

from the community colleges are guaranteed a spot at a CSU. UC Path is the effort to create one payroll system across the campuses and its roll out is now delayed. UC Path will not be implemented at UCOP on January 1st. Chair Gilly described the president's new Innovation Council which has five workgroups. Faculty are on three of the workgroups. The new UC Venture effort is exploring investing \$250M in start-ups.

Discussion: Chair Manduchi suggested that victims of sexual assault might be more willing to talk to someone not hired by UC and someone like an ombudsmen could be utilized. The confidential advocacy office would have campus employees according to Chair Gilly.

III. California Open Educational Resources Council (COERC)

- *Peter Krapp, Council Member, Film & Media/Visual Studies, English, Informatics (UCI)*

Several years ago, several lawmakers decided to introduce into law legislation designed to increase the affordability of textbooks. The target set in 2012 was to create an online library of free or very low cost high quality textbooks to save students money. This required that the group agree to courses that had a certain profile. The Hewlett and Gates foundations have given funds that match the state funding. This funding will be used to support peer review boards. The Council only started meeting in early 2014. In the first phase to increase faculty adoption of materials, the Council found five courses that had high enrollments across the segments. The Council convened groups of faculty to review and recommend the resources. These first five classes have started this fall. The Council will need to report by the end of 2014 that the free textbooks have been developed or that a solicitation for other materials is issued.

Discussion: A member asked if there is data that illustrates that the cost of textbooks impacts the ability of students to attend UC. Professor Krapp indicated that the information about the burden of the high cost of textbooks is anecdotal. Any faculty who has developed materials for their courses might wish to share those resources. Faculty who review materials for two to three courses receive \$1,000. UCOLASC member De Alfaro proposed that it would be more cost effective to create a website where faculty could express preferences on material that was made openly accessible; this ranking would help other faculty members select material for their courses. The Council will eventually be able to consider the probability of the adoption of resources. The Council is considering partnering with other groups who have already created resources. Finally, members agreed that the awareness of California faculty about the resources needs to be increased.

IV. The Author's Alliance

- *Molly Shaffer Van Houweling, Professor of Law; Co-Director, Berkeley Center for Law & Technology (UCB)*

The Author's Alliance represents authors who want to have their works read and preserved for posterity. The Alliance is not currently engaged in large scale activities but current activities include copyright policy proposals and filing an Amicus brief in Authors Guild v Google, FAQs on fair use and open access, and educational materials for authors looking to regain rights. Professor Van Houweling envisions helping people manage their materials. The Alliance is also focusing on fundraising right now.

Discussion: A member asked how faculty could show their support for Google's digital books project and one way to do this would be to join the Alliance. It is important for copyright to not undermine what the goal of faculty is. It was suggested that the Alliance will eventually have a list of publishers who are more flexible in their agreements with faculty.

V. Open Access Policy Implementation

- *Catherine Mitchell, Director, Publishing, CDL*

Director Mitchell provided an update on the implementation of the open access policy to date. She noted that there is no plan for an official announcement about the expansion of the policy to the rest of the UC campuses. Nature Publishing Group has requested the highest number of waivers. Approximately 300 waivers requested by

UCSF faculty between May 2012 and July 2013. 214 total waivers requested by UCSF, UCLA and UCI faculty since July 2013. The twelve month report may include data on faculty participation, usage data, user surveys/anecdotal reports from campuses, and integration/cost.

Discussion: One of the issues with PubMed Central is that there is a twelve month embargo. The data probably reflects demands for waivers from the publisher. The limited uploads at UC reflect the problems with the manual uploading process which is perceived by some as time consuming. A member suggested that the biobib process could be automatically connected to eScholarship. Director Mitchell explained that Academic Personnel has concerns about connecting its system to eScholarship. The open access policy will be rolled out at the remaining campuses starting in January. Chair Manduchi recommended that Divisions have the embeddable ad for the UC open access policy. Director Mitchell anticipates that the new presidential open access policy will cause confusion among the faculty who have only recently learned about the Senate policy.

Action: Chair Manduchi asked committee members to provide feedback on the six-month report by November 7th.

VI. Journal Negotiations

- *Ivy Anderson, Director of Collections, CDL*

Director Anderson provided an update on the negotiations with journal publishers. UC is starting to license new Nature journals that are high demand and the baseline deal with Nature for systemwide purchasing is very good. The current negotiations for the New England Journal of Medicine are challenging – the publisher has proposed a significant increase, on top of large increases in previous years (however the original pricing was very low). Many journals are changing their models to look at high research institutions. UC had a trial with the citation database SCOPUS last year. Most research institutions are already licensing SCOPUS and Elsevier has offered UC a competitive price. SCOPUS has been the best source for the harvester according to the CDL. However, as an information resource SCOPUS is not regarded as critical. The trial with SCOPUS will continue for another year. It would be ideal to get support from the provost for SCOPUS because it is integral to the open access policy.

UC canceled the systemwide Taylor Francis contract in 2013 and campuses maintained individual licenses. The performance metrics for Taylor Francis were much lower compared to other journals. UC proposed strategies to continue the license which Taylor Francis rejected. On a systemwide basis, less money is being spent although the expenditure is not as low as expected. Some campuses are spending more because of the way resources were shared across the campuses prior to the cancellation. In some case, access is less because only locally-subscribed journals are available. Director Anderson noted that the CDL budget today is what it was in 2006 and campus budgets are not much better. The pricing of eBooks varies widely. Libraries call one model “patron driven access” which makes a lot of materials available but a purchase is only triggered after a certain number of uses, so the number of books actually purchased is very low. CDL is also experimenting with support for open access monograph publishing.

Discussion: A member suggested that there is a need for print journal reading rooms, but the costs associated with purchasing the materials make this prohibitive. The members proposed different factors related to cost that the CDL might assess. A member raised the point that monographs are a concern and Chair Manduchi suggests that UCOLASC should discuss this in February.

VII. Proposed New UC Policy on Open Access

Chair Manduchi briefly reviewed the Senate open access policy. It proposed that other individuals at UC who are

not faculty should have their rights protected as well. Initially, the idea was to simply extend the Senate policy to UC staff. This became more problematic when it became clear that some “University authors” do not own their copyright. One example is an article authored with students. Chair Manduchi pointed out several potential inconsistencies between the Senate and presidential policy.

Discussion: The proposal references the FAQ for the Academic Senate policy. Members raised questions about different scenarios that the policy does not appear to address. One member specifically shared concerns about not owning the rights to software written with students.

Action: The chair will draft a memo outlining the committee's concerns.

VIII. Lessons Learned from OA Implementation

- *Karen Butter, University Librarian and Assistant Vice Chancellor of Library Services and Instructional Technology, UCSF*
- *Lorelei Tanji, Chair, University Librarians, UCI*
- *Patricia McDaniel, UCSF*

Individuals from the campuses involved with the pilot of open access at UCLA, UCSF and UCI were invited to share the experience with implementation. The UCSF representative stressed the importance of providing faculty with information about the policy and pointed out the value of the decision tree. Chair Tanji shared that one faculty member experimented with how long it takes to upload articles and found that it could take 45 seconds to one minute and in another test, one department uploaded almost one thousand papers.

Meeting adjourned at: 3:40 PM

Minutes prepared by: Brenda Abrams

Attest: Roberto Manduchi