter contact info on another page, so just in case, if you would like more information, feel free to contact me. [deleted responders name]
- I think it is an interesting idea. We are currently publishing on Wordpress and on bepress. Because of our license agreement with bepress, we most likely would not be able to use that platform to serve this need if it

arose. And Wordpress would require more development effort than we would provide without charging for it.

- We do not charge for hosting or publishing. Our LPC directory shows that we have one full-time staff person devoted to e-publishing and 1/4 FTE librarian. We do not separate our society pubs from our other pubs.
- We found that it is critical to have a memorandum of agreement with the entities that publish the journal (the society, or editor[s], and so on) that is signed by all stakeholders, and that this memo includes requirements that will ensure the longevity of the journal: editors, editorial succession, responsibilities of each entity, provisions if one entity is unable to fulfill its obligations, and so forth. Both the extent and the limits of the library's involvement and support should be in the memo.
- It is a very fruitful partnership for both the library and the society. We are happy to provide services to this established creator of scholarly content. We do not make demands on the external group, we just provide the services they need. We feel that it is very important for libraries to facilitate access to high-quality, scholarly content that is created at cost, with no charges from us levied to the society or the reader, and minimal financial input from us.

#### APPENDIX 2: SURVEY RESULTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE "OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING WITH FLORIDA OJS" WORKSHOP

There were seven preworkshop responses received, plus five postworkshop responses.

1. *What is your experience with publishing? Check all items that best describe your roles.*

Author: 7; reviewer: 3; copyeditor or layout editor: 1; editor: 1; journal manager: 1; none: 0

2. *Based on your experiences with publishing role(s), please describe the types of publication(s) you have worked with.*

- The publisher is external to UF: 7; internal to UF Libraries: 3; internal to UF: 1
- Publication access is subscription-based: 6; open access: 4
- Articles are peer reviewed: 7; not peer reviewed: 6
- Publication is both print and digital: 6; print only: 1; digital only: 0

(Questions 3 through 7 were answered by participants both before and after the workshop. Responses are provided as preworkshop/post-workshop.)

3. *To what extent do you feel comfortable assisting patrons to produce and preserve open access publications?*



Not at all: 2/0; slightly comfortable: 3/0; somewhat comfortable: 0/2; mostly comfortable: 2/3; very comfortable/at ease: 0/0

4. *Based on your current knowledge and experience, how comfortable do you feel assisting patrons with the Open Journal System (OJS)?*

Not at all: 5/0; slightly comfortable: 1/0; somewhat comfortable: 1/3; mostly comfortable: 0/2; very comfortable/at ease: 0/0

5. *Is it useful for graduate students to learn about the academic publishing process?*

Yes: 7/5; maybe: 0/0; no: 0/0; don't know: 0/0

6. *Is it useful for undergraduate students to learn about the academic publishing process?*

Yes: 1/2; maybe: 4/2; no: 1/1; don't know: 0/0

7. *Does facilitating the use of OJS fit within the scope of your job?*

Yes: 3/3; maybe: 1/1; no: 0/0; don't know: 3/1

8. *We welcome additional comments!*

- Love the idea of library as publisher!
- This is a great resource that I am glad I know more about. The in-class assignment was a helpful introduction. Thank you!
- I loved the hands-on exercise, [deleted name], thank you.
- This was a great training session! If I do set up a journal or work with faculty to do so, I might need more training. I think this is a great system and I hope we do more with it!

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