

**UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE
ON
LIBRARY AND SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION**

2015-2016 ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE:

The University Committee on Library and Scholarly Communication (UCOLASC) met in person two times and once by teleconference in the 2015-2016 academic year to conduct business in accordance with its charge, outlined in [Senate Bylaw 185](#), to advise the President about the administration of University libraries and issues related to innovations in forms of scholarly communication. Highlights of the committee's major activities are outlined briefly below.

Challenges Facing Scholarly Communications in the Humanities

In the 2014-2015 academic year, the committee discussed various issues related to scholarly communication and in October UCOLASC considered a proposal from several members to establish a special systemwide committee to consider issues related to the dissemination of Humanities research. Publishing a book is the key way of getting promotion and tenure in the Humanities and it has become increasingly difficult to do so in large part because publishers lose money on books. In the Humanities, Social Sciences, and small fields with limited readership, both senior and junior faculty are impacted by this crisis and the cost is often prohibitive for younger faculty.

It was suggested that a UCOLASC subcommittee on publication in the Humanities could be effective and UCOLASC began to identify some of the specific issues and potential solutions over the course of this year. UCOLASC hopes that campus library committees have discussions about the issues related to publishing in specific disciplines. It is noteworthy that the Senate and Presidential Open Access policies are not necessarily a solution for Humanities publishing, however development of Open Access textbooks should be a part of this discussion. Funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities has decreased by 70% from 1979 to 2014. While some campuses have discussed providing funding to young scholars, it is unclear whether subventions are readily available to Humanities faculty and this is a need to be addressed, especially for junior faculty. Young scholars would also benefit from education regarding what they are trying to publish and the likely costs in order, for example, to eventually make the case when negotiating start-up packages with administrators at UC campuses.

There are separate questions related to the evaluation of the careers and contributions of faculty in fields such as the Humanities and Social Sciences, and UCOLASC may suggest establishing a short term ad hoc task force to investigate different forms of assessment. Ultimately, a larger, more comprehensive initiative on matters unrelated to UCOP's entrepreneurial ventures and that do not require much funding is called for. In October, a motion was made and seconded for the formation of a subcommittee to look at issues related to book publishing in the Humanities. In February, the UCSB representative provided members with a report on publishing issues under discussion and a follow-up report is anticipated for UCOLASC's Fall 2016 meeting.

Journal Licensing Negotiations

In February and May UCOLASC received reports on journal licensing negotiations from CDL's Director of Collections, Ivy Anderson. This year there have not been major changes with the licensing and some negotiations have just wrapped up. Director Anderson negotiated eight large multi-year agreements this year. Current renewals are with American Chemical Society, Wiley, Springer, the Royal Society of Chemistry, Karger, and Web of Science. American Chemical Society and the Royal Society of Chemistry have both attempted to increase the cost of UC's license over the past few years. UC has done well with Wiley over the past several years. Director Anderson discussed the merger of Springer with the Nature

Publishing Group, which added some complications to UC's negotiations.

The cancellation of the Taylor & Francis contract in 2013 resulted in a new, reinstated contract in 2016. Taylor & Francis acquired a huge number of journals in recent years and the new contract includes access to archives dating back to the first issues of their journals. Open Access article processing charges for UC authors will also be significantly discounted. The CDL is examining the impact of open access offset agreements in Europe and is considering a similar model for UC, with a goal of cost neutrality. eBooks have been challenging to license for a number of reasons. It is still not clear when our libraries' users want print versus electronic versions, but the available data suggests they want both. Many eBooks are being sold in packages similar to journal packages, and the libraries are very concerned about being locked into a package when UC's needs might be more selective. In some of the license agreements the CDL was able to include author's rights provisions as well as text and data mining provisions. There will be an effort to make this information more public and visible. The CDL continues to be very successful in cost control with UC's very large agreements.

Implementation of Open Access Policies at UC

CDL's Director of Publishing, Catherine Mitchell, provided UCOLASC with a 12-month report on the status of implementation of the Academic Senate Open Access policy at UC in October and brief updates in February and May. Records of publications by individuals recognized as UC faculty are now harvested by the publication management system, Symplectic Elements, and faculty then receive email alerts through the system to verify their publications and to deposit the author's final version ('post-print') thereof. The rate of deposit has spiked since the automated system was implemented. Medicine, Health Sciences and Physical Sciences faculty have the highest deposit rates, likely due to the fact that many faculty in these disciplines already deposit their post-prints in PubMed Central and other repositories in compliance with granting agency requirements. Full compliance with the policy is effectively voluntary given that there are no repercussions for faculty who do not participate. The data being collected helps the CDL identify where more outreach is needed.

The CDL surveyed faculty about their experience with the system and 45% indicated that the deposit process was not burdensome. At the same time, feedback from faculty suggests that they simply do not want to deal with this process. The education effort needs to be ongoing so that more faculty become engaged. CDL is now considering how to integrate the publication management system into other existing services to make it more compelling for faculty to utilize and a future question for the CDL is how to harvest publications with little to no faculty involvement. The publication management system will be refined based on what is being learned, especially with respect to those disciplines that are not yet well-represented in terms of who is depositing their publications. CDL's campus partners have assisted with the process of connecting with human resource feeds and other campus data sources. UCOLASC members recommended that the Office of General Counsel make a statement that UC will indemnify faculty against publishers in the event that a mistake is made when attempting to comply with the Open Access policy (e.g. by depositing the final published version of an article rather than the post-print, or by not requesting an embargo or waiver when one is required by the publisher).

In May, the committee considered questions related to the Academic Senate Open Access policy and working with publishers. The questions include whether publishers who currently require waivers understand that an embargo is an option that may satisfy both their requirements and the policies, how short an embargo publishers would be willing to entertain, and what authors are willing to compromise in exchange for automatic delivery of post-prints from publishers if they are able to offer this service. UCOLASC also considered and discussed strategies for increasing faculty compliance with the Senate's policy and this matter will be discussed further in the year ahead.

The committee briefly discussed the Presidential Open Access policy this year. New human resources

feeds are informing the Symplectic Elements system so that it will look for publications from all UC employees covered by this policy who publish academic scholarly articles. The committee will continue to discuss implementation issues such as how to include non-Senate authors who do not own copyright to their work and how a ‘scholarly article’ is defined.

Regional Library Facility Planning

UCOLASC received updates at each meeting from the chair of the Council of University Librarians, Lorelei Tanji (UCI), on a variety of topics including Regional Library Facility (RLF) planning. UC has the second-largest number of volumes held in the U.S., second only to the Library of Congress. The RLFs play an important role in storing physical research collections off campus, which can be retrieved via interlibrary loan. While the Southern Regional Library Facility (SRLF) was able to free up some storage space after the relocation of the UCLA Film and Television Archive, the Northern Regional Library Facility (NRLF) in Richmond still has severe space constraints. Based on recent deposit allocations, the facilities will both reach their fill date by 2018. To address these issues, the Shared Libraries Facilities Board (SLFB) has been reconvened. This includes CoUL members plus RLF Directors, a Librarians Association of UC (LAUC) representative, the California Digital Library Shared Print Manager, and other staff.

CoUL met with President Napolitano on February 12 to discuss the UC Libraries’ collections, the UC Regional Library Facilities, and open access and open data. The group received a positive response from the President, who understands the value of libraries and how important they are. The President instructed the ULs to submit a written proposal for funding storage facilities expansion. Chair Tanji thanked UCOLASC for its support, which was a key to getting the President’s approval. The ULs are preparing a proposal for a feasibility and engineering planning study and will look to next year’s budget cycle to obtain funding. The proposed expansion of the NRLF is intended to provide storage for all ten UC campuses for the next ten to fifteen years. The proposal also recommends that a new library collection storage evaluation is funded after the NRLF’s Phase 4 in an effort to plan ahead. This will continue to be of import for the whole UC system.

California Open Educational Resources Council

UCOLASC received a presentation in February about the status of the [California Open Educational Resources Council](#) (COERC) from Council member Professor Peter Krapp from UCI. COERC is an intersegmental council with representatives from the California Community Colleges, the California State University system and the UC system. The first piece of legislation (AB 798) created the Council and other legislation called for the creation of the repository. The Council was created to coordinate the work of all three segments on the goal of creating at least fifty viable textbooks that can be sustained into perpetuity. In year one, the Council worked quickly to identify the available resources and to set up test cases to determine if the books created by others could meet the needs of California students. Fifty classes were identified across the three segments and in different disciplines and COERC identified open educational resources that are already available.

The timeline for AB 798 activities ends this summer. After May, the Council’s work will be completed and over the summer there will be a review process of the resources. In order to maintain all of the open educational resources vetted and approved already, there will have to be some process for updating them. There are no more specific UC deliverables but on a volunteer basis UC faculty are still part of the process of vetting and finalizing the reports. A white paper has to be delivered to the State Senate as a final report. Case studies of campuses and their use of OER, the creation of information packets for new hires, and issuing invitations to faculty to participate as experts are some of the final activities for the Council. COERC has not reached the point where it is ready to scale beyond the fifty courses. As an institution, UC has not put a structure in place that encourages faculty to make materials available in OER. Funding should be available for the small number of faculty who are experts in developing

textbooks. The available resources can be found on the Cool4Ed website and the ICAS website has a COERC section.

Joint Meeting with University Librarians

UCOLASC met with the University Librarians in February to discuss common topics of interest including open access and the Mellon grant-funded Pay It Forward Project conducted by the CDL and UC Davis.

Campus Reports

UCOLASC devoted part of each regular meeting to member reports about issues facing divisional Senate library committees. In these discussions, faculty members touched on library budget and space issues on their respective campuses.

Committee Consultations and Acknowledgements

UCOLASC acknowledges the contributions of its administrative consultants and guests. The committee benefited from consultation and reports from University Librarians Convener Lorelei Tanji (UCI), CDL Director of Collections Ivy Anderson, CDL Director of Publishing Catherine Mitchell, and Librarians Association of the University of California President Diane Mizrachi (UCLA). UCOLASC also consulted the Academic Senate chair and vice chair about issues facing the Academic Senate.

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