TAB PERIODICALS COMMITTEE
PERIODICALS REVIEW AND ADVISORY COMMITEEE (PRAC) REPORT
INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS SOCIETY
TRANSACTIONS ON INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS
INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS MAGAZINE

Reviewed (Date)

Initial data request to S/C: 26 September 2011
Data returned by S/C: (Date)
Review performed: (Date)
Draft report to S/C: (Date)
Report comments returned by S/C: (Date)
Final report submitted to TAB Periodicals Committee: (Date)

TAB PERIODICALS REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Leung Tsang	TAB PRAC Chair
Jim Keller	TAB Transactions Committee Chair
David Daut	TAB Magazine Committee Chair
Steve Yurkovich	TAB Newsletter Committee Chair
Jacek Zurada	TAB Periodicals Committee Chair
Joe Tront	Member
Alle-Jan van der Veen	Member
Gianluca Setti	Member
David Alan Grier	Member
Kostas Plataniotis	Member

PART 1 – PERIODICALS REVIEW PROCEDURE

The Charter of the TAB Periodicals Committee states that the Committee has oversight responsibility for all Society/ Council (S/C) Periodicals. Specifically, the IEEE TAB Periodicals Committee is charged with:

- Ensuring the Timeliness and Quality of TAB publications
- Assessing proposals for new publications and making recommendations to TAB
- Resolving conflicts between S/C on issues of publications
- Informing TAB on new developments in the area of publications
- Assessing and recommending to TAB annual charges for publications

To carry out its responsibilities to TAB, and in particular to address the issues of timeliness and quality, the Periodicals Committee has instituted a Five-Year Review of S/C Periodicals, conducted at the same time as the S/C Review. The business of reviewing IEEE periodicals is assigned to the IEEE TAB Periodicals Review and Advisory Committee (PRAC, a subcommittee of the IEEE TAB Periodicals Committee).

The objectives of the Review are to:

- Examine timeliness and quality
- Assure that the publications comply with IEEE policies & procedures
- Assist the S/C in enhancing self awareness of its publications
- Determine the financial health of the publications
- Provide suggestions for improvements
- Determine best practices to share with other S/C

The Review should be seen as a positive vehicle to ensure that all the IEEE publications continue to maintain the highest of standards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REVIEW

The Review process comprises the following stages:

- This questionnaire/template is transmitted to the S/C President well in advance of the scheduled Review. Financial information on the periodicals that is available at TAD Finance is included in this template.
- The Review is scheduled during the TAB series of meetings.
- Responses (this completed report) and other relevant information are provided to the PRAC by the S/C prior to the Review meeting.
- PRAC meets with the S/C Officers and Editors during the TAB series meetings.

- PRAC submits draft of report to the S/C President for comment.
- Final report is submitted to the IEEE TAB Periodicals Committee, for ultimate final submission to TAB, where the report becomes an archival record of the Review, to be referenced in future Reviews.

PART 2 – SCOPE OF REVIEW
(Completed by review committee)

The Committee met with the following S/C representatives to review the S/C's publications:

(Name – Title)
(Name – Title)
(Name – Title)
(Name – Title)

The following publications were reviewed:

A. The IEEE Transactions on (Title)
B. The IEEE (Title) Magazine
C. The S/C (Newsletter)
(Expand/delete as necessary)

PART 3 – S/C GENERAL INFORMATION
(Completed by S/C; please give responses in 10-pt, non-bold Times New Roman font)

A. OFFICERS AND EDITORS

President: 2011-2012 – Bruno Lequesne
Phone +1 414-449-7536 Email bruno.lequesne@ieee.org

Chair Publications Department: 2008-2011 – Kevin L. Peterson
Phone +1 562-497-2999 Email k.l.peterson@ieee.org
Fax +1 562-497-2990

Chair Publications Department: 2012 – Ahmed Rubaai
Phone +1 202-806-6615 Email arubaai@howard.edu

Please list EIC Information below for the last five years

Transactions Editor in Chief (EIC): 2007 to present – Calton E. Speck
Phone +1 248-547-7821 Email c.speck@ieee.org

Magazine Editor in Chief: 2011 to present – H. Landis Floyd
Phone +1 302-999-6390 Email h.l.floyd@ieee.org

Magazine Editor in Chief: 2005 to 2010 – Louie J. Powell
Phone +1 518-583-4636 Email louie.powell@ieee.org

B. SOCIETY/COUNCIL (S/C) PUBLICATION POLICIES

1. Describe methods used to assess publication needs of subscribers:

IAS has a diverse membership including academic, development and practicing communities, and with involvement over an eclectic spectrum of technologies. Each community has different publishing needs and expectations of the society's publications. Rather than establish publications as a "stand-alone" activity within the Society, IAS has created a "bottom – up" approach whereby publications are driven by the 19 technical committees of the Society, with the Society Publications Department assigned responsibility for bringing together the contributions from those committees to produce a single Transactions and Magazine in accordance with IEEE principles and standards and that serve all members in proportion to their professional and pedagogical needs.

Some of the Technical Committees within IAS are more academic, while others are oriented towards practical applications of electric technology in specific industries. IAS strives to represent the interests of all of these constituencies in our publications. Technical papers generally originate within these Technical Committees. The review process is managed by Associate Editors within those committees using a single ScholarOne Manuscripts site to assure process uniformity across the Society, and relying on technical experts within those Committees as reviewers. The diversity of needs is addressed at the Technical committee level; the diversity is reflected in papers ultimately published.

The Editors of both *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* and I*EEE Industry Applications Magazine* meet regularly with the major constituencies of the Society to assure that their interests are being met in these publications, and representatives from the four technical departments of the Society sit on the advisory committees of both publications.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in October of each year the Publications Department holds a series of meetings attended by representatives of each of the four Technical Departments; in addition, the Associate Editors are invited to attend in addition to the Publications Department Chair and the Editors-In-Chief of the publications. The EIC's and the Publications Department Chair each attend at least one other technical conference sponsored by the Society, and they attend the technical committee meetings of the TC sponsoring that conference. Information about IEEE publications and policies are shared with the TC's and their input and comments are taken to the IAS Board regarding publications.

Authors are required to modify or update papers prior to acceptance for publication to assure that the most up to date information is included and that all reviewers and editorial concerns are answered. EIC's have the final responsibility to assure that these requirements have been met prior to publication and have the final voice on acceptance of papers.

All papers published by IAS are reviewed in complete accordance with IEEE Policies and Procedures.

Most Technical Committees solicit papers by either issuing a formal Call for Papers (CfPs) or by stimulating active members and contributing institutions to contribute papers. Formal CfPs are usually published in the Society Magazine and posted on the Society website. Before a paper is invited for review, authors are required to submit an abstract that the sponsoring Technical Committee can use to determine if the paper is within its scope; papers that are judged to be outside the scope of the Committee are either transferred to another IAS committee, or returned to the author without review.

2. Describe methods used to receive feedback through readership input, e.g. letters to the Editor:

IEEE Industry Applications Magazine welcomes Letters to the Editor, both for the purpose of allowing discussion of technical content in the Magazine and also to provide a mechanism for members to express concerns, raise questions, etc. The decision to publish specific letters and the decision to request follow-up comments from authors to questions or comments in Letters is at the discretion of the EiC of the Magazine.

IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications also welcomes and encourages discussion of papers published in Transactions. Generally, an attempt is made to publish written discussions in the same issue as the paper addressed in the discussion, and the author of the primary paper is offered the opportunity to prepare a formal closure. However, written discussions and closures may be published in subsequent issues of Transactions if appropriate.

For many years, IAS periodically surveyed its members to determine needs that should be met through publications or other Society programs. To avoid harassing its members, the frequency of these surveys declined after IEEE adopted the IAS best practice, but tentative plans are being prepared for another survey in mid-2012.

3. Describe how the S/C is meeting demands for application related material in its periodicals:

This is generally not a problem in the Industry Applications Society. A significant portion of our membership are practicing engineers rather than academics or researchers, and the papers they publish in *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* and *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* tend to be very strongly oriented toward practical applications. In addition, many of the papers produced by academics and industrial researchers also present the results of collaborations with industry rather than pure academic research.

PART 4 – TRANSACTION(S)
(Completed by S/C; please give responses in 10-pt, non-bold Times New Roman font)

A. IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INDUSTRY AND APPLICATIONS

1. **Date of first issue –** 1965

2. **Frequency of publication – (6) issues per year**

3. **Is subscription to this periodical included in the Society membership fee?**

   Access to the on-line version of this publication in IEEE Xplore is provided at no charge to all IAS members, but subscription to the print version is not included in the membership fee.

B. SCOPE OF TRANSACTIONS

1. **Please provide the most recent formal scope of this periodical as approved by the Technical Activities Board (TAB) and the Periodicals Committee. Please also indicate the date of the most recent approval by TAB. Note that any changes in the scope of the periodical need to be approved by the Technical Activities Board and the Periodicals Committee.**

   The scope of the Industry Applications Society, as a transnational organization, is the advancement of the theory and practice of electrical and electronic engineering in the development, design, manufacture and application of electrical systems, apparatus, devices, and controls to the processes and equipment of industry and commerce; the promotion of safe, reliable, and economic installations; industry leadership in energy conservation and environmental, health, and safety issues; the creation of voluntary engineering standards and recommended practices; and the professional development of its membership. The scope of the IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications includes all scope items of the Society.

   The date of the most recent scope approval by TAB is unknown.

2. **Comment on the overlap of scope with other IEEE Transactions.**

   There is some overlap with the Transactions of the Power Engineering Society, particularly *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, in the field of electrical power distribution systems. This results from matters that are of interest to both electrical utility distribution engineers, served primarily by PES, and power system engineers of other industries served by IAS. The Society also partners with PES by co-sponsoring some of their publications.

   There is considerable overlap with *IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics*. Power electronics is a major part of the *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications*. The two journals are somewhat differentiated by the scopes of the respective Societies, with the IAS emphasis being on applications and the PELS emphasis being on design and development. The Society is in the process of developing a joint publication with PELS. Two IAS-PELS Joint Transaction issues will be published in 2012.

   There is a similar, but much smaller, overlap with *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, as the T-IE emphasis is more on control systems than on power electronics**.**

C. EDITORIAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. **If applicable, describe the membership and function of the Society/Council AdCom, Publication Committee, Steering Committee, or Periodical Advisory Committee, in overseeing operation of the Transactions and in establishing and administering publication policies and procedures.**

   All major decisions regarding the Transactions are subject to approval by the Society Executive Board. This includes all formal policy statements, naming and tenure of Editor-in-Chief, annual page budget, member and non-member subscription prices, and all other financial matters, such as editorial budget. Day-to-day operations are overseen by the Society Publications Department Chair, who is a member of the Society Executive Board, and who reports to the Executive Board.

2. Describe the membership, function, and make-up (such as regional distribution, academic versus industrial, and so forth) of the Associate Editors body (for example, the Transaction's Editorial Board or Committee) and complete the Tables of Associate Editors and their Demographic Summary below:

Table of Associate Editors (as of 10/1/11)

Full Name	Country	IEEE Region	Institution	Academia, Industry or Government	Gender	Expertise
Adamiak, Kazimierz	Canada	7	Univ. of Western Ont.	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Akagi, Hirofumi	Japan	10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Allard, Bruno	France	8	INSA Lyon	Academia	M	Power electronics
Anderson, Larry	United States			Industry	M	Pulp & Paper industry applications
Anderson, William	United States	4	The Procter & Gamble Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Baldwin, Thomas L	United States	3	Florida State University	Academia	M	Power distribution
Banks, Rhonda	United States	3		Industry	F	Pulp & Paper industry applications
Barnes, Mike	United Kingdom	8	Universityof Manchester	Academia	M	Power electronics
Barrios, Louis	United States	5	Shell Oil Company	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Bianchi, Nicola	Italy	8	University of Padova	Academia	M	Electric machines
Bissonette, Lisande	United States		Foundation for Scientific Statistics	Academia	F	
Blasko, Vladimir	United States	1	United Technologies Research Center	Industry	M	Electric machines
Bogh, Dennis	United States	6	GE	Industry	M	Pulp & Paper industry applications
Boglietti, Aldo	Italy	8	Politecnico di Torino	Academia	M	Electric machines
Braun, Bill	United States	4	Owens Corning	Industry	M	Power distribution
Briz, Fernando	Spain	8	University of Oviedo	Academia	M	Electric machines
Bryant, Angus	United Kingdom	8	University of Warwick	Academia	M	Power electronics
Cardinal, Paul	United States	5	Shell Oil Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Cavagnino, Andrea	Italy	8		Academia	M	Electric machines
Cheng, Po-Tai	Taiwan,	10	National Tsing Hua University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Choi, Sewan	Korea	10	Seoul National University of technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Cihlar, Laurie K	United States	3	MeadWestvaco	Industry	F	Power distribution
Consoli, Alfio	Italy	8	University of Catania	Academia	M	Electric machines
Crebier, Jean-Christophe	France	8	G2ELab	Academia	M	Power electronics
Cromey, Douglas	Canada	7		Industry	M	Metal industry applications
Dascalescu, Lucian	France	8	University of Poitiers	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Dawson, Francis Philip	Canada	7	University of Toronto	Academia	M	Lighting and displays
DeBenedetto, Travis	United States	5	ABB, Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Deshpande, Uday	United States	6	Maxwell Technologies	Industry	M	Power electronics
Doan, Daniel	United States	2	DuPont	Industry	M	Power distribution

Dorrell, David	Australia	10	University of Glasgow	Academia	M	Electric machines
Durocher, David B	United States	6	Eaton Corporation	Industry	M	Power distribution
Elbuluk, Malik	United States	4	University of Akron	Academia	M	Power electronics
Ellis, Robert	Canada	7	Shell Oil Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Fergades, George	United States	4		Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Fujita, Hideaki	Japan	10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Geyer, Tobias	New Zealand	10	University of Auckland	Academia	M	Electric Machines
Giulii Capponi, Fabio	Italy	8		Academia	M	Electric machines
Grass, Norbert	Germany	8	Georg Simon Ohm University	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Greason, William D.	Canada	7	University Western Ontario	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Harke, Michael	United States	4	Hamilton Sundstrand	Industry	M	Power electronics
Harvey, Jim	United States	4	University of Michigan Hospitals	Industry	M	Power distribution
Hernandez, Andrew	United States	2	Astra Zenica	Industry	M	Power Distribution
Hoerauf, Rob	United States	4	Hoerauf Consulting Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Hudgins, Jerry	United States	4	University of Nebraska	Academia	M	Power electronics
Husain, Iqbal	United States	4	University of Akron	Academia	M	Electric machines
Ionel, Dan M	United States	4	Vestas Technology R&D	Industry	M	Electric machines
Islam, Mohammad	United States	4	General Motors R&D	Industry	M	Power electronics
Jacobs, Joep	Germany	8	Philips	Industry	M	Lighting and displays
Joos, Geza	Canada	7	McGill University	Academia	M	Power distribution
Josken, Jerome	United States	4	Cooper Power Systems	Industry	M	Power distribution
Kaiser, Walter	Brazil	9	University of São Paulo	Academia	M	Lighting and displays
Khambadkone, Ashwin	Singapore	10	National University of Singapore	Academia	M	Power electronics
Knight, Andy	United Kingdom	8		Academia	M	Electric machines
Konopka, Adam	United States	4	Hamilton Sundstrand	Industry	M	Power electronics
Koziol, Bruce	United States			Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Lai, Yen-Shin	Taiwan	10	National Taipei University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Lee, Sang Bin	Korea	10		Academia	M	Electric Machines
Lee, Wei-Jen	United States	5	University of Texas at Arlington	Academia	M	Power distribution
Lequesne, Bruno	United States	4	Eaton	Industry	M	Electric machines
Lester, Jim	United States	1	OSRAM SYLVANIA	Industry	M	Lighting and displays
Levi, Emil	United Kingdom	8	Liverpool John Moores University	Academia	M	Electric machines
Liu, Shengyi	United States	6	The Boeing Company	Industry	M	Power electronics
LLoyd, Blake	Canada	7	Iris Power	Industry	M	Electric machines
Lomonova, Elena	Netherlands	8	Eindhoven University of Technology	Academia	F	Electric machines
Lopera, Juan	Spain	8	Universidad de Oviedo	Academia	M	Metals industry applications
Lukaszewski,	United States	4	Rockwell	Industry	M	Power electronics

Richard A			Automation			
Macey, Christopher	United States	1		Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Matsuse, Kouki	Japan	10	meiji university	Academia	M	Power electronics
Mattavelli, Paolo	United States	3	Virginia Tech	Academia	M	Power electronics
Mazumdar, Joy	United States	3	Siemens Industry Inc	Industry	M	Power electronics
McCann, Roy	United States	5	University of Arkansas	Academia	M	Appliance industry applications
McGrath, Brendan	Australia	10	RMIT University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Mills, T. David	United States	3	Bechtel Savannah River, Inc.	Industry	M	Electrical safety
Mirzaeva, Galina	Australia	10	University of Newcastle	Academia	F	Mining industry applications
Mitolo, Massimo	United States	2	Chu & Gassman	Industry	M	Power distribution
Mixon, Paul	United States	5	University of Arkansas	Academia	M	Power distribution
Mizuno, Akira	Japan	10	Toyohashi University of Technology	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Mohla, Daleep	United States	5	DCM Consulting	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Muetze, Annette	Austria	8	Graz University of Technology	Academia	F	Electric machines
Nagel, Jeff	United States	4		Industry	M	Dement industry applications
Nahid-Mobarakeh, Babak	France	8	GREEN	Industry	M	Power electronics
Nandi, Subhasis	Canada	7	University of Victoria	Academia	M	Electric machines
Narahari, Yadati	India	10	Indian Institute of Science	Academia	M	
Nelms, Mark	United States	3	Auburn University	Academia	M	power electronics
Nelson, John	United States	5	NEI Electric Power Engineering, Inc	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Noras, Maciej	United States	3	University of North Carolina	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Oda, Tetsuji	Japan	10	The University of Tokyo	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Odendaal, Hardus	United States	3	Virginia Tech	Academia	M	Power electronics
Ofoli, Abdul R	United States	3	UTC College of Engineering and Computer Science	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Ojo, Joseph	United States	4		Academia	M	Power electronics
Okubo, Masaaki	Japan	10	Osaka Prefecture University	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Olsen, Joseph	United States	1	SYLVANIA	Industry	M	Lighting and displays
Omekanda, Avoki Michel	United States	4	General Motors - R&D Center	Industry	M	Electric machines
Oriti, Giovanna	United States	6	Naval Postgraduate School	Academia	F	Power electronics
Panetta, Sergio A. R.	Canada	7	I-Gard Corp.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Pellegrino, Gianmario	Italy	8	Politecnico di Torino	Academia	M	Power electronics
Perriard, Yves	Switzerland	8		Academia	M	Electrical machines
Peterson, Kevin L	United States	6	P2S Engineering, Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Popescu, Mircea	United Kingdom	8	Motor Design Ltd	Industry	M	Electric machines
Powell, Louie	United States	1		Industry	M	power distribution
Qiao, Wei	United States	4	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Academia	M	Power distribution
Raciti, Angelo	Italy	8	University of	Academia	M	Power electronics

			Catania, Catania			
Rajagopalan, Satish	United States	3	EPRI	Industry	M	Power electronics
Reynolds, Quent	United States	6		Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Richardson, Ted K	United States	1	EDG Inc	Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Rifaat, Rasheek	Canada	7	Jacobs Engineering	Industry	M	Power distribution
Rubaai, Ahmed	United States	3	Howard University	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Samaras, Nicholas	Greece	8		Industry	M	Metals industry applications
Sammarco, John	United States	3	NIOSH	Government	M	Mining industry applications
Sanders, Mel	United States	4	TECo., Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Santi, Enrico	United States	3	University of South Carolina	Academia	M	Power electronics
Sayler, Kent	United States	6	P2S Engineering	Industry	M	Power distribution
Schanen, Jean-Luc	France	8	G2ELab	Academia	M	Lighting and displays
Sebastian, Tomy	United States	4	Delphi Steering	Industry	M	Power electronics
Seyed-Yagoobi, Jamal	United States	4	Illinois Institute of Technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Sharma, Rajesh	United States	3	East Tennessee University	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Sheng, Kuang	China	10	Zhejiang University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Simoes, Marcelo Godoy	United States	5	Colorado School of Mines	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Smith, Kenneth Scot	United Kingdom	8	Mott MacDonald Ltd.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Song-Manguelle, Joseph	United States	1	General Electric-GE Global Research Center	Industry	M	Power electronics
Soong, Wen L	Australi8a	10	University of Adelaide	Academia	M	Electric machines
Sottile, Joseph	United States	4	University of Kentucky	Academia	M	Mining industry applications
Sozer, Yilmaz	United States	4	The University of Akron	Academia	M	Electric machines
Stewart, David	United States	5	Waldemar S Nelson	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Su, Gui-Jia	United States	3	Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Government	M	Power electronics
Sutherland, Peter E	United States	1	General Electric Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Tallam, Ranga	United States	4	Rockwell Automation	Industry	M	Power electronics
Tan, F. Dong	United States	6		Industry	M	Power electronics
Tenca, Pierluigi	Sweden	8	ABB Corporate Research	Industry	M	Power electronics
Townsend, Steven	United States	4	General Motors	Industry	M	power distribution
Uddin, Mohammad	Canada	7	Lakehead University	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Valdes, Marcelo E	United States	1	GE	Industry	M	Power distribution
Vrankovic, Zoran	United States					Electric Machines
Wang, Jin	United States	4	Ohio State University	Academia	M	Electric machines
Wang, Shuo	United States	3	Virginia Tech	Academia	M	Power electronics
Weaver, Mark	United States	4	Reliance	Industry	M	Pulp and paper industry applications
Weber, Joe	United States	2	ASCO Power Technologies	Industry	M	Power distribution

Wei, Lixiang	United States	4	Rockwell Automation	Industry	M	Power electronics
Whitaker-Hamm, Rhonda	United States	3	TVA	Industry	F	Power distribution
Williams, Mike	United States	5	Blue Grass Energy	Industry	M	Power distribution
Wu, Alex	United States	3	Global Engineering	Industry	M	Power distribution
Wung, Peter	United States	4	A. O. Smith Electrical Products	Industry	M	Electric Machines
Zanchetta, Pericle	United Kingdom	8	University of Nottingham	Academia	M	Power electronics
Zarri, Luca	Italy	8	University of Bologna	Academia	M	Electric machines
Zhu, Z Q	United Kingdom	8	University of Sheffield	Academia	M	Electric machines
Zissis, Georges	France	8	University of Toulouse	Academia	M	Lighting and displays

Demographic Summary

Total number of AEs	147
AEs by Regions	Region 1-6: 57.9% Region 7: 7.6% Region 8: 21.4% Region 9: 0.7% Region 10: 12.4%
Membership by Regions	Region 1-6: 54.0% Region 7: 7.5% Region 8: 16.8% Region 9: 8.3% Region 10: 13.0%
AEs by Gender	Male: 94.6% Female: 5.4%
AEs by Academia, Government , Industry	Academia: 51% Industry: 47.6% Government: 1.4%

3. Describe the process for Editor-in-Chief (EIC) selection and training, and terms/term limits.

The EiC is nominated by the Society Publications Department Chair and approved by the Society Executive Board. The person selected is expected to be familiar with the functioning of both the Society and the Transactions process (the two most recent EiCs have been past presidents of the Society). An effort is made to select an incoming EiC early enough so that both the incoming and outgoing EiCs may attend the annual IEEE Panel of Editors meeting together during the transition period. Further preparation includes close communication with the outgoing EiC both before and after the official date of change. The EiC also has available the guidance of the Society Publications Department Chair and the EiC of the *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* and attends the annual IEEE Panel of Editors meetings during the EIC's term of office.

The nominal term of office for the EiC is four years, with one renewal allowed, for a total of eight years. This is a recent development in IAS; some previous EiCs have served longer terms.

The Transactions EiC maintains a document that describes EIC activities and procedures. The intention for this document is that it be used as a training tool for their successor.

4. Describe the process for Associate Editor selection and training, and terms/term limits.

The eclectic nature of the technology spectrum covered by IAS requires close collaboration between the IAS Publications Department (responsible for publications practices and policies) and the various Technical Committees of the Society (the repositories of technical expertise). At the direction of the Society Executive Board, each Committee has selected one or more Associate Editors to manage the peer review process. These AEs

function under the direction of the Publications Department, but also report administratively (in a matrix array) to their technical committees. AEs are provided with written guidelines on their roles and responsibilities. Training is offered at many of the regular Society conferences, and a set of web/teleconference training sessions is conducted each Fall that are targeted mainly for those who will be rotating into AE assignments in the new year.

The term of office of all AEs expire on February 1 of alternate years. This is done to enforce the discipline of reviewing AE assignments on a regular basis to assure that only those who have a need to access sensitive peer review data in ScholarOne Manuscripts have their access privileges extended for a new two year term. AEs who perform satisfactorily are typically asked to continue in their role for an additional term; AEs who performance is substandard are quietly retired.

AEs also receive a monthly "FAQ" e-mail that addresses common questions regarding the peer review process, and the Publications Department Manuscript Administrator provides both coaching and one-on-one training as required.

D. QUALITY

Describe handling of papers from submission to publication. Include a thorough description of the paper peer review process. (For example, who reviews the first submission? How are papers distributed for review? To how many reviewers is each paper sent? Is there a summary review prepared by the editor? How many reviews are needed, at the minimum, to reach a decision? How are special issues handled, particularly with regard to Guest Editors?). Please also comment on the policy (if any) or practice for "Administrative Returns" and "Editorial Rejections" (that is, return of manuscripts without review, see Table in Section E. TIMELINESS, rows 3c and 3d for explanations).

IAS is a technically eclectic society with technology interests ranging from electric power to electrostatics, power electronics to lighting and displays, automation and controls to electric machines, and from fixed, land-based facilities to both shipboard and vehicular applications of electrotechnology. For this reason, IAS Publication must work closely with the Technical Committees that make up the Society and who have the technical expertise necessary to competently conduct reviews of the wide range of papers that come before the Society for consideration. In 2008, IAS adopted ScholarOne Manuscripts (S1M) as its peer review management tool. Because the S1M site was designed by and is managed by IAS Publications, S1M is the mechanism by which the Publications Department enforces policies and uniform practices in peer reviews.

The review process consists of six steps:

1. Interested authors request an invitation to submit a paper for review. Repeat authors typically contact a technical committee, while first-time authors generally approach the EiC of either *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* or *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine*.
    - The purpose for requiring a submission invitation is that the invitation links papers to the committee that is deemed to be most likely the correct home for the technology addressed in the paper. When the author submits a paper in response to that invitation, S1M automatically assigns it to the lead AE for the designated technical committee.
2. AEs in committees that experience greater volumes of papers for review may assign the paper to an associate AE in order to balance workload.
3. The AE then selects and invites a minimum of two technical experts to review the paper. Reviewers are selected on the basis of their technical expertise relative to the subject of the paper.
    - AEs have the freedom to invite more than two reviewers, and frequently do so if they anticipate that having more than two formal reviews would be beneficial in reaching a decision.
    - There are two IAS technical committees with long-standing traditions of having a committee that reviews all papers. In those cases, all members of the review panel are asked to review each paper.
4. Reviewers download and read the paper, and then prepare a review. Each reviewer is asked to assess the paper against nine factors that were identified by IAS as indicators of the quality of a paper. These factors are presented in the form of questions:
    - Does the paper match the technical interests of an IAS Technical Committee?
    - Does the paper make a significant contribution to technical understanding?

- Does the paper contain information that should be archived for future reference?
- Does the paper address new applications or technology?
- Is the paper well written?
- Is the paper concise?
- Is the writing clear and understandable?
- Do the figures and illustrations enhance the value of the paper?
- Does the bibliography identify additional references on the subject of the paper?

In addition to answering these questions, reviewers are required to select one of four specific disposition recommendations for the paper:

- Accept the paper for Transactions
- Accept the paper for the Magazine
- Return the paper to the author for revision and resubmission.
- Reject the paper.

Finally, reviewers are asked to provide comments to the author whenever their recommendation is to either revise and resubmit or reject a paper. Reviewers are asked to differentiate between mandatory changes (changes that must be made for the reviewer to recommend the paper for publication), and suggested improvements. Those comments accompany the decision letter sent to the author.

5. After the reviews are returned, the AE records a consensus decision that is communicated to the author.

The review process is single-blind: the AE and reviewers do see the list of authors, but the authors do not know the identity of the reviewers.

IAS requires that papers be presented at a conference before they are eligible for publication in *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* (with the exception of issues published jointly with other societies, such as PELS in 2012). While this policy does not strictly apply to the Magazine, every paper published in the Magazine since it's inception has previously been presented at a conference. IAS relies on PSPB policy 8.1.7 E that permits conference papers to be published in periodicals provided those 'papers have undergone the standard peer review for the specific periodical in question." The review process describe above is applied uniformly to every paper, with the same review criteria considered by every reviewer. There is no differentiation between Transactions and Magazine papers at the time of submission or review; the decision between publications is made by the AE based on recommendations received from the reviewers.

While the detailed peer review is conducted by the AE and reviewers, the EiC retains final authority to accept or reject papers. As a practical matter, the EiCs rely on the AE and reviewers for their technical expertise, and the only time they are overruled is in the case procedural errors. In recent years, EiCs have overruled reviewer in cases where the author has not executed the IEEE copyright transfer, has been unable to provide permission to reprint copyrighted elements (figures) included in a paper, or in a few instances where papers have been inadvertently received multiple publication approvals.

Automation within S1M prevents authors from being assigns as the AE or a reviewer on their own paper. If an EiC is an author, IAS practice is to delegate all decision-making responsibility on that paper to either the other EiC, or the Chair of the IAS Publications Department.

Implementing S1M imposed a significant culture change on IAS. Prior to S1M, the process used for peer review was something that had evolved over many decades (there are Technical Committees in IAS that are more than 100 years old), and was essentially a 'batch process' with the beginning and ending points defined by specific calendar events (typically, regular IAS meetings). S1M is a true continuous process in which manuscripts and be submitted at any time, and where the completion time is governed by the progress on the review and not by external calendar events. One of the many benefits of the change is that S1M provides a rigorous method for tracking papers receiving a 'revise and resubmit' decision. While there are no hard statistics, there is ample anecdotal evidence that the revise and resubmit decision is being used far more today, and that some papers are now going through multiple revision cycles. The effect of this is that IAS AEs and reviewers are working with authors to improve marginal papers, something that did not regularly happen prior to S1M.

IAS has adopted an internal policy on the timeliness of peer review that focuses on getting to the first decision. The rationale is that if the disciplines are in place to deliver a timely first decision, then the final decision will follow in an equally timely fashion. The IAS policy contains two stipulations:

- On papers that are submitted for review after the 'presentation first' requirement has been satisfied, the first decision is to be reported no later than 90 days after submission.
- On papers for which the 'presentation first' requirement is to be met after the paper has been submitted for formal peer review, the first decision is to be reported no later than two calendar weeks after the close of the conference at which the paper is presented.

S1M also imposes project-style discipline on the peer review process. That is, with S1M, each step in the peer review has a defined owner and a deadline, and reminders are issued automatically when steps are not completed in accordance with those deadlines. That was done to address the overall issue of review timeliness.

Realistically, however, there will always be the occasional anomaly. So in addition to the routine reminders built into S1M, the IAS S1M site sends regular reports to the IAS Technical Committees that lists undecided papers. A report is distributed to IAS Executive Officers on a monthly basis that lists papers that have been in review for more than 90 days without a decision. The intention behind this report is to exert downward pressure within the organization to address review anomalies. Finally, a similar set of reports is generated prior to each Society Executive Board meeting.

E. TIMELINESS

Is every issue of this periodical mailed on or before the cover date? If not, comment on the reason, and provide a corrective action plan.

For the years 2007-2011 every issue was mailed on or before the cover date.

The table below is a status report (a "slice in time") of all actions for the past 5 years, as of the time in current year when the table was completed. This table is year driven; each entry describes the requested information for the column year under review, not the year in which the paper was first submitted. ***Please use the COMMENTS section below for explanation.***

Row	Metric	Submission Year				
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
1	Papers submitted during reporting year	723	497	461	207	
2	Papers actually reviewed during reporting year	716	492	459	206	
3a	Papers accepted during reporting year [A]	117	264	267	125	
3b	Papers rejected during reporting year [R]	136	179	158	65	
3C	Papers returned without review during reporting year	7	1	0	0	
3d	Editorial rejections during reporting year [ER]		4	2	1	
3e	Acceptance rate (= [A]/[ER+R+A]	46.2%	59.1%	62.5%	65.4%	
4	Papers withdrawn or otherwise removed from review	8	3	1	0	
5a	Average first decision time for accepted papers, days	91	96	110	105	
5b	Average final decision time for accepted papers, days	033	152	174	174	
6	Average final decision time for rejected papers	113	111	113	101	
7a	Average Transactions submission to electronic publication time, months (X) Preprint ( ) Fully edited	4	6	8	8	
7b	Average Transactions submission to printed publication time, months	6	9	10	10	

Additional clarifying statistics

Approved papers recommended for publication in Transactions	77	202	210	112	
Fraction of submitted papers recommended for Transactions	65.8%	76.5%	78.7%	89.6%	
Approved papers recommended for publication in the Magazine	40	62	57	13	

Fraction of submitted papers recommended for the Magazine	34.2%	23.5%	21.3%	10.4%	

Papers still in review at the time of this report	311	6	0	0	
Papers still in revision at the time of this report	98	41	35	17	

Data date: 1/1/12

Comments:

3c,3d*- Depending on how the publication is set up, the EiC may not be able to specifically split these reasons. PRAC is asking, if possible, to produce a realistic division. If it is not possible, please explain in the comments section below.

1. The IAS Executive Board decided to adopt ScholarOne Manuscripts (S1M) as its peer review management tool in late 2005. The plan was to have the site configured and on-line by the end of 2006. Unfortunately, ScholarOne was unable to support that plan, and the site did not become available for use until May 2008. Therefore, no data is available for 2007 submissions.
2. Data reported in the table above is through the end of 2011 and was extracted from S1M using the COGNOS Periodical Performance Summary prepared and distributed by IEEE Staff.
3. The IAS peer review process does not differentiate between papers intended for Transactions and papers intended for the Magazine at the time of submission and review. Instead, the choice between publications is based on recommendations made by reviewers during the review process. The data presented in lines 1 through 6 of the table reflect the total review process. However, because Transactions and the Magazine have different approaches to scheduling the content of issues, the submission to publication times of the two publications are quite different. For that reason, lines 7a and 7b apply exclusively to papers approved for and published in IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications.
4. IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications publishes on a first-in, first-out basis. Around 2004-5, a trend emerged in which the number of papers approved for publication gradually increased. To avoid building an excessive backlog of unpublished papers, the page budget for Transactions was gradually increased. At its peak, the backlog of unpublished papers in the queue was enough to fill one issue. That trend appeared to be leveling off toward the end of 2011, so the page budget for subsequent years is being reduced.
5. Timely review and publication is a priority for IAS, and was one of the objectives that S1M was designed to accomplish. Analysis of early data disclosed an interesting observation about the IAS review process; the average review is completed in about 21 days, while the average submission to first-decision time is a bit over 90 days. That means that the time consumed by reviewers in actually reading and evaluating papers does not drive the overall review time. Instead, the factor that determines the time that authors must wait to receive review results is mainly controlled by the 'dwell time' between steps in the review process. To address that concern, AEs are encouraged to set aside a regular block of time each week to check the status of assigned papers and take necessary actions to keep the review process flowing. IEEE volunteers typically think of IEEE work as something that is done in the days leading up to a regular meeting, so the notion of setting aside time on a weekly basis is something of a culture change, but the results clearly show that there has been a gradual reduction in first decision time as this practice has been adopted by AEs.
6. The legacy process that was used prior to adoption of S1M did not include any hard deadlines. The IAS implementation of S1M imposes a deadline on every step in the process, including the submission of revisions by authors who receive a 'revise and resubmit' first decision. This is a hard deadline, but our practice is always to accommodate author requests for extensions. The relatively large number of papers that appear to be 'in revision' in 2008 and 2009 are mostly papers that received a revise and resubmit first decision, and then were subsequently abandoned when the author(s) learned that there was a deadline associated with submitting the revision.

Geographical distribution of authors (percentage of total) of published papers in the year of publication (not year of submission). Use current location of author as shown in the Biography. Count all authors of a paper (a set of authors may represent more than one region).

	2011 (mo)	2010	2009	2008	2007
Region of author affiliation	%	%	%	%	%
Regions 1 – 6 (U.S.A.)	30	27	29	23	27
Region 7 (Canada)	4	4	5	6	6
Region 8 (Europe/Africa, Middle East)	38	38	37	45	37
Region 9 (Central/South America)	3	4	2	4	2
Region 10 (Asia/Pacific)	25	27	27	22	28

COMMENTS:

In spite of the Society's historical strength in North America, our geographic distribution of authors shows that our appeal is global with the demographic biased in favor of Regions 8 and 10.

F. COMPETITOR PUBLICATIONS

List ALL the competitor publications, including those of the IEEE, other learned societies, and commercial publishers. Briefly compare the scope and status of the five most important of these.

Electrical Construction & Maintenance (EC&M)	Penton Media, Inc.
Electric Power Applications	IEE
Electric Power Systems Research	Elsevier
Electrical World	McGraw-Hill
EMA Network (formerly EPE/ Electrical Power Engineers)	Engr & Mgrs Assn
EPE Journal	EPE
ETEP: European Transactions on Electrical Power Engineering	VDE
European Semiconductors	Angel Business Communications
Generation, Transmission & Distribution	IEE
International Journal of Electric Machines and Power Systems	Taylor & Francis
Journal of Electrostatics	Elsevier
Machine Vision and Applications	Springer-Verlag
Power	McGraw-Hill
Power Electronics Technology	Primedia Intertec
Power Engineering Journal	IEE
Transmission & Distribution World	Primedia

Well-known measures exist for comparing periodicals with respect to the "impact" they have on the field. While no judgment is made here on the effectiveness or validity of these measures, because of their use in published lists, in this section you are asked to provide such information. For the IEEE periodical reported on herein, and for each of the five competitor publications listed above, please complete the table below. This information (for most publications in the field) was provided to the EIC for this Review, but may also be obtained from IEEE staff (because it is a commercial product, the information is not readily available electronically). Definitions of these measures are as follows:

Impact factor: Average number of citations of articles over a two-year period divided by the number of articles published in the journal in the same period.
Citation Half-Life: The number of journal publication years going back from the current year which account for 50% of the total citation received by the journal during the current year.
Immediacy Index: The proportion of citations that refer to articles appearing within the most immediate past period (year?)
Eigenfactor Score: The Eigenfactor Score is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in each year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations, so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals. References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that Eigenfactor Scores are not influenced by journal self-citation.
Article Influence Score: The Article Influence determines the average influence of a journal's articles over the first five years after publication. It is calculated by dividing a journal's Eigenfactor Score by the number of

articles in the journal, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications.
Circulation: Please provide data for print and online subscriptions, as well as Institutional/Corporate numbers for this IEEE periodical only. (Circulation data not required for non-IEEE publications.)

Periodical	Circulation	Articles/ Pages published per year	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citation Half-Life	Eigen-factor	Article Influence
Transactions on Industry Applications	**Indicate separately:** Print subs: 2,083 Online subs: 9,508 Institutional subs: _____	271	1,235	0.144	>10.0	0.01282	0.696
EC&M		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Journal of Electric Machines and Power Systems		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electric Power Applications		70	1,110	0.143	3.2	0.00209	0.556
Electric Power Systems Research		181	1,562	0.144	5.2	0.00775	0.475
Generation, Transmission & Distribution		117	1.152	0.051	2.9	0.00209	0.362

G. FINANCIAL AND SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

IEEE- Society Title & #	**Industry Applications Society- 34**					
Name/s of Pubs.	**Transaction on Industrial Electronics**					
ITEM	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011B**	**2012B**
Pages/Year	1,555	1,978	2,232	2,390	2,400	2,130
(actual)						
Issues/Year	6	6	6	6	6	6
Subscribers						
Regular Member - Print	2677	2257	2290	2030	2166	1868
Student Member - Print	63	36	35	41	47	50
Affiliate Member - Print	2	3	3	4	3	4
Retired Member - Print	126	115	55	57	55	51
Other Member - Print	72	64	49	40	30	31
Member General Interest	0	222	29	32	37	45
Student General Interest	0	11	9	7	4	15
Affiliate General Interest	0	1	1	1	1	1
Retired General Interest	0	4	0	0	0	0
Other General Interest	0	1	0	1	2	1
Individual Non-member - Print	199	162	139	123	99	79
Individual Non-member - Elec			0	0	0	8
Individual Non-member - Combo			0	0	0	5

s/c #
date

Subscription Rates						
Member Affiliate Print	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25
Student Print	$13	$13	$13	$13	$13	$13
Other/Retired Print	$13	$13	$13	$13	$13	$13
Member/Affiliate GI	$0	$50	$50	$50	$50	$50
Student GI	$0	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25
Other/Retired GI	$0	$25	$25	$25	$25	$25
Member/Affiliate Electronic	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Student Electronic	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other/Retired Electronic	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Member/Affilate Combo	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Student Combo	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other/Retired Combo	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Individual Non-member - Print	$650	$725	$795	$875	$935	$1,045
Individual Non-member - Elec					$895	$950
Individual Non-member - Combo					$1,170	$1,305
Income						
S/C Fees Hard Copy	70.0	64.9	60.5	54.2	58.0	51.2
S/C Electronic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
S/C Package (Print & Electronic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subscriptions - NM Individual	121.2	117.7	111.4	105.3	92.6	78.0
Subscriptions - NM Shanghai	17.2	17.6	16.3	16.4	15.3	16.5
Subscription- NM Electronic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
Subscription- NM (Print & Electronic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
Subscriptions - Corporate and Library Single Copy Sales	6.7	7.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.3
Subscriptions - APP/IEL/MDL	472.8	365.2	376.5	378.3	412.3	480.0
IEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Mbr All Trans Biomedical Eng Library	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airfreight Charges Billed to Members	1.9	3.8	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.1
Voluntary Page Charges	6.3	10.5	9.4	2.9	10.5	2.9
Overlength Page Charges	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reprints - Societies & Councils	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.2
Miscellaneous Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Income	**696.8**	**587.5**	**576.1**	**563.8**	**591.8**	**648.6**
2nd Class - Edit US	5.2	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.8	4.6
2nd Class - Edit non US	25.9	25.0	30.5	29.7	29.2	25.6
Freight & Other	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Air Freight	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6
Text Paper	15.2	18.5	18.2	17.5	19.6	16.2
Press Work - Print	17.1	17.6	19.4	17.7	18.8	16.1
Binding - Print Ed	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.2
Mailing - Print Ed	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.6
Total Printing Expense	**70.1**	**73.7**	**80.3**	**77.8**	**80.2**	**69.6**
Copyright Filing Fees	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sal-Temp 2	9.3	17.2	16.5	15.6	15.6	18.1
Express Carriers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Editor Fee	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manuscript Central (Scholar One)	11.3	1.2	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.6
Editorial Reimbursed Expense	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.7	7.2	8.0
Composition	22.0	26.3	28.2	32.3	28.8	33.0
Separations - Prt Set Up Ed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camera Work - Print	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	5.6
RePrinting-Prt.Ed (color Graphics recovery)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pursvc - Voluntary Page Charges	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Pursvc - Overlength Page Charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PurSvc-Authoring Tools	2.1	4.4	4.4	2.7	5.2	5.5
Pursvc-Pub Admin Charge	10.6	12.9	14.5	17.1	18.0	16.7
Pursvc-Editorial	85.5	114.2	120.7	142.8	151.2	133.7
Pursvc-Indexing	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
Pursvc-Composition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pursvc-Composition	3.6	3.5	3.8	5.1	4.0	3.6
Pursvc-Subscription Handling	3.0	3.4	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Manuscript Central (Pub Ops)	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Manuscript Central (Overage)	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Creation Expenses	**161.5**	**197.8**	**214.1**	**236.3**	**246.4**	**233.0**
Pursvc-XPLORE	5.0	6.5	7.8	7.7	9.0	9.4
Total Electronic Expenses	**5.0**	**6.5**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**9.0**	**9.4**
Commissions - Shanghai	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Unidentified & Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prior Year Expense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Expense	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.6**
Rmbsvc-ASPP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rmbsvc-ITEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rmbsvc-MDL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rmbsvc-BEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Reimbursed Services	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total Expense/PurSvc/ReimbSvc	**238.3**	**279.8**	**303.8**	**323.5**	**337.2**	**313.7**
Total Net	**458.5**	**307.7**	**272.2**	**240.3**	**254.6**	**334.8**

IEEE- Society Title & #	**Industry Applications Society- 34**					
Name/s of Pubs.	**INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS MAGAZINE**					
ITEM	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011B**	**2012B**
Pages/Year	508	528	546	465	512	512
(actual)						
Issues/Year	6	6	6	6	6	6
Subscribers						
Member General Interest	155	169	143	141	143	113

s/c #
date

Student General Interest	2	6	6	9	8	1
Affiliate General Interest	1	0	0	0	0	0
Retired General Interest	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other General Interest	10	1	0	0	0	0
Member - Combo	8007	7542	7509	7417	7541	7339
Student - Combo	327	447	427	601	408	846
Affiliate - Combo	5	27	42	45	42	45
Retired - Combo	492	144	154	169	154	169
Other - Combo	216	203	221	241	221	241
Individual Non-Member - Print	40	40	31	43	36	20
Individual Non-Member - Elec			0	0	0	3
Individual Non-Member - Combo			0	0	0	0
Subscription Rates						
Member Affiliate Print	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Student Print	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other/Retired Print	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Member/Affiliate GI	$38	$38	$38	$38	$38	$38
Student GI	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19
Other/Retired GI	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19	$19
Member/Affiliate Electronic	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Student Electronic	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other/Retired Electronic	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Member/Affilate Combo	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Student Combo	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other/Retired Combo	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Individual Non-member - Print	$220	$235	$245	$255	$275	$290
Individual Non-member - Elec					$260	$265
Individual Non-member - Combo					$345	$360
Income						
S/C Fees Hard Copy	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	4.3
S/C Fees (Bundled)	154.5	154.4	154.1	153.9	143.5	144.2
Subscriptions - NM Individual	8.0	9.1	7.2	11.4	9.9	5.5
Subscriptions - NM Shanghai	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7
Subscription- NM Electronic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Subscription- NM (Print & Electronic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subscriptions - Single Article Sales	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
External Ads	88.8	105.8	75.6	94.6	127.9	114.5
Advertising - Internal Ads	0.0	0.0	42.4	22.4	0.0	0.0
Subscriptions - APP/IEL/MDL	123.4	94.7	99.7	98.5	101.5	99.6
IEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airfreight charges billed to Members	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1
Voluntary Page Charge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subscriptions - Library Plan	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0
Miscellaneous Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Income	**388.5**	**376.7**	**388.8**	**390.5**	**392.6**	**371.7**
2nd Class - Edit Us	10.7	11.6	13.0	12.0	13.2	14.7
2nd Class - Edit non Us	22.5	34.5	32.4	31.6	28.9	37.0

Freight & Other	4.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.4
Air Freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Text Paper	20.5	23.9	24.1	18.5	24.9	23.3
Press Work - Print	47.0	47.1	41.4	51.1	40.0	60.1
Mailing - Print Ed	8.0	7.9	9.3	7.9	9.0	9.3
Total Printing Expense	**112.8**	**127.9**	**122.6**	**124.0**	**118.4**	**147.8**
Copyright Filing Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bad Debt Allowance	0.0	(3.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Express Carriers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sal - Temp 2	14.0	15.0	14.1	15.6	15.6	18.1
Editor Fee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manuscript Central (Scholar One)	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
Editorial Headquarters	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Editorial Reimbursed Expense	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.2	7.0	8.0
Composition	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Composition - Pub Ops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illustrations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camera Work - Print	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RePrinting-Prt.Ed (color Graphics recovery)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pursvc - Voluntary Page Charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pursvc-Pub Admin Charge	4.4	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.4
Pursvc-Editorial	71.4	32.1	41.5	35.3	40.1	40.1
Pursvc-Indexing	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
Pursvc-Composition	86.2	21.8	73.3	66.6	64.2	62.8
Pursvc-Subscription Handling	3.0	3.4	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Manuscript Central (Pub Ops)	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Creation Expenses	**186.6**	**81.1**	**144.2**	**130.0**	**135.1**	**139.7**
Pursvc-XPLORE	5.0	6.5	7.8	7.7	9.0	9.4
Total Electronic Expenses	**5.0**	**6.5**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**9.0**	**9.4**
IEEE Marketing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salesman Commission	14.5	14.4	14.8	16.2	21.7	19.5
Commissions - Shanghai	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pursvc-Media Sales Ad Dept Comm	9.5	17.6	18.8	18.7	20.5	18.3
Pursvc-Magazines & Newsletters Prod Dept Comm	8.8	13.2	14.1	14.0	14.1	12.6
Unidentified & Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Expense	**33.1**	**45.5**	**48.1**	**49.2**	**56.6**	**50.6**
Rmbsvc-ASPP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rmbsvc-ITEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rmbsvc-MDL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rmb Services-BEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Reimbursed Services	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total Expense/PurSvc/ReimbSvc	**337.6**	**260.9**	**322.7**	**311.0**	**319.1**	**347.6**
Total Net	**50.9**	**115.8**	**66.1**	**79.6**	**73.5**	**24.1**

H. FINANCIAL AND SUBSCRIPTION DISCUSSION

1. Comment on any financial anomalies (if any) which may be evident for the data in Section G. None

2. Comment on any subscription anomalies (if any) which may be evident for the data in Section G. None

I. COMPLIANCE WITH IEEE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The EIC shall have in his/her possession a current copy of the appropriate IEEE manuals regarding policies and procedures for publications. The EIC shall have read and be familiar with all sections of the above documents concerning publications. Please visit the following site for such documents:

www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/rights/editor_policy.html

Comment regarding compliance with the above requirement, and compliance with the individual publication related policies of each document. If this IEEE periodical is compliant, please state so. Otherwise, please describe action plans to come into compliance.

The *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* complies with all applicable IEEE Policies and Procedures.

All papers are peer reviewed as required by IEEE policies. Papers flow to the Magazine through the Technical Committees, thereby providing a filter to assure that all papers are within the technical scope of at least one Technical Committee of the Society. An Associate Editor manages the peer review process for every paper using ScholarOne Manuscripts; the review process meets the requirements of Section 6.5.4 of IEEE policies. Each paper is evaluated and recommended for publication in the Transactions or the Magazine, or not to publish.

IAS Bylaws impose a requirement that Transactions papers must be presented at IAS-sponsored conferences before publication.

While no further review by the EiC is necessary, the EiC does retain the right to reject papers recommended for publication in the Transactions. In addition, by Society policy, the EiCs of *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* and *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* have the authority to exercise their judgment about the suitability of individual papers to these journals, and may move papers between them if they feel that the alternate journal is more appropriate and/or as required to improve publication promptness and to manage page budgets.

The EiC retains the final responsibility for acceptance or rejection of papers. Generally, the EiC accepts the recommendation from the Associate Editor in the technical committee that reviewed the paper, but papers have been rejected by the EiC for a number of reasons including prior publication of the paper, failure of the author to respond to the invitation to publish the paper, and concerns for the technical timeliness of the paper.

The authors of all papers in Transactions must complete an IEEE copyright transfer. In addition, the designated corresponding author of each paper is required to certify that the paper has not been previously published anywhere other than the Proceedings of the IAS-sponsored conference where the paper was presented and that it is not under evaluation for publication by any other journal. Papers whose authors cannot satisfy this requirement are rejected by the EiC.

IAS-sponsored industry-focused conferences are noted for having very strong, tightly integrated technical programs, and it is quite common for the organizers of one industry-focused IAS conference to invite the authors of a paper presented at a previous industry-focused conference to re-present their paper (eg, presenting a paper first presented at the Petroleum & Chemical Industry Conference at a subsequent conference for the Pulp & Paper Industry). The EiCs of Transactions and the Magazine compare publication plans to assure that papers are not inadvertently published in both journals because they have been sponsored for presentation at multiple conferences by two IAS committees.

The Transactions EiC monitors published papers to avoid excessive commercialism and ad hominem content, and conducts investigations into alleged plagiarism and other violations of IEEE policies as necessary.

J. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS REVIEW

If applicable, list the date of the last IEEE TAB Periodicals review, and include a summary of recommendations made at that time. Describe how each recommendation was met.

The previous Transaction PRC review was in 2007 and contained a number of recommendations:

1. Consider improving mechanisms for seeking input from Society constituency to determine whether or not the needs of the Society are being met by the publications. Consider a general polling of the Society as a reasonable and useful mechanism.

   The Society conducted a survey of all of its members in 2009 on a variety of issues including publications. The Society also conducted an IAS Journal Survey in 2011.

2. The editorial board needs to put in place processes and safeguards to ensure that transaction papers are all fully peer reviewed.

   We have implemented ScholarOne to ensure that every paper has been through a complete review in accordance with IEEE policy.

3. All papers for this transactions are derived from papers presented at conferences. The editorial board needs to put in place processes and safeguards to ensure that transaction papers are not published in the transactions verbatim as published in the conference proceedings. Reviewers and AEs should be instructed to make sure that there is significant material added to a paper before it can be considered for the transactions.

   We are in compliance with IEEE PSPB 8.1.7-E.

4. The EIC should seek to engage AE participation from Regions 7, 9, 10 so that the AE numbers are increased to better match the percentage of papers submitted from these regions.

   We have had a concerted effort to increase participation of AEs in Regions 8-10. Our percentage of AEs in Regions 8-10 more closely matches our author ratio from those regions.

5. The titles and job descriptions of volunteers working with the EIC should be clarified and made consistent across all of the groups contributing to this transaction.

   The Society has simplified and clarified the role of all participants in the publications process with consistency across all committees.

6. The Society should put in place procedures and training in order to ensure consistency in the transaction reviews produced by the diversity of the reviewers editors and managers involved in the process of producing the transactions. Consistency should be formally checked periodically.

   The Society has implemented formal training at conferences for AEs in 2008. The Society also uses monthly emails (ScholarOne Manuscripts FAQ) to reviewers addressing frequently asked questions. We also have periodic spot checks to identify anomalies in reviews.

K. NOTABLE FEATURES

Describe notable features for this periodical, such as special issues, ties to conferences, etc.

L. FUTURE PLANS

Describe future plans for this periodical, including plans to reduce backlog, upcoming special issues, etc.

Two special issues are scheduled for 2012 in coordination with PELS. The first one in March/April (under PELS leadership) and one in Nov/Dec (under IAS leadership).

M. SELF ASSESSMENT

This section provides an opportunity for self-assessment of this periodical.

(i) Please list the following JCR indices available for the past 5 years starting from the most recent year: Impact Factor with and without self-citations, Citation Half-Life, Immediacy Index, Eigenfactor and Article Influence Score for this periodical. Please comment on the position and trends for this periodical's JCR indices.

Year	Impact Factor (regular, with self-citations)	Impact Factor (w/o self-citations)	Citation Half Life	Immediacy Index	Eigen-factor	Article Influence Score	Articles Published
2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	258
2010	1.235	n/a	>10	0.144	0.01285	0.695	271
2009	1.298	1.154	>10	0.095	0.01240	0.655	231
2008	2.058	n/a	>10	0.175	0.01240	0.623	211
2007	0.924	n/a	9.9	0.073	n/a	n/a	165

The impact factor of our Transactions has declined in the 2007-2010 period. We believe that this is primarily a consequence of the 'bubble' in the number of papers being published. On the other hand, the consistently long citation half-life is an indication of the value of the IAS Transactions as a reference journal in the long term, and may be a reflection of the number of papers based on industrial experience.

There is an active debate underway within IAS on the issue of impact factor. This debate was triggered by authors, interestingly overwhelmingly from academia, who reported that they were being encouraged by their institutions to seek publication in Journals with higher impact factor. The question seems to also be more important outside of the United States. The heart of the discussion is the question of whether impact factor is something that IAS Publications should attempt to manipulate, or if it is a metric that provides insight into the nature of the technologies we publish. At this point, the outcome of that debate is not known. The TAB PRC committee guidance in this regard would be helpful.

(ii) Please complete the information below regarding IEEEXplore usage in terms of total yearly "Usage" (or paper "Downloads") and IEEE download-based ranking for this periodical. The total count is readily available in the columns "SUM by Pub" and "RANK in Periodicals" at http://statistics.ieeexplore.ieee.org/report/external/index.html for each review year → Usage by Publication → Usage for IEEE Publications <Year> → IEEE Xplore Statistics for <Year>, IEEE Periodicals, order by Title. Please comment.

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
SUM by Pub/RANK in Periodicals	30,976 / 34	26,659 / 36	17,380 / 29	12,457 / 33	10,935 / 31

(iii) Please compose a narrative to reflect your S/C viewpoints on this periodical; in so doing, cite specific examples of strengths and weaknesses.

The main strength of the Transactions is its applications orientation. Inputs come from many diverse industries where electrical/electronics is not the primary thrust (e.g. petroleum and chemical, mining, cement, automotive, etc.), but where electrotechnology is critical to successful and profitable operation. The Transactions provides a forum where successful applications developed in one industry can be applied in another. It also provides a venue for a cross-disciplinary synergy in the areas of power devices, controls, machines, and drives, all with an industrial-applications bent. In the area of electrostatic applications the Transactions has no other domestic competitor. The equivalent Japanese journal is not published in English and the Journal of Electrostatics is at least an order of magnitude more expensive. Finally, it is truly a transnational publication; about 70% of the authors are from outside of the US.

Transactions faces two major challenges. These challenges are actually a subset of the family of issues facing the Society in general:

1) Difficulty in obtaining qualified reviewers. Obviously, this is not a universal problem, but certainly is a niche issue in specific areas of technology. With a limited number of reviewers, it will inexorably take longer to review papers.

2) Difficulty in getting industrial authors to submit final papers for publication, primarily due to the lack of management support for what is considered a task peripheral to their business. A critical concern for IAS is that non-academic authors from industry have essentially no incentive for publication in Transactions, and yet it is those authors who are responsible for the bulk of the strongly application-oriented material that IAS is seeking. Fortunately, many industrial practitioner authors do still value participation in IAS conferences, and the IAS policy of 'presentation first' induces many authors of conference papers to pursue publication in Transactions.

(iv) Please compose a numbered list of what you consider to be "Best Practices" of processes in place that you feel give you an advantage in terms of competitive positioning in the marketplace (for example, practices that affect timeliness and quality); the review committee may eventually use this list to pass along best practices to other IEEE Societies.

N. REVIEW COMMITTEE REMARKS REGARDING THE TRANSACTIONS.

(To be completed by the IEEE TAB PRAC after the review meeting. S/C representatives and EICs do not need to respond to these remarks. Just reply to the blue margin notes.)

O. REVIEW COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRANSACTIONS.

(To be completed by the IEEE TAB PRAC after the review meeting. S/C representatives and EICs do not need to respond to these remarks. Just reply to the blue margin notes.)

4 – MAGAZINE(S)

(Completed by S/C; please give responses in 10-pt, non-bold Times New Roman font)

A. IEEE INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS MAGAZINE

1. Date of first issue – January 1995

2. Frequency of publication – (6) issues per year

3. Is subscription to this periodical included in the Society membership fee? Yes

B. SCOPE OF MAGAZINE

Please provide the most recent formal scope of this periodical as approved by the Technical Activities Board (TAB) and the Periodicals Committee. Please also indicate the date of the most recent approval by TAB. Note that any changes in the scope of the periodical need to be approved by the Technical Activities Board and the Periodicals Committee.

The *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* publishes technical articles on the development and application of electrical systems, apparatus, devices, and controls to the processes and equipment of industry and commerce; the promotion of safe, reliable, and economic installations; the encouragement of energy conservation; and the creation of voluntary engineering standards and recommended practices. Industry Applications Magazine includes technical articles as well as new standards, education information, announcements of conferences, workshops, committee meetings, and reports of IAS activities.

An essential description of *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* is that it is intended to be a journal that is readable, and that can be read by any member of the Society, regardless of his or her technical field of specialization. The content is also expected to be contemporaneously practical and address technical considerations that can be applied in industry at the time of publication. That description influences both the selection of content for the magazine and the expectations for page count and page budget going forward

C. EDITORIAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. Describe oversight process by Editorial Board, AdCom, or other.

The Magazine Committee consists of IAS members who are active in the technical and non-technical functions of the Society. The Committee recommends policy and procedures for approval by the IAS Executive Board and provides general oversight, planning and guidance to the Editor-in-Chief. The Committee also makes decisions concerning general Magazine content, balance, design, etc.

Membership of the Magazine Committee includes the four Operating Department VC-Papers, the Chair of the Society Publications Department, and the Magazine and Transactions EiCs. The Committee Chair is appointed by the Chair of the Society Publications Department and is not affiliated with the publications process as an AE. The Magazine EiC serves as committee secretary.

Many members are drawn from from leadership roles of the Society, thereby, they reflect the interests of the Society members.

2. Describe the membership, function, and make-up (such as regional distribution, academic versus industrial, and so forth) of the Associate Editors body (for example, the Magazine's Editorial Board or Committee) and complete the Tables of Associate Editors and their Demographic Summary below:

Technical Committee Paper Review Chairs and Associate Editors are selected by the membership of the Committees they represent, and reflect the inherent interests of that constituency. In the culture of IAS, Technical Committee Paper Review Chairs and Associate Editors support both IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications and IEEE Industry Applications Magazine.

Table of Associate Editors (as of 10/1/11)

Full Name	Country	IEEE Region	Institution	Academia, Industry or Government	Gender	Expertise
Adamiak, Kazimierz	Canada	7	Univ. of Western Ont.	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Akagi, Hirofumi	Japan	10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Allard, Bruno	France	8	INSA Lyon	Academia	M	Power electronics
Anderson, Larry	United States			Industry	M	Pulp & Paper industry applications
Anderson, William	United States	4	The Procter & Gamble Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Baldwin, Thomas L	United States	3	Florida State University	Academia	M	Power distribution
Banks, Rhonda	United States	3		Industry	F	Pulp & Paper industry applications
Barnes, Mike	United Kingdom	8	Universityof Manchester	Academia	M	Power electronics
Barrios, Louis	United States	5	Shell Oil Company	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Bianchi, Nicola	Italy	8	University of Padova	Academia	M	Electric machines
Bissonette, Lisande	United States		Foundation for Scientific Statistics	Academia	F	
Blasko, Vladimir	United States	1	United Technologies Research Center	Industry	M	Electric machines
Bogh, Dennis	United States	6	GE	Industry	M	Pulp & Paper industry applications
Boglietti, Aldo	Italy	8	Politecnico di Torino	Academia	M	Electric machines
Braun, Bill	United States	4	Owens Corning	Industry	M	Power distribution
Briz, Fernando	Spain	8	University of Oviedo	Academia	M	Electric machines
Bryant, Angus	United Kingdom	8	University of Warwick	Academia	M	Power electronics
Cardinal, Paul	United States	5	Shell Oil Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Cavagnino, Andrea	Italy	8		Academia	M	Electric machines
Cheng, Po-Tai	Taiwan,	10	National Tsing Hua University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Choi, Sewan	Korea	10	Seoul National University of technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Cihlar, Laurie K	United States	3	MeadWestvaco	Industry	F	Power distribution
Consoli, Alfio	Italy	8	University of Catania	Academia	M	Electric machines
Crebier, Jean-Christophe	France	8	G2ELab	Academia	M	Power electronics
Cromey, Douglas	Canada	7		Industry	M	Metal industry applications
Dascalescu, Lucian	France	8	University of Poitiers	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Dawson, Francis Philip	Canada	7	University of Toronto	Academia	M	Lighting and displays
DeBenedetto, Travis	United States	5	ABB, Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Deshpande, Uday	United States	6	Maxwell Technologies	Industry	M	Power electronics
Doan, Daniel	United States	2	DuPont	Industry	M	Power distribution
Dorrell, David	Australia	10	University of Glasgow	Academia	M	Electric machines
Durocher, David B	United States	6	Eaton Corporation	Industry	M	Power distribution
Elbuluk, Malik	United States	4	University of Akron	Academia	M	Power electronics

Ellis, Robert	Canada	7	Shell Oil Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Fergades, George	United States	4		Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Fujita, Hideaki	Japan	10	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Geyer, Tobias	New Zealand	10	University of Auckland	Academia	M	Electric Machines
Giulii Capponi, Fabio	Italy	8		Academia	M	Electric machines
Grass, Norbert	Germany	8	Georg Simon Ohm University	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Greason, William D.	Canada	7	University Western Ontario	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Harke, Michael	United States	4	Hamilton Sundstrand	Industry	M	Power electronics
Harvey, Jim	United States	4	University of Michigan Hospitals	Industry	M	Power distribution
Hernandez, Andrew	United States	2	Astra Zenica	Industry	M	Power Distribution
Hoerauf, Rob	United States	4	Hoerauf Consulting Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Hudgins, Jerry	United States	4	University of Nebraska	Academia	M	Power electronics
Husain, Iqbal	United States	4	University of Akron	Academia	M	Electric machines
Ionel, Dan M	United States	4	Vestas Technology R&D	Industry	M	Electric machines
Islam, Mohammad	United States	4	General Motors R&D	Industry	M	Power electronics
Jacobs, Joep	Germany	8	Philips	Industry	M	Lighting and displays
Joos, Geza	Canada	7	McGill University	Academia	M	Power distribution
Josken, Jerome	United States	4	Cooper Power Systems	Industry	M	Power distribution
Kaiser, Walter	Brazil	9	University of São Paulo	Academia	M	Lighting and displays
Khambadkone, Ashwin	Singapore	10	National University of Singapore	Academia	M	Power electronics
Knight, Andy	United Kingdom	8		Academia	M	Electric machines
Konopka, Adam	United States	4	Hamilton Sundstrand	Industry	M	Power electronics
Koziol, Bruce	United States			Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Lai, Yen-Shin	Taiwan	10	National Taipei University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Lee, Sang Bin	Korea	10		Academia	M	Electric Machines
Lee, Wei-Jen	United States	5	University of Texas at Arlington	Academia	M	Power distribution
Lequesne, Bruno	United States	4	Eaton	Industry	M	Electric machines
Lester, Jim	United States	1	OSRAM SYLVANIA	Industry	M	Lighting and displays
Levi, Emil	United Kingdom	8	Liverpool John Moores University	Academia	M	Electric machines
Liu, Shengyi	United States	6	The Boeing Company	Industry	M	Power electronics
LLoyd, Blake	Canada	7	Iris Power	Industry	M	Electric machines
Lomonova, Elena	Netherlands	8	Eindhoven University of Technology	Academia	F	Electric machines
Lopera, Juan	Spain	8	Universidad de Oviedo	Academia	M	Metals industry applications
Lukaszewski, Richard A	United States	4	Rockwell Automation	Industry	M	Power electronics
Macey, Christopher	United States	1		Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Matsuse, Kouki	Japan	10	meiji university	Academia	M	Power electronics

Mattavelli, Paolo	United States	3	Virginia Tech	Academia	M	Power electronics
Mazumdar, Joy	United States	3	Siemens Industry Inc	Industry	M	Power electronics
McCann, Roy	United States	5	University of Arkansas	Academia	M	Appliance industry applications
McGrath, Brendan	Australia	10	RMIT University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Mills, T. David	United States	3	Bechtel Savannah River, Inc.	Industry	M	Electrical safety
Mirzaeva, Galina	Australia	10	University of Newcastle	Academia	F	Mining industry applications
Mitolo, Massimo	United States	2	Chu & Gassman	Industry	M	Power distribution
Mixon, Paul	United States	5	University of Arkansas	Academia	M	Power distribution
Mizuno, Akira	Japan	10	Toyohashi University of Technology	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Mohla, Daleep	United States	5	DCM Consulting	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Muetze, Annette	Austria	8	Graz University of Technology	Academia	F	Electric machines
Nagel, Jeff	United States	4		Industry	M	Dement industry applications
Nahid-Mobarakeh, Babak	France	8	GREEN	Industry	M	Power electronics
Nandi, Subhasis	Canada	7	University of Victoria	Academia	M	Electric machines
Narahari, Yadati	India	10	Indian Institute of Science	Academia	M	
Nelms, Mark	United States	3	Auburn University	Academia	M	power electronics
Nelson, John	United States	5	NEI Electric Power Engineering, Inc	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Noras, Maciej	United States	3	University of North Carolina	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Oda, Tetsuji	Japan	10	The University of Tokyo	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Odendaal, Hardus	United States	3	Virginia Tech	Academia	M	Power electronics
Ofoli, Abdul R	United States	3	UTC College of Engineering and Computer Science	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Ojo, Joseph	United States	4		Academia	M	Power electronics
Okubo, Masaaki	Japan	10	Osaka Prefecture University	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Olsen, Joseph	United States	1	SYLVANIA	Industry	M	Lighting and displays
Omekanda, Avoki Michel	United States	4	General Motors - R&D Center	Industry	M	Electric machines
Oriti, Giovanna	United States	6	Naval Postgraduate School	Academia	F	Power electronics
Panetta, Sergio A. R.	Canada	7	I-Gard Corp.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Pellegrino, Gianmario	Italy	8	Politecnico di Torino	Academia	M	Power electronics
Perriard, Yves	Switzerland	8		Academia	M	Electrical machines
Peterson, Kevin L	United States	6	P2S Engineering, Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Popescu, Mircea	United Kingdom	8	Motor Design Ltd	Industry	M	Electric machines
Powell, Louie	United States	1		Industry	M	power distribution
Qiao, Wei	United States	4	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Academia	M	Power distribution
Raciti, Angelo	Italy	8	University of Catania, Catania	Academia	M	Power electronics
Rajagopalan, Satish	United States	3	EPRI	Industry	M	Power electronics
Reynolds, Quent	United States	6		Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications

Richardson, Ted K	United States	1	EDG Inc	Industry	M	Cement industry applications
Rifaat, Rasheek	Canada	7	Jacobs Engineering	Industry	M	Power distribution
Rubaai, Ahmed	United States	3	Howard University	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Samaras, Nicholas	Greece	8		Industry	M	Metals industry applications
Sammarco, John	United States	3	NIOSH	Government	M	Mining industry applications
Sanders, Mel	United States	4	TECo., Inc.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Santi, Enrico	United States	3	University of South Carolina	Academia	M	Power electronics
Sayler, Kent	United States	6	P2S Engineering	Industry	M	Power distribution
Schanen, Jean-Luc	France	8	G2ELab	Academia	M	Lighting and displays
Sebastian, Tomy	United States	4	Delphi Steering	Industry	M	Power electronics
Seyed-Yagoobi, Jamal	United States	4	Illinois Institute of Technology	Academia	M	Power electronics
Sharma, Rajesh	United States	3	East Tennessee University	Academia	M	Electrostatics
Sheng, Kuang	China	10	Zhejiang University	Academia	M	Power electronics
Simoes, Marcelo Godoy	United States	5	Colorado School of Mines	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Smith, Kenneth Scot	United Kingdom	8	Mott MacDonald Ltd.	Industry	M	Power distribution
Song-Manguelle, Joseph	United States	1	General Electric-GE Global Research Center	Industry	M	Power electronics
Soong, Wen L	Australi8a	10	University of Adelaide	Academia	M	Electric machines
Sottile, Joseph	United States	4	University of Kentucky	Academia	M	Mining industry applications
Sozer, Yilmaz	United States	4	The University of Akron	Academia	M	Electric machines
Stewart, David	United States	5	Waldemar S Nelson	Industry	M	Petroleum industry applications
Su, Gui-Jia	United States	3	Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Government	M	Power electronics
Sutherland, Peter E	United States	1	General Electric Company	Industry	M	Power distribution
Tallam, Ranga	United States	4	Rockwell Automation	Industry	M	Power electronics
Tan, F. Dong	United States	6		Industry	M	Power electronics
Tenca, Pierluigi	Sweden	8	ABB Corporate Research	Industry	M	Power electronics
Townsend, Steven	United States	4	General Motors	Industry	M	power distribution
Uddin, Mohammad	Canada	7	Lakehead University	Academia	M	Automation & Controls
Valdes, Marcelo E	United States	1	GE	Industry	M	Power distribution
Vrankovic, Zoran	United States					Electric Machines
Wang, Jin	United States	4	Ohio State University	Academia	M	Electric machines
Wang, Shuo	United States	3	Virginia Tech	Academia	M	Power electronics
Weaver, Mark	United States	4	Reliance	Industry	M	Pulp and paper industry applications
Weber, Joe	United States	2	ASCO Power Technologies	Industry	M	Power distribution
Wei, Lixiang	United States	4	Rockwell Automation	Industry	M	Power electronics
Whitaker-Hamm, Rhonda	United States	3	TVA	Industry	F	Power distribution
Williams, Mike	United States	5	Blue Grass Energy	Industry	M	Power distribution

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Wu, Alex	United States	3	Global Engineering	Industry	M	Power distribution
Wung, Peter	United States	4	A. O. Smith Electrical Products	Industry	M	Electric Machines
Zanchetta, Pericle	United Kingdom	8	University of Nottingham	Academia	M	Power electronics
Zarri, Luca	Italy	8	University of Bologna	Academia	M	Electric machines
Zhu, Z Q	United Kingdom	8	University of Sheffield	Academia	M	Electric machines
Zissis, Georges	France	8	University of Toulouse	Academia	M	Lighting and displays

Demographic Summary

Total number of AEs	147
AEs by Regions	Region 1-6: 57.9% Region 7: 7.6% Region 8: 21.4% Region 9: 0.7% Region 10: 12.4%
AEs by Gender	Male: 94.6% Female: 5.4%
AEs by Academia, Government , Industry	Academia: 51% Industry: 47.6% Government: 1.4%

3. Describe the process for Editor-in-Chief (EIC) selection, training, and terms/term limits.

The Magazine Editor-in-Chief is appointed by the Society Executive Board based on recommendations from the Society Publications Department Chair. The EiC serves for a three year term; the term may be renewed by the Executive Board. The EiC serves as a member of the Society Council and attends at least one Executive Board meeting each year.

The Magazine EiC role typically consumes one to two days per week. Because the focus of the Magazine is practical applications, the tradition in IAS has been to appoint EiCs who have retired from careers in industry. Also, because the Magazine has a critical role in communicating with the membership of the Society and promotion of Society activities, it is helpful for the EiC to also have had some background in marketing.

In general, a new EiC is appointed far enough in advance to attend the IEEE Panel of Editors meeting in the Spring of the year prior to taking office. The term of the EiC typically begins in January, and the incoming EiC takes responsibility for developing the detailed Publication Plan for the first year after taking office. Since that work must take place during the last year of the term of the previous EiC, the overlap smoothes the transition between EiCs. The EiC also has available the guidance of the Society Publications Department Chair and the EiC of the *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* and attends the annual IEEE Panel of Editors meetings during the term of office.

The incumbent Magazine EiC maintains a process description document that is used to train successor EiCs.

4. Describe the process for Associate Editor selection, training, and terms/term limits.

The eclectic nature of the technology spectrum covered by IAS requires close collaboration between the IAS Publications Department (responsible for publications practices and policies) and the various Technical Committees of the Society (the repositories of technical expertise). At the direction of the Society Executive Board, each Committee has selected one or more Associate Editors to manage the peer review process. These AEs function under the direction of the Publications Department, but also report administratively (in a matrix array) to their technical committees. AEs are provided with written guidelines on their roles and responsibilities. Training is offered at many of the regular Society conferences, and a set of web/teleconference training sessions is conducted each Fall that are targeted mainly for those who will be rotating into AE assignments in the new year.

The term of office of all AEs expire on February 1 of alternate years. This is done to enforce the discipline of reviewing AE assignments on a regular basis to assure that only those who have a need to access sensitive peer review data in ScholarOne Manuscripts have their access privileges extended for a new two year term. AEs who

perform satisfactorily are typically asked to continue in their role for an additional term; AEs who performance is substandard are quietly retired.

AEs also receive a monthly "FAQ" e-mail that addresses common questions regarding the peer review process, and the Publications Department Manuscript Administrator provides both coaching and one-on-one training as required.

5. Describe the flow of papers and the paper review process. Include in this description the process for special issues, and how Guest Editors become part of the process.

IAS believes strongly that requiring conference presentation before publication results in better technical papers. While we do not require presentation-first on Magazine papers, every feature article ever published in *Industry Applications Magazine* has originated as a paper at an IAS-sponsored technical conference.

Peer review is managed by Associate Editors selected by the Technical Committees of the Society and using a ScholarOne Manuscripts site managed by the Society Publications Department. IAS requires a minimum of two independent reviews, but Associate Editors may choose to invite more. Associate Editors do not serve as reviewers on the papers whose review they manage, but it is possible for an Associate Editor to simultaneously be a reviewer of papers that are being managed by another Associate Editor. The IAS Peer Review process is a single-blind process.

The annual Magazine publication plan identifies the July/August issue as a 'wild-card' topic that is chosen by the EiC and Magazine Committee to explore a topic of special interest to IAS members. Recent examples of special issues include advanced applications of electrotechnology in automobiles, practical applications of electrostatics, arc flash in the primary metals industry, and an overview of power conversion technologies. These special issues are generally conceived in collaboration with one of the Society Technical Committees. In most cases, papers for these special issues are selected from the normal stream of papers, but in one instance, authors were invited to write coordinated papers on the selected topic, but regardless of the source, all papers undergo the standard peer review. The collaborating committee is asked to supply a Guest Editor for the issue who helps identify papers that fall within the targeted scope, and who writes an introductory editorial. The committee also is asked to provide a history article on the theme of the issue.

See response to Section D for more on the review process.

D. QUALITY

Describe handling of papers from submission to publication. Include a thorough description of the paper peer review process. (For example, who reviews the first submission? How are papers distributed for review? To how many reviewers is each paper sent? Is there a summary review prepared by the editor? How many reviews are needed, at the minimum, to reach a decision? How are special issues handled, particularly with regard to Guest Editors?). Please also comment on the policy (if any) or practice for "Administrative Returns" and "Editorial Rejections" (that is, return of manuscripts without review, see Table in Section E. TIMELINESS, rows 3c and 3d for explanations).

IAS is a technically eclectic society with technology interests ranging from electric power to electrostatics, power electronics to lighting and displays, automation and controls to electric machines, and from land-based fixed, land-based facilities to both shipboard and vehicular applications of electrotechnology. For this reason, IAS Publication must work closely with the Technical Committees that make up the Society and who have the technical expertise necessary to competently conduct reviews of the wide range of paeprs that come before the Society for consideration. In 2008, IAS adopted cholarOne Manuscripts (S1M) as its peer review management tool. Because the S1M site was designed by and is currently managed by IAS Publications, S1M is the mechanism by which the Publications Department enforces policies and uniform practices on the Technical Committees.

The review process consists of six steps:

1. Interested authors request an invitation to submit a paper for review. Repeat authors typically contact a technical committee, while first-time authors generally approach the EiC of either *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* or *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine*.
    - The purpose for requiring a submission invitation is that the invitation links papers to the committee that is deemed to be most likely the correct home for the technology addressed in the paper. When the author submits a paper in response to that invitation, S1M automatically assigns it to the lead AE for the designated technical committee.

2. AEs in committees that experience greater volumes of papers for review may assign the paper to an associate AE in order to balance workload.
3. The AE then selects and invites a minimum of two technical experts to review the paper. Reviewers are selected on the basis of their technical expertise relative to the subject of the paper.
    - AEs have the freedom to invite more than two reviewers, and frequently do so if they anticipate that a having more than two formal reviews would be beneficial in reaching a decision.
    - There are two IAS technical committees with long-standing traditions of having a committee that reviews all papers. In those cases, all members of the review panel are asked to review each paper.
4. Reviewers download and read the paper, and then prepare a review. Each reviewer is asked to assess the paper against nine factors that were identified by IAS as indicators of the quality of a paper. These factors are presented in the form of questions:
    - Does the paper match the technical interests of an IAS Technical Committee?
    - Does the paper make a significant contribution to technical understanding?
    - Does the paper contain information that should be archived for future reference?
    - Does the paper address new applications or technology?
    - Is the paper well written?
    - Is the paper concise?
    - Is the writing clear and understandable?
    - Do the figures and illustrations enhance the value of the paper?
    - Does the bibliography identify additional references on the subject of the paper?

    In addition to answering these questions, reviewers are required to select one of four specific disposition recommendations for the paper:
    - Accept the paper for Transactions
    - Accept the paper for the Magazine
    - Return the paper to the author for revision and resubmission.
    - Reject the paper.

    Finally, reviewers are asked to provide comments to the author whenever their recommendation is to either revise and resubmit or reject a paper. Reviewers are asked to differentiate between mandatory changes (changes that must be made for the reviewer to recommend the paper for publication), and suggested improvements. Those comments accompany the decision letter sent to the author.
5. After the reviews are returned, the AE records a consensus decision that is communicated to the author.

The review process is single-blind: the AE and reviewers do see the list of authors, but the authors do not know the identity of the reviewers.

IAS requires that papers be presented at conference before they are eligible for publication in IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications. While this policy does not strictly apply to the Magazine, it has always been applied to the Magazine and the expectation is that it always will be. IAS relies on PSPB policy 8.1.7 E that permits conference papers to be published in periodicals provided those ‘papers have undergone the standard peer review for the specific periodical in question.”. The review process describe above is applied uniformly to every paper, with the same review criteria considered by every reviewer. There is no differentiation between Transactions and Magazine papers at the time of submission or review; the decision between publications is made by the AE based on recommendations received from the reviewers.

While the detailed peer review is conducted by the AE and reviewers, the EiC retains final author to accept or reject papers. As a practical matter, the EiC relies on the AE and reviewers for their technical expertise, and the only time they are overruled is in the case of some kind procedural error. In recent years, EiCs have overruled reviewer in cases where the author hsen unable or unwilling to execute the IEEE copyright transfer, has been unable to provide permission to reprint copyright material included in a paper, or in a few instances where papers have been inadvertently received multiple publication approvals. There has been one instance in which the Magazine EiC opted to reject a paper for technical reasons; in that instance, the paper addressed a proposed new IEEE standard, and because that new standard had not yet been formally approved by IEEE SA and was subject to further changes, the EiC concluded that publishing a paper discussing its content would be premature.

Automation within S1M prevents authors from being assigns as a reviewer on their own paper. If the proposed AE is one of the authors, IAS procedure is to assign the AE responsibility to another person. If an EiC is an author, IAS practice is to delegate all decision making responsibility on that paper to either the other EiC, the IAS Manuscript Administrator, or the Chair of the IAS Publications Department.

Implementing S1M imposed a significant culture change on IAS. Prior to S1M, the process used for peer review was something that had evolved over many decades (there are components within IAS that are more than 100 years old), and was essentially a 'batch process' with the beginning and ending points defined by specific calendar events (typically, regular IAS meetings). S1M is a true continuous process in which manuscripts and be submitted at any time, and where the completion time is governed by the progress on the review and not by external calendar events. One of the many positive aspects of that change is that S1M provides a rigorous method for tracking papers receiving a 'revise and resubmit' decision. While there are no hard statistics, there is ample anecdotal evidence that the revise and resubmit decision is being used far more today, and that some papers are now going through multiple revision cycles. The effect of this is that IAS AEs and reviewers are working with authors to improve marginal papers, something that did not regularly happen prior to S1M.

IAS has adopted an internal policy on the timeliness of peer review that focuses on getting to the first decision. The rationale is that if the disciplines are in place to deliver a timely first decision, then the final decision will follow in an equally timely fashion. The IAS policy contains two stipulations:

- On papers that are submitted for review after the 'presentation first' requirement has been satisfied, the first decision is to be reported no later than 90 days after submission.
- On papers for which the 'presentation first' requirement is to be met after the paper has been submitted for formal peer review, the first decision is to be reported no later than two calendar weeks after the close of the conference at which the paper is presented.

S1M also imposed project-style discipline on the peer review process. That is, with S1M, each step in the peer review has a defined owner, and a deadline, and reminders are issued automatically when steps are not completed in accordance with those deadlines. That was done to address the overall issue of review timeliness.

Realistically, however, there will always be the occasional anomaly. So in addition to the routine reminders built into S1M, the IAS S1M site sends regular reports to the IAS Technical Committees that lists undecided papers. Also, a report is distributed to IAS Executive Officers on a monthly basis that lists papers that have been in review for more than 90 days without a decision. The intention behind this report is to exert downward pressure within the organization to address review anomalies. Finally, a similar set of reports is generated prior to each Executive Board meeting.

E. TIMELINESS

Is every issue of this Magazine mailed on or before the cover date? If not, comment on the reason, and provide a corrective action plan.

Every issue of the Magazine has been published on or before the scheduled cover date. IAS Magazine implemented 'rapid posting' of technical articles in 2010 (and was the first IEEE Magazine to take this step).

The table below is a status report (a "slice in time") of all actions for the past 5 years, as of the time in current year when the table was completed. This table is year driven; each entry describes the requested information for the column year under review, not the year in which the paper was first submitted. ***Please use the COMMENTS section below for explanation.***

Row	Metric	Submission Year				
		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
1	Papers submitted during reporting year	723	497	461	207	
2	Papers actually reviewed during reporting year	716	492	459	206	
3a	Papers accepted during reporting year [A]	117	264	267	125	
3b	Papers rejected during reporting year [R]	136	179	158	65	
3C	Papers returned without review during reporting year	7	1	0	0	
3d	Editorial rejections during reporting year [ER]		4	2	1	

3e	Acceptance rate (= [A]/[ER+R+A]	46.2%	59.2%	62.5%	65.4%	
4	Papers withdrawn or otherwise removed from review	8	3	1	0	
5a	Average first decision time for accepted papers, days	91	96	110	105	
5b	Average final decision time for accepted papers, days	133	150	174	174	
6	Average final decision time for rejected papers	113	134	113	93	
7a	Average Magazine submission to electronic publication time, months ( ) Preprint (X) Fully edited	n/a	13	18	20	
7b	Average Magazine submission to printed publication time, months	n/a	15	19	20	

Additional clarifying statistics

Approved papers recommended for publication in Transactions	77	202	210	112	
Fraction of submitted papers recommended for Transactions	65.8%	76.5%	78.7%	89.6%	
Approved papers recommended for publication in the Magazine	40	62	57	13	
Fraction of submitted papers recommended for the Magazine	34.2%	23.5%	21.3%	10.4%	

Papers still in review at the time of this report	311	6	0	0	
Papers still in revision at the time of this report	98	41	35	17	

Comments:

3c,3d*- Depending on how the publication is set up, the EiC may not be able to specifically split these reasons. PRAC is asking, if possible, to produce a realistic division. If it is not possible, please explain in the comments section below.

1. The IAS Executive Board decided to adopt ScholarOne Manuscripts (S1M) as its peer review management tool in late 2005. The plan was to have the site configured and on-line by the end of 2006. Unfortunately, ScholarOne was unable to support that plan, and the site did not become available for use until May 2008. Therefore, no data is available for 2007 submissions.
2. Data reported in the table above is through the end of 2011 and was extracted from S1M using the COGNOS Periodical Performance Summary prepared and distributed by IEEE Staff.
3. The IAS peer review process does not differentiate between papers intended for Transactions and papers intended for the Magazine at the time of submission and review. Instead, the choice between publications is based on recommendations made by reviewers during the review process. The data presented in lines 1 through 6 of the table reflect the total review process. However, because Transactions and the Magazine have different approaches to scheduling the content of issues, the submission to publication times of the two publications are quite different. For that reason, lines 7a and 7b apply exclusively to papers approved for and published in *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine*.
4. *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* publishes six topical issues each year. The publication schedule is prepared during August/September of the year prior to publication based on papers that have been recommended for publication in the Magazine n by the reviewers and AEs. This is done to assure that the content of the Magazine over the course of a calendar year approximately reflects the diverse technical interests of the Society. This cycle tends to increase the submission to publication time for the Magazine. However, the criteria given to the reviewers to assist them in recommending between Transactions and Magazine tends to result in Magazine papers that are more tutorial and less time-sensitive, and more focused on applications than on research. *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* adopted the practice of rapid posting of fully edited technical content in late 2010
5. Timely review and publication is a priority for IAS, and was one of the objectives that S1M was designed to accomplish. Analysis of early data disclosed an interesting observation about the IAS review process; the average review is completed in about 21 days, while the average submission to first-decision time is about 90 days. That means that the time consumed by reviewers in actually reading and evaluating papers does not drive the overall review time. Instead, the factor that determines the time that authors must wait to receive review results is mainly controlled by the 'dwell time' between steps in the review process. To address that concern, AEs are encouraged to set aside a regular block of time each week to check the status of assigned papers and take necessary actions to keep the review process flowing. The results clearly show that there has been a gradual reduction in first decision time as this practice has been adopted by AEs.

6. The legacy process that was used prior to adoption of S1M did not include any deadlines. The IAS implementation of S1M imposes a deadline on every step in the process, including the submission of revisions by authors who receive a 'revise and resubmit' first decision. This is a hard deadline, but our practice is always to accommodate author requests for extensions. The relatively large number of papers that appear to be 'in revision' in 2008 and 2009 are mostly papers that received a revise and resubmit first decision, and then were subsequently abandoned when the author(s) learned that there was a deadline associated with submitting the revision.

Geographical distribution of authors (percentage of total) of published papers **in the year of publication** (not year of submission). Use current location of author as shown in the Biography. Count all authors of a paper (a set of authors may represent more than one region).

	2011 (mo)	2010	2009	2008	2007
Region of author affiliation	%	%	%	%	%
Regions 1 – 6 (U.S.A.)	59.5%	49.6%	78.7%	38.0%	72.2%
Region 7 (Canada)	9.5%	17.1%	5.9%	9.3%	10.2%
Region 8 (Europe/Africa, Middle East)	23.4%	27.4%	11.8%	36.0%	14.8%
Region 9 (Central/South America)	4.4%	1.7%	1.6%	3.3%	1.9%
Region 10 (Asia/Pacific)	3.2%	4.3%	2.2%	13.3%	0.9%

COMMENTS:

These statistics indicate that the technical authors who appear in IEEE Industry Applications Magazine tend to be from regions 1 through 8. That demographic distribution reflects the fact that the Magazine tends to publish technical articles that focus more on applications than on research. Like most of IEEE, a significant fraction of IAS members work in industry (either in applications or in industrial research); most of those members reside in the US or Canada. IAS members in Europe tend to be academics who also have a significant role in industry. By contrast, IAS members in Asia tend to be pure academics whose papers are more likely to be published in Transactions. And like IEEE in general, Region 9 is underrepresented in IAS.

F. COMPETITOR PUBLICATIONS

List the competitor publications and compare the scope and status of each.

Consulting-Specifying Engineer	CFE Media	Design of industry systems
EC&M: Electrical Construction & Maintenance	Penton Media	Maintenance of systems
Electrical World	McGraw-Hill	New power developments
EPE Journal	European Power Electronics Assn	Semiconductor development
ETEP: European Transactions on Electrical Power Engineering	VDE	Design of power systems
European Semiconductors	Angel Business Communications	Semiconductor development
Machine Vision and Applications	Springer-Verlag	Design of vision systems
Power	McGraw-Hill	Design of power systems
Power Electronics Technology	Penton Media	Semiconductor development
Power Engineering Journal	IEE	Design of power equipment
Power Pulse CD	Darnell Group	Semiconductor development
Transmission & Distribution World	Intertec	Design/Maintenance of power systems

G. FINANCIAL AND SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

s/c #
date

(Spreadsheet inserted by TAB Staff)

H. FINANCIAL AND SUBSCRIPTION DISCUSSION

1. Comment on any financial anomalies (if any) which may be evident for the data in Section F. None

2. Comment on any subscription anomalies (if any) which may be evident for the data in Section F. None

I. COMPLIANCE WITH IEEE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The EIC shall have in his/her possession a current copy of the appropriate IEEE manuals regarding policies and procedures for publications. The EIC shall have read and be familiar with all sections of the above documents concerning publications. Please visit the following site for such documents:

www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/rights/editor_policy.html

Comment regarding compliance with the above requirement, and compliance with the individual publication related policies of each document. If this IEEE periodical is compliant, please state so. Otherwise, please describe action plans to come into compliance.

IEEE Industry Applications Magazine complies with all applicable IEEE policies and procedures.

All papers are peer reviewed as required by IEEE policies. Papers flow to the Magazine through the Technical Committees, thereby providing a filter to assure that all papers are within the technical scope of at least one Technical Committee of the Society. An Associate Editor manages the peer review process for every paper using ScholarOne Manuscripts; the review process meets the requirements of Section 6.5.4 of IEEE policies. Each paper is evaluated and recommended for publication in the Transactions or the Magazine, or not to publish.

IAS Bylaws impose a requirement that Transactions papers must be presented at IAS-sponsored conferences before publication. The Magazine also historically follows this policy even though compliance is not mandatory under Society Bylaws.

While no further review by the EiC is necessary, the EiC does retain the right to reject papers recommended for publication in the Magazine. In addition, by Society policy, the EiCs of *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* and *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine* have the authority to move papers between the two journals as required to improve publication promptness and to manage page budgets.

The authors of all feature papers in the Magazine must complete an IEEE copyright transfer. In addition, the designated corresponding author of each paper is required to certify that the paper has not been previously published anywhere other than the Proceedings of the IAS-sponsored conference where the paper was presented and that it is not under evaluation for publication by any other journal. Papers whose authors cannot satisfy this requirement are rejected by the EiC.

IAS-sponsored industry-focused conferences are noted for having very strong, tightly integrated technical programs, and it is quite common for the organizers of one industry-focused IAS conference to invite the authors of a paper presented at a previous industry-focused conference to re-present their paper (e.g, presenting a paper first presented at the Petroleum & Chemical Industry Conference at a subsequent conference for the Pulp & Paper Industry). The EiC of the Magazine sends a copy of the annual Magazine publication plan to the EiC of Transactions before authors are actually invited to publish in the Magazine. This makes it possible to cross check future Magazine feature articles against Transactions papers to assure that no paper is ever published in both journals

The Magazine EiC monitors published papers to avoid excessive commercialism and ad hominem content and conducts investigations into alleged plagiarism and other violations of IEEE policies as necessary.

J. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS REVIEW

If applicable, list the date of the last IEEE TAB Periodicals review, and include a summary of recommendations made at that time. Describe how each recommendation was met.

There were six specific recommendations coming out of the 2007 Periodicals Review:

1. Consider improving mechanisms for seeking input from Society constituency to determine whether or not the needs of the Society are being met by the publication. Would a general polling of the Society be reasonable and useful

   The Society conducted a survey of all of its members in 2009 on a variety of issues including publications. The Society also conducted an IAS Journal Survey in 2011

2. The editorial board needs to put in place processes and safeguards to ensure that magazine papers are all fully peer reviewed.

   We have implemented ScholarOne to ensure that every paper has been through a complete review in accordance with IEEE policy.

3. All papers for this magazine are derived from papers presented at conferences. The editorial board needs to put in place processes and safeguards to ensure that papers are not published in the Magazine verbatim as published in the conference proceedings. Reviewers and AEs should be instructed to make sure that there is a significant difference in content for a paper to appear in the magazine.

   We are in compliance with IEEE PSPB 8.1.7-E.

4. The EIC should seek to engage AE participation from Regions 7,9,10 so that the AE numbers are increased to better match the percentage of papers submitted from these regions.

   We have had a concerted effort to increase participation of AEs in Regions 8-10. Our percentage of AEs in Regions 8-10 more closely matches our author ratio from those regions.

5. The titles and job descriptions of volunteers working with the EIC should be clarified and made consistent across all of the groups contributing to this transaction.

   The Society has simplified and clarified the role of all participants in the publications process with consistency across all committees.

6. The Society should put in place procedures and training in order to ensure consistency in the magazine reviews produced by the diversity of the reviewers editors and managers involved in the process of producing the magazine. Consistency should be formally checked periodically.

   The Society has implemented formal training at conferences for AEs in 2008. The Society also uses monthly emails (ScholarOne Manuscripts FAQ) to reviewers addressing frequently asked questions. We also have periodic spot checks to identify anomalies in reviews.

K. NOTABLE FEATURES

Describe notable features for this periodical, such as special issues, ties to conferences, etc

One of the most popular features in IEEE Industry Applications Magazine is the History Column. From 1996 to 2006, this was written by a designated History Editor, with occasional guest authors providing some of the articles. Beginning in 2007, most articles have been written by guest authors, with coordination by the History editor.

Since 2005, the Magazine has published a tabulation of Continuing Education opportunities associated with IAS conferences. This was done to address the needs of the engineering practitioners in IAS who require certified continuing education to maintain professional licensure.

Since 2006, each of the 6 annual issues is organized around a technology theme. Five themes have been common each year, with the July/August issue having a flexible theme. The peer reviewed feature articles and if appropriate, the recurring feature columns align with the designated theme.

In 2011, a new feature column, “Memoirs” was added. This column provides a one page personal story of inspiration from a distinguished member of IAS.

L. FUTURE PLANS

Describe future plans for this periodical, including plans to reduce backlog, upcoming special issues, etc.

In developing the annual publication plan for the magazine, the backlog is cleared by transferring unneeded papers to the Transactions EiC for inclusion in Transactions. The theme for the July/August 2012 issue will focus on Large AC Motor Drives.

M. SELF ASSESSMENT

This section provides an opportunity for self-assessment of this periodical.

(i) Please list the following JCR indices available for the past 5 years starting from the most recent year: Impact Factor with and without self-citations, Citation Half-Life, Immediacy Index, Eigenfactor and Article Influence Score for this periodical (for definitions, see below). Please comment on the position and trends for this periodical's JCR indices.

Year	Impact Factor (regular, with self-citations)	Impact Factor (w/o self-citations)	Citation Half Life	Immediacy Index	Eigen-factor	Article Influence Score	Articles Published
2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	44
2010	0.489	n/a	8.5	0.047	0.00069	0.159	43
2009	0.727	0.670	7.5	0.109	0.00137	0.305	46
2008	0.529	n/a	7.0	0.043	0.00143	0.305	46
2007	0.160	n/a	5.6	0.286	n/a	n/a	42

(ii) Please complete the information below regarding IEEEXplore usage in terms of total yearly "Usage" (or paper "Downloads") and IEEE download-based ranking for this periodical. The total count is readily available in the columns "SUM by Pub" and "RANK in Periodicals" at http://statistics.ieeexplore.ieee.org/report/external/index.html for each review year → Usage by Publication → Usage for IEEE Publications <Year> → IEEE Xplore Statistics for <Year>, IEEE Periodicals, order by Title. Please comment.

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
SUM by Pub/RANK in Periodicals	7,308 / 100	4,800 / 124	2,639 / 115	1,570 / 120	1,834 / 115

(iii) Please compose a narrative to reflect your S/C viewpoints on this periodical; in so doing, cite specific examples of strengths and weaknesses.

Strengths: The magazine has built a brand identity of publishing papers of specific relevance to practicing engineers in industry.

Weaknesses: The advertisements, while closely related to the technical content of the magazine, is not representative of the full breadth of technology of interest to our society membership.

(iv) Please compose a numbered list of what you consider to be "Best Practices" of processes in place that you feel give you an advantage in terms of competitive positioning in the marketplace (for example, practices that affect timeliness and quality); the review committee may eventually use this list to pass along best practices to other IEEE Societies.

1. The Society makes a concerted effort to develop and foster relationships with IEEE Publications support staff.

Definitions: Impact factor: Average number of citations of articles over a two-year period divided by the number of articles published in the journal in the same period.
Citation Half-Life: The number of journal publication years going back from the current year which account for 50% of the total citation received by the journal during the current year.

Immediacy Index: The proportion of citations that refer to articles appearing within the most immediate past period (year?
Eigenfactor Score: The Eigenfactor Score is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in each year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations, so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals. References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that Eigenfactor Scores are not influenced by journal self-citation.
Article Influence Score: The Article Influence determines the average influence of a journal's articles over the first five years after publication. It is calculated by dividing a journal's Eigenfactor Score by the number of articles in the journal, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications.

N. REVIEW COMMITTEE REMARKS REGARDING THIS MAGAZINE

(To be completed by the IEEE TAB PRAC after the review meeting. S/C representatives and EICs do not need to respond to these remarks. Just reply to the blue margin notes.)

O. REVIEW COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS MAGAZINE

(To be completed by the IEEE TAB PRAC after the review meeting. S/C representatives and EICs do not need to respond to these remarks. Just reply to the blue margin notes.)