



Academic Libraries and Publishing

Growth, history, opportunities, challenges

October 4, 2019

Scott Warren, Associate Dean for Research Excellence, Syracuse University Libraries
Member and Treasurer, Board of Directors of the Library Publishing Coalition



What is Library Publishing

- “...set of activities led by college and university libraries to support the creation, dissemination, and curation of scholarly, creative, and/or educational works.”
(<https://librarypublishing.org/>)
- Strives for openness, inclusivity, and sustainability
- Key characteristics (Schlosser, 2018):
 - Responsiveness
 - Core Services
 - Partnerships
 - Openness
 - Experimentation
 - Pedagogy



Why Libraries Publish

- Broadly aligns with library – and institutional – values
- Opportunity to demonstrate value throughout research lifecycle
- Disseminate faculty and student research
- Publish things that might not otherwise be published
- Create more equitable & just system of scholarly communication
- Alternative to mainstream publishing



Brief History of Library Publishing

- Founding of a few prominent university presses involved libraries
 - e.g. University of California Press, UNC Press (Okerson and Holzman 2015)
- Libraries involved with early electronic scholarly publishing in the 1990s
 - e.g. Project Muse, HighWire Press
- SPARC formed in 1998
- Platforms appear in early 2000s
 - e.g. DSpace, OJS, bepress
- LPC formed in 2013
- Open source infrastructures proliferate – currently



What do libraries publish?

| Institutional repository materials | Platforms/tools |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theses and dissertations• Journal articles published elsewhere• Conference papers/presentations• Technical reports• White papers• Other gray literature | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CONTENTdm (OCLC)• Digital Commons (bepress/Elsevier)• DSpace*• Fedora/Samvera*• Islandora* <p>*open source</p> |

What do libraries publish?

| Type of material | Platforms/tools |
|--|--|
| Journals | Open Journal Systems *, Scholastica , Digital Commons , Manifold *, PubPub * |
| Books | Open Monograph Press *, Fulcrum *, Editoria * |
| Expansive digital projects | Fulcrum *, Manifold *, Pressbooks |
| Textbooks and other open educational resources | Pressbooks |
| Datasets | Dataverse |

*open-source, nonproprietary projects being developed by the community.



Examples

| Title | Publication type | Publisher | Platform/tool |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Journal of French and Francophone Philosophy</i> | Journal | U. Pittsburgh | OJS |
| <i>Excelsior: Leadership in Teaching and Learning</i> | Journal | Syracuse University | Digital Commons |
| <i>Teaching Religion in a Changing Public University</i> | Monograph | Atla Open Press | OMP |
| <i>Chinese Deathscape</i> | Expansive digital project | Stanford UP | Fulcrum |
| <i>Introduction to Electricity, Magnetism, and Circuits</i> | Textbook (OER) | U. Saskatchewan | Pressbooks |
| <i>Campaign Contributions in Prosecutorial Elections, 2014-2017</i> | Dataset | UNC | Dataverse |

Services library publishers may provide

- Copyright
- Obtaining ISSNs for journals, DOIs for articles, ISBNs for books
- Technical setup and production
- Providing publishing platform that simplifies peer-review process
- Maximizing discoverability through search-engine optimization -> robust metadata
- Hosting digital content on a secure server
- Preserving and archiving the digital content in perpetuity
- Assisting with print-on-demand services

Not all academic libraries provide every service; most offer a selection



Expertise needed to provide publishing services

- Copyright, fair use, open licensing
- Project management including budgeting
- Policy development including developing Memoranda of Understanding
 - What services your program can provide – and what it can't
 - See this helpful [MoU Toolkit](#).
- Publishing workflows
 - Document/cover design, layout, copyediting, etc.
- Content acquisition
 - Managing peer review or setting up an editorial board



Library Administrative Units Involved in Publishing

- Digital Scholarship Centers
 - [Emory Center for Digital Scholarship](#), [IUPUI Center for Digital Scholarship](#)
- University Presses + Libraries
 - [Michigan Publishing](#), [UNT Libraries Scholarly Publishing Services](#)
- Scholarly communications units/offices
 - [University of Kansas Office of Scholarly Communication and Copyright](#)
- Various publishing services units
 - [Iowa State University Library Digital Press](#)
 - [University of Texas at Arlington Libraries OA Publishing Services](#)



Library + University Press Partnerships

Partnership Types:

| | |
|--------|---|
| Type 1 | Little evidence of currently active relationships between press and library |
| Type 2 | Good relationships between press and library, but no reporting structure |
| Type 3 | Reporting and joint projects, but relative autonomy |
| Type 4 | Physical collocation and reporting, but relative autonomy |
| Type 5 | More integrated with shared vision and approaches |

Adapted from: [Watkinson, C. \(2015\). From collaboration to integration: University presses and libraries, CC-BY 4.0](#)



Common questions for libraries that publish

- How to decide what to publish? What **NOT** to publish?
- Only campus-based editors/authors?
- Will services be subsidized by library/university?
 - Or charge for services?
- 100% open access + authors retain copyright?
 - If so, what open licence(s) required or recommended?



Other Common Issues

- Publish only faculty work?
 - If a student journal, how to ensure continuity and sustainability?
- Are equity, diversity, and inclusion important ?
 - If so, how to ensure diversity of voices in published products, on editorial boards, etc?
- Any criteria for withdrawing published materials?
- What infrastructures to use? How to sustain?

Developing a Business Plan for a Library Publishing Program

- Kate McCready, Emma Molls, University of Minnesota
- In [Business Models in \(Digital\) Academic Publishing](#)
- 2018, 6(4), 42; <https://doi.org/10.3390/publications6040042>
- Like any business venture, however, library publishers must develop a clear service model and business plan in order to create shared expectations for funding streams, quality markers, as well as technical and staff capacity. As the field is maturing from experimental projects to full programs, library publishers are formalizing their offerings and limitations...Other aspects include production policies, financial structures, and measures of success.

Library Publishing Coalition

- Founded in 2013 with 61 academic libraries
- In collaboration with the Educopia Institute
- Over 80 members, including a couple of consortia
- Member benefits:
 - Engage with an international community of practice
 - Jump-start or enhance local library publishing initiatives
 - Lead change in scholarly communications and publishing



Library Publishing Coalition Resources

- [Library Publishing Directory](#) (updated annually)
- [Webinars](#)
- [Professional Development Guide](#)
- [Job Board](#)
- [Shared Documentation Portal](#)*
- [Ethical Framework for Library Publishing](#)
- [Library Publishing Curriculum](#)
- [How-To Guide for Library Publishers: Directory of Open Access Journals Application](#)
- [Library Publishing Bibliography](#)

*Available to members only.



3 major LPC initiatives

- Appointment of Cheryl Ball (Wayne State) to 3 year term as Editor-in-Chief of the [Library Publishing Curriculum](#)
 - Created in partnership with Educopia as part of an IMLS funded project
 - Curriculum is moving to its permanent home as an ongoing program of the LPC
- Educopia, LPC, and 12 partner libraries received IMLS Leadership Grant
 - Investigate & document journal publishing workflows in a variety of library publishing programs
 - Goal to create a set of model workflows that can be adopted and adapted by other libraries
- Second round of [LPC Fellowship Program](#)
 - encourage participation in LPC community by important voices not from a member institution
 - broaden access to library publishing to underrepresented groups
 - mentor new library publishers

Where are we today?

- Long-term goal for library publishing?
- Ensuring sustainability at the community level?
 - Staffing and expertise development
- Ensuring interoperability/integration of (mostly) grant-funded tools?
 - Business models, standards
- Regional variations in OA strategies – Implications for library publishing?
 - [Redalyc and AmeliCA](#) - > Dr. Arianna Becerri-Garcia
- How to continue growing library-centered publishing?

Shift from operational to strategic

- Educopia's Mapping the Scholarly Communication Landscape – 2019 Census
 - <https://educopia.org/2019-census/>
- The Red Queen's Race
 - <https://educopia.org/red-queens-race/> - Katherine Skinner
- Invest in Open Infrastructure - <https://investinopen.org/>
- Mind the gap - <https://mitpress.mit.edu/blog/mind-the-gap>
 - environmental scan of all available open-source software for publishing

<https://mindthegap.pubpub.org/>

“If the goal is to build a viable alternative to proprietary publishing models, then open publishing needs new infrastructure that incentivizes sustainability, cooperation, collaboration, and integration.”

- John Maxwell, Associate Professor and Director of the Publishing Program at Simon Fraser University

What is needed from the **community** to move this forward to greater impact?

- LPC + fill in organizations here... (we are stronger together)
- Local investments
- Boost best practices and refine standards
- Develop and share common body of expertise and knowledge
- Lead development of what a library publishing ecosystem at scale means
- Solutions for libraries at all resource levels

Takeaways

- Library publishing is robust and maturing, but faces strategic challenges
 - Maturation of **ecosystem** from start-up ad hoc project mentality to systemic practice
- Many different tools available – are they sustainable?
 - Tailor to local needs – and local goals.
- Editorial production, Discoverability, Preservation, ...
- Integration and Interoperability!

References and further reading

- Bonn, M., & Furlough, M. (Eds.). (2015). *Getting the word out: Academic libraries as scholarly publishers*. Chicago, IL: Association of College and Research Libraries
- Fenlon, K. & Senseney, M., Bonn, M. & Swatscheno, J. (2019). Humanities scholars and library-based digital publishing: New forms of publication, new audiences, new publishing roles. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, 50(3), 159-182. <https://doi.org/10.3138/jsp.50.3.01>
- Hawkins, K. S. (2019). Creating a library publishing program for scholarly books: Your options are limited. *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication*, 7(1). doi: <http://doi.org/10.7710/2162-3309.2262>
- Invest in Open Infrastructure (2019). Retrieved from <https://investinopen.org/>
- Library Publishing Coalition Ethical Framework Task Force. (2018). *An ethical framework for library publishing*, Version 1.0. Atlanta, GA: Educopia. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.5703/1288284316777>
- Library Publishing Curriculum Advisory Board. (2018). *Library publishing curriculum*. Atlanta, GA: Educopia. Retrieved from <https://educopia.org/library-publishing-curriculum/>
- Maxwell, J. et al. (2019). *Mind the Gap: A Landscape Analysis of Open Source Publishing Tools and Platforms*. Burnaby, BC: Simon Fraser University. Retrieved from <https://mindthegap.pubpub.org/>.

References and further reading continued

- McCready, K. and Molls, E. (2018). Developing a business plan for a library publishing program. *Publications: Business Models in (Digital) Academic Publishing*, 6(4), 42. <https://doi.org/10.3390/publications6040042>
- Mirza, R., Currier, B., & Ossom Williamson, P. (2017). *Memorandum of understanding collection*. Retrieved from <https://rc.library.uta.edu/uta-ir/handle/10106/25646>
- Okerson, A., & Holzman, A. (2015). *The once and future publishing library*. Arlington, VA: Council on Library and Information Resources. Retrieved from: <https://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub166/>
- Sandy, H. M., & Mattern, J. B. (2018). Academic library-based publishing: A state of the evolving art. *Library Trends*, 67(2), 337–357. doi: <http://doi.org/10.1353/lib.2018.0040>
- Schlosser, M. (2018). Building capacity for academy-owned publishing through the Library Publishing Coalition. *Library Trends* 67(2), 359-375. doi: <http://doi.org/10.1353/lib.2018.0041>
- Skinner, K. (2019). *Mapping the Scholarly Communication Landscape – 2019 Census*. Atlanta, GA: Educopia. Retrieved from <https://educopia.org/2019-census/>.
- Skinner, K. (2019). *Why Are So Many Scholarly Communication Infrastructure Providers Running a Red Queen's Race?* Atlanta, GA: Educopia. Retrieved from <https://educopia.org/red-queens-race/>.

Questions?

This presentation is shared under a [Creative Commons 4.0 Attribution \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license.



Follow-up contact info:
Scott Warren: sawarr01@syr.edu



Transition Underway: **Emerging Open Models**

Curtis Brundy
Iowa State University



Why
NOW?

An old tradition and a new technology have
converged to make possible an
unprecedented public good.

BOAI 2002

Do not expect our support for any effort
premised on the extinction of our journals.

Society Publishing Director, 2019

Funders
SPEAK

Plan S

**Making full and
immediate Open
Access a reality**

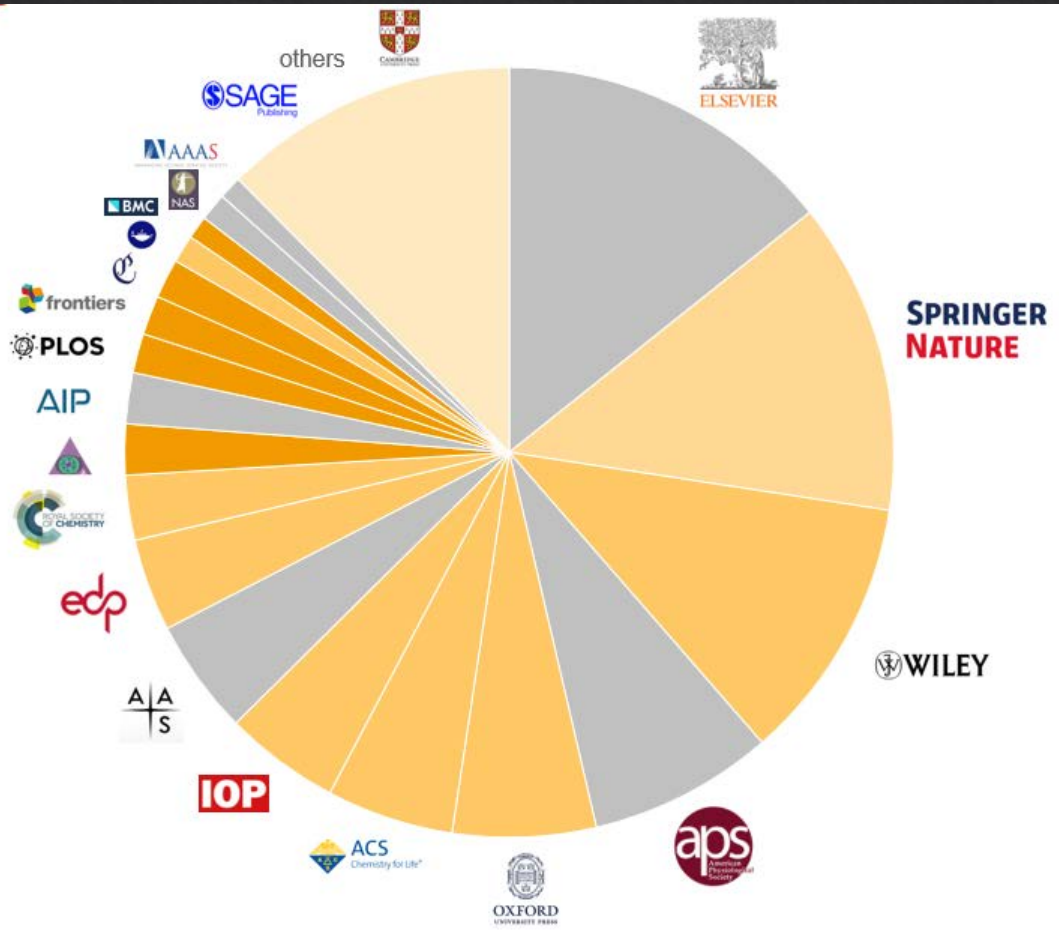
Global **PUSH**

o p e n a c c e s s
2 0 2 0



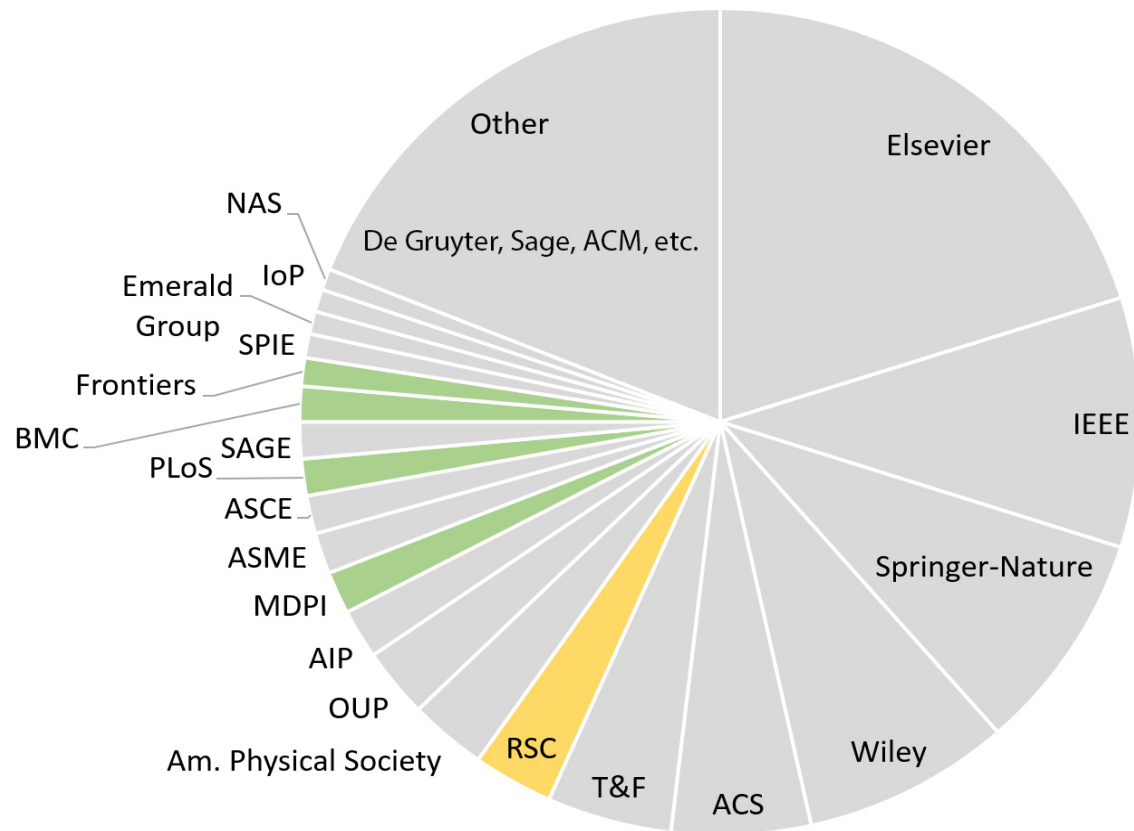
Max Plank

Top 20 - 2019



Iowa State

Top 20





100%

OPEN ACCESS

Emerging Open Models



RAP/PAR

Models

Royal Society PAR

Fixed Read Fee based on paywalled articles

+

**Publishing fee based on negotiated APC and
publishing estimate**

= Total Cost



Tiered Model

Top 100 Publishing Institutions

5%

Total Subscriptions Revenue

31%

Total Publishing

| Tiers Level | Article Output Range | Tier Pricing (\$) | # Institutions | Tier Revenue (\$) | Cumulative Revenue (\$) |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 75+ | \$100,000 | 11 | \$1,100,000 | \$1,100,000 |
| 2 | 60-74 | \$75,000 | 15 | \$1,125,000 | \$2,225,000 |
| 3 | 40-59 | \$60,000 | 38 | \$2,280,000 | \$4,505,000 |
| 4 | 30-39 | \$45,000 | 45 | \$2,025,000 | \$6,530,000 |
| 5 | 20-29 | \$35,000 | 87 | \$3,045,000 | \$9,575,000 |
| 6 | 16-19 | \$25,000 | 54 | \$1,350,000 | \$10,925,000 |
| 7 | 12-15 | \$17,500 | 100 | \$1,750,000 | \$12,675,000 |
| 8 | 8-11 | \$12,500 | 174 | \$2,175,000 | \$14,850,000 |
| 9 | 4-7 | \$10,000 | 450 | \$4,500,000 | \$19,350,000 |
| 10 | 0-3 | \$2,500* | 3246 | \$8,115,000 | \$27,465,000 |
| | 19,700 Total in 2018 | Totals | 4220 | \$27,465,000 | |

Subscribe
To OPEN



**ANNUAL
REVIEWS**

SCOAP3

SciELO

**Knowledge
Unlatched**

**Cooperative
Models
Like OLH**

**Libraria
S2O**



100%

OPEN ACCESS

Images Used

- By Paul Hames / California Department of Water Resources - California Department of Water Resources, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=56730324>

Open Access Books and Beyond

NextGen ScholComm: Models to Move Us Forward

LYRASIS Member Summit 10/04/19

Charles Watkinson

AUL, Publishing, University of Michigan Library

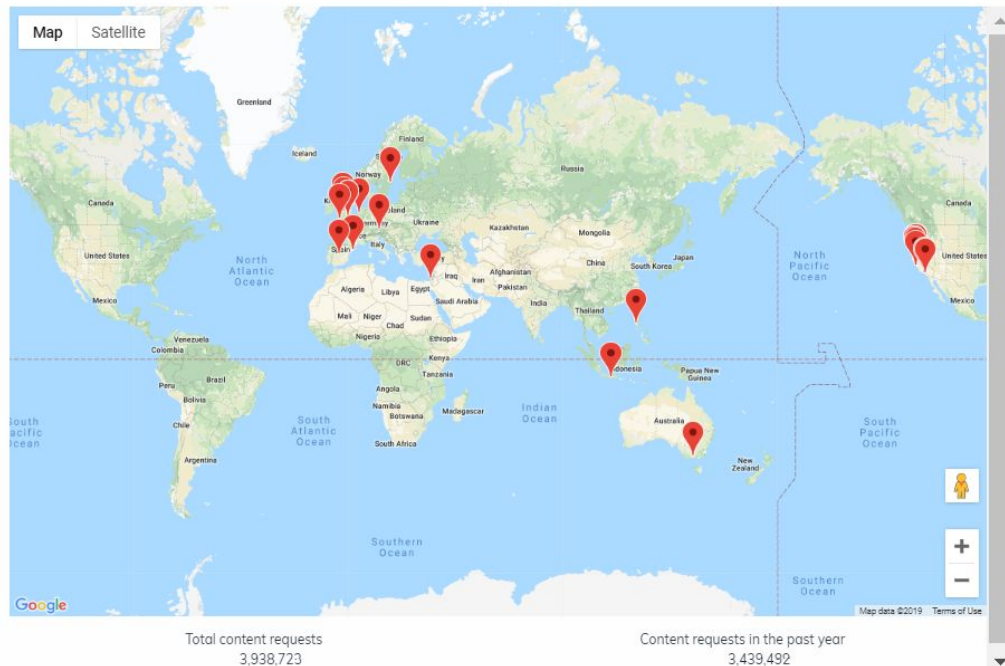
Director, University of Michigan Press

“There is a striking lack of interest in open access among academics from the humanities and social sciences and little evidence that masses of people are longing to read humanities and social sciences monographs – especially online, as opposed to in print.”

Ivon Asquith, Oxford & Edinburgh UPs, 2019

Our Reach

Michigan Publishing advances scholarship for U-M and beyond.



<https://www.publishing.umich.edu/our-reach>

“The ebook is a stupid product. It is exactly the same as print, except it’s electronic. There is no creativity, no enhancement, no real digital experience.”

Arnoud Nourry, CEO Hachette, 2018

“Enhanced Ebook” vs. “Interactive Scholarly Work”

1. **Open e-books.** These monographs might include scholarship with a limited audience, for which publication through a traditional sales model is unlikely, or on a humanities topic that could reach a broader audience as an open publication. A print counterpart may also be made available for sale where possible and desirable.
2. **Digitally enhanced e-books that extend the capabilities of print books.** Examples of enhancement include embedding audio or video, or linking directly to primary evidence from an open access e-book. An enhanced e-book might simultaneously be made available in a print form without the digital features. It might also link to a companion website developed in conjunction with the book.
3. **Interactive scholarly works: Multimodal works that could not exist in a print environment.** Such monographs would integrate text and digital components within a single publishing platform. They must provide evidence of significantly advancing a scholarly question within a field of research. They must also undergo vigorous pre-publication peer review that assesses both the work’s academic quality and the integrity of its digital design.

Elliott, Michael A. "The future of the monograph in the digital era"
of Electronic Publishing 18.4 (2015). <http://dx.doi.org/10.3998/3336451.0018.407>

Journal

Mellon Digital Monograph Initiative 2013/14 -

Over 60 grants in Digital Monograph Initiative for > \$25 million

Quire
Getty

Janeway
Birkbeck

Manifold
Minnesota

Interactive Scholarly
Works
Stanford

Longleaf
UNC Press

Fulcrum
Michigan

Rebus Ink
Rebus

Editoria
UC Press / Coko

Scalar
USC

Vega
Wayne State

Art & Architecture e-
Portal
Yale

Radium with
Hypothes.is
NYU

Ravenspace
UBC / UW Presses

PubPub
MIT

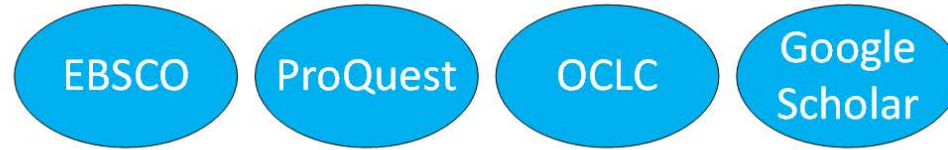
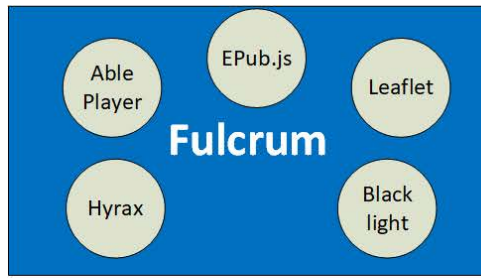
Digits
CMU

SimplyE
NYPL / LYRASIS

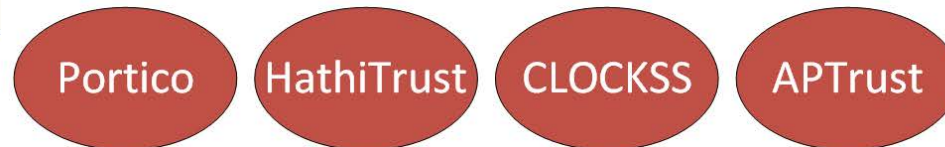
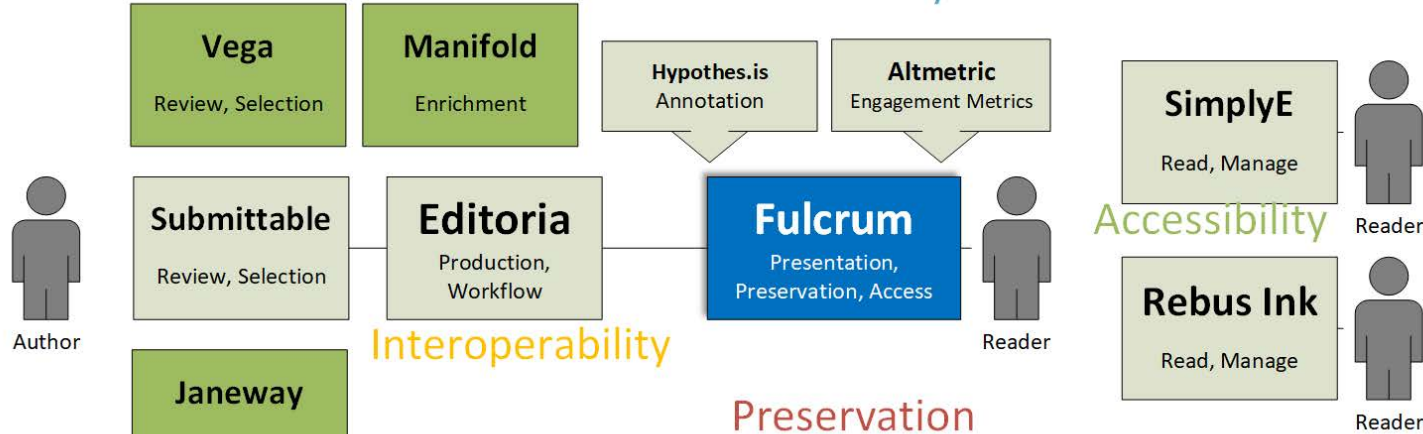
Muse Open
JHU Press

| Authoring/ Editing | Ingest/ Conversion | Submission Management | Review / Edit Workflow | Publishing | Layout / Typesetting | Reading/ Annotation | Library Preservation | Metrics |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Libero Producer | Libero Reviewer | | | Libero Publisher | | | Libero Publisher | |
| | Manifold | | Manifold | | | Manifold | | |
| | Fulcrum | | Fulcrum | | epub.js | | Fulcrum | |
| Vega | | Vega | | | | | | |
| Wax | | | Editoria | | paged.js | | | |
| PubPub | | | PubPub | | | PubPub | | |
| Scalar | | | Scalar | | | Scalar | | |
| Mukurtu | | | Mukurtu | | | | Mukurtu | |
| Omeka | | | Omeka | | | | Omeka | |

“Software development across hypothetical workflow stages” from
Maxwell, J. W. et al (2019) *Mind the Gap: A Landscape Analysis of Open Source Publishing Tools and Platforms*.
<https://mindthegap.pubpub.org/>



Discovery



fulcrum


https://www.fulcrum.org


AboutBlogPartner With Us


Infrastructure and services for mission-driven publishers

Fulcrum is a community-based, open source publishing platform that helps publishers present the full richness of their authors' research outputs in a durable, discoverable, accessible and flexible form.

[GET UPDATES](#)

 Fulcrum - Michigan Publishing

 Share




Anita Gonzalez


“Open e-book”


Lever Press

Home / Promissory Notes: On the Literary Conditions of Debt



Promissory Notes
ON THE LITERARY
CONDITIONS OF DEBT
ROBIN TRUTH GOODMAN






The book proposal was subjected to fully closed peer review. The book manuscript was subjected to partly closed peer review. More information...

Promissory Notes: On the Literary Conditions of Debt

Robin Truth Goodman

2018 

There is no doubt that the beginning of the twenty-first century was marked by crises of debt. Less well known is that literature's historical role in defining and teaching debt to the public. *Promissory Notes: On the Literary Conditions of Debt* addresses how modern finance has depended upon a historical linking of geopolitical inequality and financial representation that positions the so-called "World" as negative value, or debt. Starting with an analysis of Anthony ... [More >>](#)

[Read Book](#) [Download ▾](#) [Buy Book](#)

ISBN(s) 978-1-64315-000-0 (paper)
978-1-64315-002-4 (open access)

Subject Literary Criticism

Citable Link <https://doi.org/10.3998/mpub.10209707>

[Table of Contents](#) [Media](#) [Stats](#)

“Enhanced e-book”

Secure [https://www.fulcrum.org/epubs/h722h883s?locale=en#/6/20\[Chapter02\]/4/46/6/1-0](https://www.fulcrum.org/epubs/h722h883s?locale=en#/6/20[Chapter02]/4/46/6/1-0)

Show Sold Separately: Promos, Spoilers, and Other Media Paratexts

MEDIA <http://hdl.handle.net/202> Enter Search... [Q](#) [i](#) [E](#)




Fig. 2.20. One of many opening credit sequences to *The Simpsons*.

Though only seventy-five seconds long, the sequence serves as a formidable introduction to the characters, tone, genre, and style of the show. Famously, each episode begins with Bart writing a different set of lines, giving a sense of him as a serial mischief-maker, as does his reckless skateboard trip home. Marge's momentary loss of Maggie codes her as a busy mother, while Lisa's introduction codes her as gifted, soulful, and, per force, solitary. Homer's introduction visually references the opening sequence to *The Flintstones* (1960–66), thus establishing him as a similarly dumb but well-meaning comic hero. The upbeat tone of the background music, the 2.5 kids, the numerous comic moments in the intro, and the final destination of the family living

room all clearly announce the text as a family sitcom, though some of the quirks, such as Maggie being scanned for a price or Homer discarding a uranium ingot, allude to the show's intent to play with the rules and tone both of family sitcoms and of realistic depiction. While Homer is presented as somewhat stupid from the outset, and Marge as simply flustered, Lisa's sax solo and the suggestions of Bart's intelligence from some of his lines written on the blackboard (such as "I do not have power of attorney over first graders" or "I am not the new Dalai Lama") immediately tell us that these kids are not normal sitcom kids. Occasional blackboard lines also announce the show's meta approach, as, for instance, when Bart writes "I will never win an Emmy" or "I should not be 21 by now." And with the final shot being of the television, the credit sequence subtly suggests the degree to which the show will be about television as much as it is about family life. Thus, by the end of the seventy-five seconds, viewers know the central characters and genre, have been adequately warned of its offbeat, subversive nature, and know to expect the unreal.

The Simpsons' opening credit sequence is a particularly effective one, but all opening credit sequences work in similar ways to create genre, character, and tone. Many involve remarkably fast editing, with more frames per second employed than anywhere else on television, as characters and character relationships are introduced. Colors, background music choice, and relative use of naturalistic or computer-doctored images can tell prospective viewers a lot. Watch *CSI: Miami's* (2002–) opening credits and one knows to expect a style-conscious, sexed-up procedural, just as *ER's* (1994–) pulse-like music and somber tones announce a more realistic, gritty drama, *Desperate Housewives'* (2004–) opening credits announce a playful, tongue-in-cheek tone, *The Wire's* (2002–8) discordant theme song penned by Tom Waits prepares one for a dark and uncompromising look at Baltimore's drug trade and at urban poverty in general,¹⁹ and *Dexter's* (2006–) eerie tight close-ups of the titular character cutting his bacon and eggs, flossing his teeth, shaving, and squeezing a blood orange put one on edge and ready for a show about a serial killer. So central are opening credit sequences in offering "proper interpretations" of genre and character that some of the recent class of genre-mixing serial dramas such as *Lost* and *Heroes* have eschewed using them, relying instead on a simple title-card and a "previously on ..." segment, thereby refusing to pin down a broader sense of genre, character, or theme.

34% • Location 128 of 382

“Interactive scholarly work”

A Mid-Republican House from Gabii

3D MODEL DATABASE MEDIA <https://doi.org/10.3998/fn> Get Citation Search in this text...

Details

This section provides a more detailed discussion of the materials presented in the “Story” and “More” sections of this volume, with direct reference to individual stratigraphic units. Information on the stratigraphy of the property is outlined by phase and construction type or formation process. Specialist reports are included here, with detailed data supporting general statements made in the narrative.

Detailed Stratigraphic Analysis

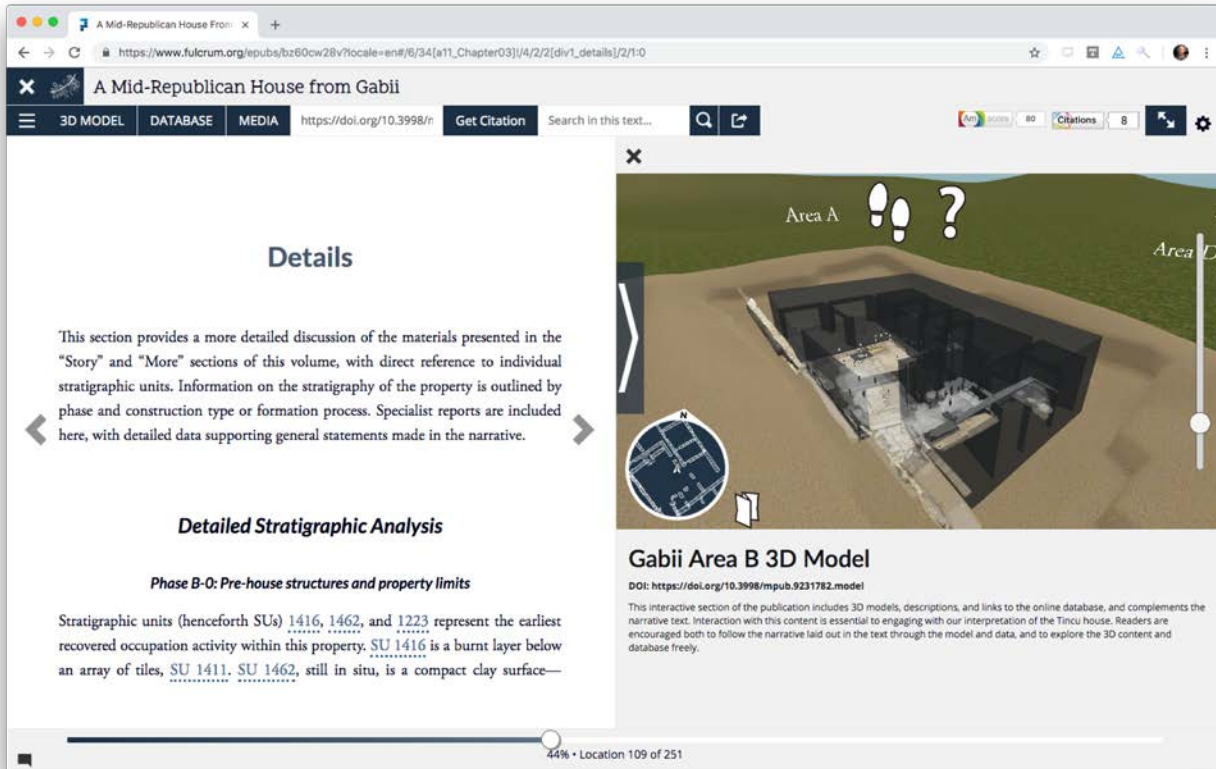
Phase B-0: Pre-house structures and property limits

Stratigraphic units (henceforth SUs) 1416, 1462, and 1223 represent the earliest recovered occupation activity within this property. SU 1416 is a burnt layer below an array of tiles, SU 1411. SU 1462, still in situ, is a compact clay surface—

Gabii Area B 3D Model

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3998/mpub.9231782.model>

This interactive section of the publication includes 3D models, descriptions, and links to the online database, and complements the narrative text. Interaction with this content is essential to engaging with our interpretation of the Tincu house. Readers are encouraged both to follow the narrative laid out in the text through the model and data, and to explore the 3D content and database freely.



New challenges for libraries and publishers

How can we make all the components discoverable by the library/reader?

How do we peer review the work and get recognition for its creator(s)?

How do we make accessible and preserve something like this 3D model?

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a digital publication titled "A Mid-Republican House from Gabii". The interface includes a navigation bar with tabs for "3D MODEL", "DATABASE", and "MEDIA". A search bar is present with the text "Search in this text...". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains text under the heading "Details", including a section titled "Detailed Stratigraphic Analysis" and a subsection "Phase B-0: Pre-house structures and property limits". The right column features a 3D model of a house, labeled "Gabii Area B 3D Model", with a DOI link. A thought bubble is positioned over the 3D model. The bottom of the page shows a progress bar and the text "44% • Location 109 of 251".

A Mid-Republican House from Gabii

https://www.fulcrum.org/epubs/bz60cw28v/locale=en#/6/34[a11_Chapter03]/4/2/2[div1_details]/2/1/0

3D MODEL DATABASE MEDIA https://doi.org/10.3998/n Get Citation Search in this text...

Details

of the materials presented in the
with direct reference to individual
of the property is outlined by
. Specialist reports are included
ements made in the narrative.

Detailed Stratigraphic Analysis

Phase B-0: Pre-house structures and property limits

Stratigraphic units (henceforth SUs) 1416, 1462, and 1223 represent the earliest recovered occupation activity within this property. SU 1416 is a burnt layer below an array of tiles, SU 1411. SU 1462, still in situ, is a compact clay surface—

Gabii Area B 3D Model

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3998/mpub.9231782.model>

This interactive section of the publication includes 3D models, descriptions, and links to the online database, and complete narrative text. Interaction with this content is essential to engaging with our interpretation of the Tincin house. Readers are encouraged both to follow the narrative laid out in the text through the model and data, and to explore the 3D content of the database freely.

44% • Location 109 of 251

New challenges for the whole supply chain

EBSCO

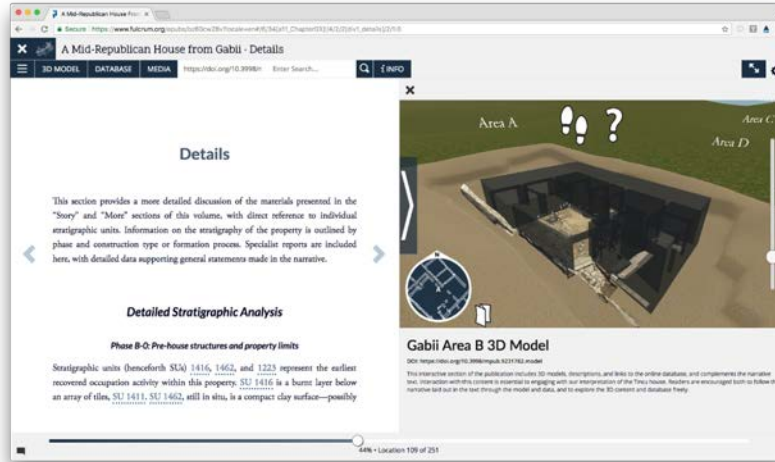
ProQuest

OCLC

Google Scholar



**DISCOVER
RECOGNIZE
PRESERVE**



COUNTER

Dimensions

Crossref

Scopus

EDiTEUR

Clarivate

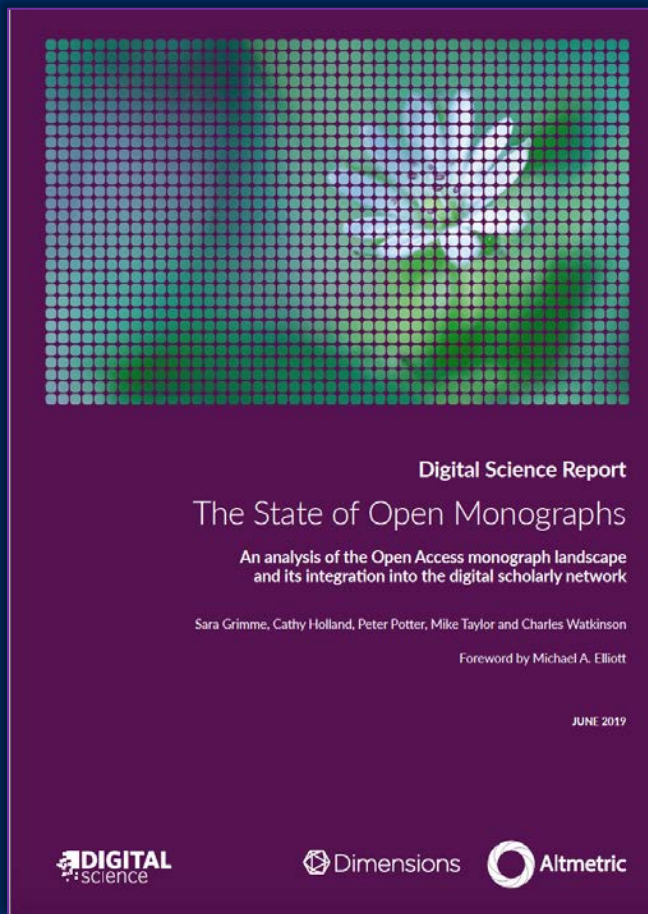
ISBN /
ISSN

Academic
Preservation Trust

Portico

CLOCKSS

Library of Congress



<https://www.digital-science.com/blog/news/the-state-of-open-monographs-dsreports/>

June 11, 2019

Models to Move Us Forward - Discovery



Research England
@ResEngland

We're pleased to announce the next project to receive Research England Development (RED) funding. The Community-led Open Publication Infrastructures for Monographs (COPIM) project will receive £2.2 million to improve and increase #openaccess publishing.

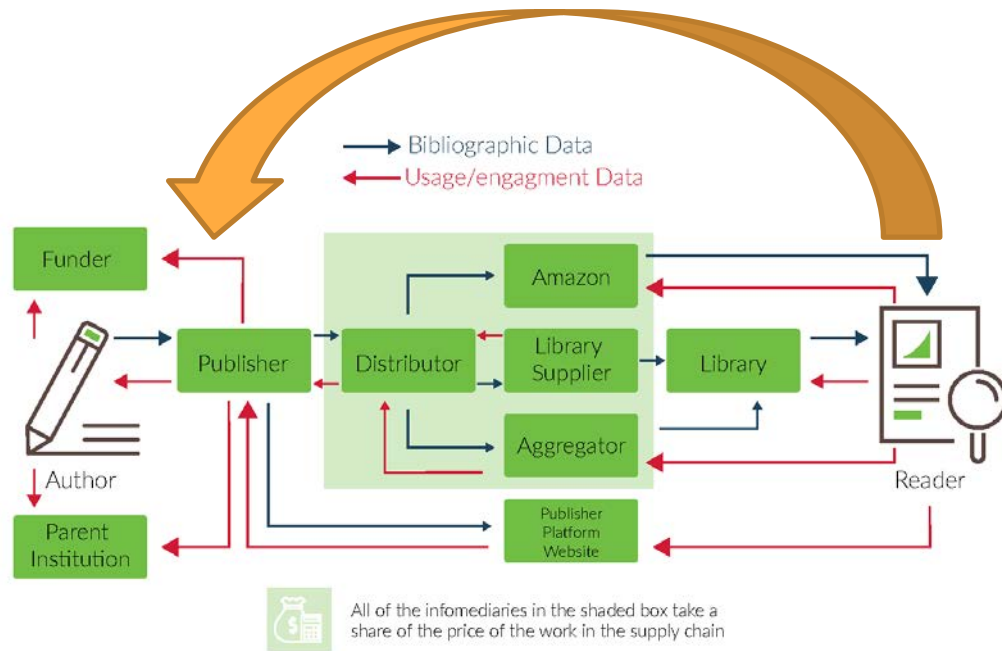
bit.ly/2IFpBKT

“I am delighted that we are able to support this ambitious project in developing new and innovative open access publishing ecosystems. It will help us ensure that all publicly funded research is widely and freely accessible to everyone as soon as possible.”

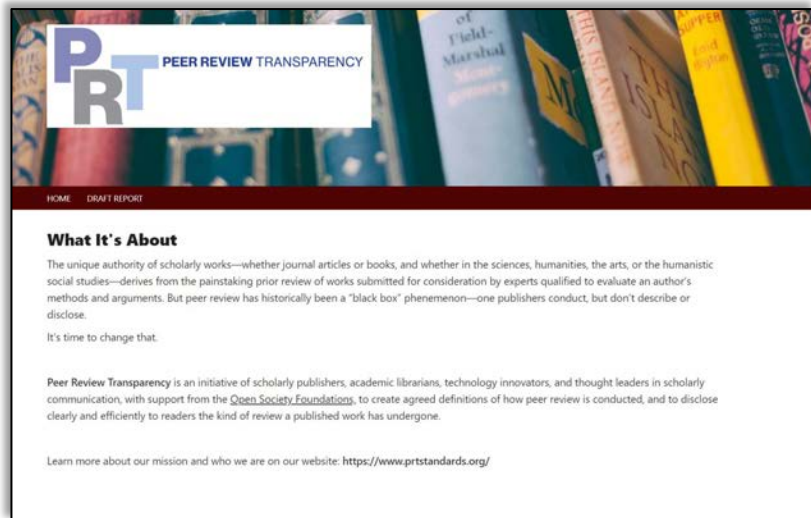
David Sweeney, Executive Chair, Research England



Research England | UK Research and Innovation



Models to Move Us Forward - Recognition



<https://www.prtstandards.org/>



"Partly Closed (Single-Blind) Review. Reviewers may be informed of the author's identity, but the author is not informed of the identity of the reviewers. Publication occurs after the author's revisions in response to reviewers' comments satisfy the editors and the Editorial Board."

Models to Move Us Forward - Preservation

NEWS RELEASE

NYU Receives Major Grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; Collaborative Effort Aims to Meet the Challenge of Preserving New Forms of Digital Scholarship

Apr 17, 2019
Modified Apr 17, 2019

Posted in
Arts and Culture

📍 New York

New York University has received a grant of \$527,000 from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

New York University has received a grant of \$527,000 from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for a project to help ensure the preservation of complex new forms of digital scholarship. In the collaborative project, "Enhancing Services to Preserve New Forms of Scholarship," participating preservation service organizations will test the limits of their capabilities today, using their existing tools or drawing on partnerships to preserve a series of increasingly complex works from participating scholarly publishers. The ultimate goal is a clearly defined range of currently preservable technologies, as well as a set of guidelines and best practices for the publishing field.



What we can all do . . .

Be aware of the structural impediments to new forms of long-form publications and use our market power to engage with them . . .

- Stop assuming that reduced sales of monographs means that book usage and readership is declining.
- Request that library discovery services and library service platforms expose books better, especially open access books and new forms of scholarly work.
- Encourage book authors' use of DOIs and ORCIDs and leverage the potential for including enriched metadata such as peer review signifiers.
- Connect the worlds of “special collections” and “publications” preservation to ensure the longevity of new forms of book-like publication.