UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON
LIBRARY AND SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

2017-18 ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE:

According the Senate Bylaw 185, the University Committee on Library and Scholarly Communication (UCOLASC) shall:

1. Advise the President concerning the administration of the libraries of the University in accordance with the Standing Orders of The Regents and issues related to innovations in forms of scholarly communication. (Am 9 May 2003; Am 9 May 2007)
2. Perform such other appropriate duties as may be committed to the Academic Senate by proper authority.

Open Access 2020

UC has been on the Open Access (OA) path for about 15 years. As envisioned, OA was supposed to be the new way forward for the 21st century, yet only about 15 percent of the scholarship that the University puts out is published as OA – that is one percent a year. UCOLASC needs to keep working to precipitate a major transformation in scholarly communication - not just as a singular path forward, but as a multipronged call to action to change the system.

From a faculty perspective, the University has a unique opportunity to transform the publishing system to OA if various stakeholders work together. The Chair worked with several different groups – both within UC and at outside institutions - to draft a set of rights and principles to guide UC's license negotiations and publisher agreements. He consulted with multiple stakeholders including faculty, librarians, and administrators, and tried to address the needs of different constituencies. He developed and shared the "Principles" document with the committee, and members were very supportive provided feedback and input to ready the Principles document for wider distribution. The shared the document other Senate committees, and the response was generally favorable. UCORP, UCAF, and UCAP all endorsed the Principles. UCPB wants more information on the budget implications of two of the principles. UCFW, CCGA, and UCACC did not respond in time for the Council meeting on May 30.

When journals were housed in academic publishers and professional societies they used to be more sustainable and cost a fraction of what they do now, but the for-profit modality has not been working for academia. Graduate students spend considerable time looking for money for their research and have concerns about any new model whereby they would have to also acquire funds to publish. UC explored a plurality of models to support OA including those that would have no fees for authors especially in disciplines that lack extramural funding.

Committee members discussed practices at competitor universities and in Europe. Also discussed were the practical differences between a journal subscription and a monograph. There is a nationwide endeavor to experiment with covering monograph costs, especially for new hires for their first book.

Consultation with the California Digital Library

CDL licenses 10,500 journals; six of them make up 10 percent of the usage. Because UC is so large, even journals that have "low" usage actually have very high numbers. Publishers have both high- and low-

usage journals, making it difficult to target individual publishers for discontinuation. CDL has a multi-factored analysis that it uses to help determine what licenses to buy. It looks at a variety of measurements – including break-down by discipline –to view it in a broader context. The Chair suggested that CDL and UCOLASC collaborate to develop and then articulate a set of principles that are in alignment with UC's mission and values and can be used strategically to guide our licensing negotiations and renewals with commercial publishers.

UC has the most comprehensive OA policies of any academic institution in the US; people are using these materials all over the world. When the Senate OA policy was adopted, the policy itself made a directive to make participation in it as convenient as possible for the faculty. At first there was a manual process, but it was not well used. The University through CDL quickly moved on to a system - Symplectic Elements – that automated parts of the process and enabled faculty to participate more easily. The Senate is at a point at which it was going to review the policy again and present a report to the faculty to determine next steps.

The CDL has some large publishing agreements coming up in 2019 as well as many annual agreements. CLD is holding back from going into active negotiations so it can have a better sense of how it wants to proceed, as well as the possible consequences of walking away. It is also talking about OA with all of the publishers to assess their readiness. CDL is trying to determine what would it take to flip an entire publisher's portfolio; it would require consensus and an understanding of the logistics involved. The Pathways document, which CDL has been working over the last year, came out of Pay-it-Forward is feasible if grant funding is part of the equation.

A draft multi-payer model has been created that involves authors and allow libraries to have a major role. Authors will be asked to make up the difference out of grants or other discretionary research funds; if they don't have funds, they can come back to the library. CDL asked UCOLASC to endorse the pilot, and it voted to do so.

Journal Flipping Activities, Strategies, and Examples

The committee invited faculty experts from other universities to share their experiences and approaches.

Johan Rooryck (Leiden University), is the editor of *Glossa*, a linguistics journal which was part of a group that flipped; all four have successfully switched to fair open access. *Glossa* has been amazingly successful and has been very supported by the linguistic community.

Chris Nelson (University of North Carolina) is a new member of the editorial board of *Cultural Anthropology* which recently flipped. In 2012, an opportunity came up for one of the journals to experiment in open access; by 2014 everything was open access. There are four issues a year and six peer-reviewed essays a year. Currently, he is on the line between different kinds of publishing and figuring out what the next step will be. A common question is how people without resources can have access.

Marcel LaFlamme (Rice University) is the managing editor of a hybrid journal. He is constrained in getting money separately from the publisher; dues revenue and royalties are two principle revenue sources at this point. He has put forward some other fundraising ideas but has not been able to build the network at the level of a journal. It is inefficient for journals to look for money this way and it is not supportable; journals interested in flipping need a soft place to land.

The four participants discussed different models with the committee, their experiences, and how institutions could support societies or journals.

Consultation with the Council of University Librarians

UC does not have a true systemwide integrated library system (ILS). Every campus has its own; this is a huge waste of staff and financial resources. Ideas that will help develop an RFP for an ILS and its best functional requirements will be put together of the next four to five years. UC needs to move to "next gen" systems; most similarly-positioned groups have already gone the route of systemwide approach. The University is setting up a systemwide integrated library system; it is currently wrapping up phase two and entering phase three. Phase four has been approved by the Regents. A big component has been doing the business case analysis. As of now, UC is ahead of schedule. The CSUs and CCCs have already accomplished this; while UC is not blazing a trail, it is doing things that have been tried and are supported.

This process involved an amazing team of people, with tremendous support from UCOP Vice President Susan Carlson. President Janet Napolitano and Provost Michael Brown understand the concerns regarding the funding crisis and the collections. Conversations sponsored by CoUL have led to some opportunities to present to the Council of Vice Chancellors with information about the interconnectedness of the libraries' budgets – the provosts have come to understand that what happens at the system level affects the campuses and vice versa, and there is an awareness that there needs to be better communication between CoVC and CoUL.

Campus Reports
UCOLASC devoted part of each regular meeting to member reports about issues facing divisional Senate library committees. In these discussions, divisional representatives noted ongoing library budget and space issues on their respective campuses in the context of rising enrollments and changing needs.

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