

compromise was the embargo. Without a mandate and negative consequences if faculty do not publish in open access journals it will be hard to change current practices. Education for faculty should be implemented by local library committees.

There needs to be some way to confer with CAP to make sure there is agreement about open access. The promotion and tenure process is related to how the CAPs consider publishing in different types of journals, not just in prestigious journals. There could be a set of systemwide recommendations for CAPs on how to review publishing in different and new venues. Funders need establish mandates and to help make open access a sustainable publishing system. A faculty led policy will be the right way to publish materials and the best approach to open access. UCOLASC and UCAP would have to work together and perhaps have cross-representation to work on this issue. A starting point could be the journals to which UC subscribes.

The University Librarians have briefly discussed the online instruction pilot project and were not involved in the project until recently. One concern is access to journals which may not be available to people not on specific campuses. It is too early to know all of the issues but the ULs are paying attention to the project. How to provide services to students who are not physically present is a concern according to LAUC President Brown. Extension students do not get access to library materials unless they are concurrently enrolled. How CDL will be impacted will depend on the types of materials students will want. Although students will enroll through their home campus, there will be issues related to differential access. The courses do not require open access materials. The Gates Foundation grant is dependent on faculty materials being open access but no faculty are using this funding because the consequences are unclear.

After gathering the historical documents about open access efforts at UC, the committee will explore ideas regarding how it might reintroduce this topic to faculty. The policy that UC really wants must be figured out. After these steps, the other systemwide committees that UCOLASC should talk to will be identified. The capacity exists in eScholarship for depositing work. It is not clear how the Harvard and Princeton mandates are working. Faculty need to be asked which version of the publication do they expect to gain from financially. Faculty have to be convinced that the mandate will work in their favor. Data on who has allowed changes to publishing agreements would be valuable to review. The medical campuses may be the places to look at for ideas about implementation. The fact that there are no grants for Humanities faculty needs to be taken into account, and these faculty need to be informed that they are not publishing for free since the libraries are paying the costs. Restricting this to the issue of retaining copyright will help sell this to the Humanities faculty.

III. UC Press

- *Allison Mudditt, Director, University of California Press*

Chair Kely welcomed Director Mudditt to the meeting and described the various issues related to scholarly communication that UCOLASC has discussed in previous years. Director Mudditt has been with the Press for nine months and the Press is working out how to move forward during these challenging times. The Press is exploring new ways of fulfilling its mission especially in light of new technology. The Press is addressing many issues related to scholarly communications. Challenges include market changes as well as issues specific to the UC Press. Issues specific to the Press include declining books revenue and modest journal growth, escalating staff costs and high direct cost structure, large inventory build up (\$3 million dollar loss), reduction in UC subsidy (10%), lack of clear direction and the need to rebalance list to focus on growth and profit. One time issues have been corrected.

Different presses have tried to create different solutions for issues related to scholarly books. Sixty percent of the books are scholarly and 40% are a trade title mix at the Press. Revenues have been stagnant for a decade and new book signings have declined. While there has been an accelerated transition to digital, the digital future is unclear and is becoming a bigger issue for the Press. The cost of publishing a book is higher than that for a journal for a variety of reasons. There are similar challenges with journals for the Press. Commercial publishers aggressively bid for the journals that the Press publishes. Expense growth has exceeded revenue growth. Society publishers move to commercial publishers with the expectation of revenue. The Press has continued to be

successful with journals, and has recently taken over a journal that had been published by the Haas School. One hundred seventy books and 39 journals are published by the Press annually.

Strategic planning for the first quarter includes growth strategies for books and journals. For the second quarter, the focus will be upon reducing expenses, staffing and restructuring, and to break even after implementation of cost reductions. For 2011-2012 major initiatives will include reduction of composition and manufacturing costs, long term planning for distribution, restructuring of the Press to support new products and market needs, recruitment of key positions, and space planning. Students are more often purchasing hard copies of books on Amazon. The Press is exploring shifting to print on demand which will be more expensive than typical printing but an advantage is that there will be reduced excess inventory. Scholarly and trade publishing are pulling the Press's resources in different directions. The trade books lose the Press money when the goal was to publish these to support scholarly book publication. This was the result of the market shifting dramatically in the last ten years.

The proposed new content portfolio is that 25% of core discipline will be in trade and 75% will be in scholarly monographs which will bring the Press's mission much closer to the academic mission and UCOP has asked the Press to determine how it can support UC's public service mission. Trade books that will be a close fit to the academic mission will be a focus. There will be a focus on broad scholarly books as well as monographs and reference books. The Press is also thinking about its core audience with an emphasis on core disciplines. The Humanities are the largest source of the Press's revenue at 45%, followed by Social Sciences, and finally by the Sciences. The Sciences have moved to online publications.

Discussion: Societies receive royalties from the commercial publishers which are also able to provide a signing bonus, and this is the benefit of not publishing with a non-profit publisher. Editors and editorial boards do not want the quality of a journal to decline so they decide to move to commercial publishers. Using a template for monographs have both advantages and disadvantages. It is 10% cheaper to buy the eBook than the hard copy. The sources of revenue for the scholarly publications are libraries, students and faculty. Chair Kelty commented that it is hoped that faculty will be consulted by the Press. The new portfolio does not necessarily improve the situation with respect to who has to pay, since the libraries are a major source of revenue for the Press. UCOP is not viewing the Press as a source of revenue that will support other programs. The Press is restructuring the way it works with faculty editorial boards and meets every six weeks with this board. It would not be viable for the Press to publish primarily online in open access. UC authors using the UC Press could be expected to pay in order to have their book in open access in the UC system but sold through other channels.

The standard being discussed by UCOLASC with respect to commercial publishers may eventually need to be the model for the Press. UC Press could contribute to the debate about promotion and tenure. An argument about course titles is that they are a significant source of revenue. If a product is to be available in open access there needs to be some way for the Press to recover its costs. JSTOR provides an opportunity to generate revenue from a variety of institutions. The Press could make UC faculty articles available in open access in journals it owns. How the Press can be brought into the discussions about open access needs to be determined. What the sustainable models are will need to be identified and open access is only one part of the discussion. It is unclear that open access will save money. UC Press journals are not very expensive for CDL.

A member commented that it is not clear why UC has a Press or what the relationship is between the faculty and the Press. UC Press could be reconnected with the faculty. Twenty-five percent of the Press's authors are UC faculty. The current mission statement does not even mention the University. Chair Kelty explained that the Press is considered the equivalent of a prestigious journals in the humanities and nothing that will damage this reputation should be done. The Press is exploring how many Science publications will be in the portfolio in the future.

IV. Consent Calendar

Action: The 2011-2012 Annual Report was approved.

V. Campus Reports and Member Items

San Diego: The campus is closing branches of libraries, two in particular. The controversial closure is of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. The library is underutilized and it is assumed that it will not be used for anything associated with libraries or scholarly communication. The building is being given to Scripps. An open access luncheon will be held on Monday.

Davis: The committee received a report from the acting UL. A new librarian has not been hired but the search will be accelerated. The health sciences library was almost shut down last year but it was spared. The building is in bad shape. The dean may take over an entire floor and the rest of the library will be renovated for a cost close to \$10 million.

Santa Cruz: The campus has a main library and a smaller science library. The main library has been reopened. The vision for the year is being determined. Issues related to copyright including fair use will be one focus and another topic will be data management. The committee is trying to push the fact that the IT service should align better with campus goals, and IT and the libraries could work together on a general asset management system.

Merced: The campus finally has a library committee and will meet soon.

Berkeley: The committee has been considering an open access policy. Also, electronic dissertations have become mandatory at this campus now. The committee has been concerned that a much higher percentage of students are now choosing to embargo their dissertations than before electronic filing became mandatory.

Santa Barbara: The library is in transition while getting ready for the new building. There is a new librarian. Faculty input in terms of what is eliminated or kept will be enhanced.

LAUC: The Association will have a meeting and topics will include data management. The scholarly communications officers group will discuss open access and each campus will have activities related to open access.

VI. Update on Negotiations with NPG and Other Publishers

- *Ivy Anderson, Director of Collections, California Digital Library*

Director Anderson provided an update on the negotiations with the Nature Publishing Group. Chair Kelty reminded UCOLASC that these committee discussions are still confidential and not to be taken back to the local committees. Discussions with Nature began over one year ago to talk about a transformative model.

The UC negotiating team feels comfortable with where the discussions are going..

A large number of negotiations are coming up in 2013 and to prepare the libraries will be performing a value analysis of all of the journals licensed systemwide using metrics developed by CDL. The libraries will develop talking points for discussions with faculty about this process. This will provide objective data which which to re-evaluate and potentially scale back large packages. A possibility is to make significant cuts to these packages in order to redirect those funds toward open access journals. The analysis will show areas of most and least use and value. CDL will discuss these issues with UCOLASC especially the impacts of any major cuts. The web survey following the Springer pilot had a 16% response rate and now in-person interviews will be conducted.

Discussion: The view was expressed that open access should be to the final article of record that is at the publishers' site. Typically, faculty have the right to deposit the final accepted, peer-reviewed manuscript, but not the final article. The discussions with NPG about a new model should be replicated with other journal publishers. One thing that needs to be considered is that faculty in some disciplines do not have access to grant funding. Director Anderson credited UCOLASC's immediate past chair, Rich Schneider and Keith Yamamoto PhD, Executive Vice Dean, School of Medicine, UCSF, for their work in shaping the conversation with NPG.

For open access publications that are entirely supported by external funders, there is still a question about how perpetual access will be assured. UC can negotiate perpetual access to open access publications if it has a financial role.

VII. Author's Guild Lawsuit and Google Books Project

- *Laine Farley, Executive Director, California Digital Library*

The Authors Guild is one of the groups that sued Google and in August the Guild launched another lawsuit against five universities including UC. The issues for the Guild are scanning the books, possessing the digitized books, and providing access to orphan works. Executive Director Farley provided an update on the Google Books project.

Discussion: The Authors Guild lawsuit is separate from the Google lawsuit. International guilds have been added to the Authors Guild. Google states that they have not recovered the costs of digitizing the books. There are a lot of changes in the market for digital books. UC had outlined about five fundamental goals for the project with Google. If faculty have the rights to their books, they can be made freely available through the Hathi Trust.

VIII. Copyright Recommendations for UC

UCOLASC has the opportunity to comment on the draft copyright recommendations for UC developed by the Educational Technology Learning Group. The focus is on recognition of concrete legal responsibilities and specific behaviors needed for compliance with copyright law. The committee might want to say that the codification of fair use is not desirable.

Discussion: ETLG could be asked to develop a set of best practices. A member questioned the relevance of this matter to UCOLASC's charge and it was noted that this has a bearing with respect to how library materials are used. Libraries are being forced to deal with this because publishers are giving libraries restrictions in their contracts.

IX. Sharepoint Presentation

- *Todd Giedt, Associate Director, Academic Senate*

The UCOLASC Sharepoint site was presented. Members will have to set up alerts to be notified when changes are made to a document. Apple users will need to have access to Word.

X. New Business

There was no New Business.

XI. Executive Session

There was no Executive Session.

Meeting adjourned at: 3:15

Minutes prepared by: Brenda Abrams

Attest: Christopher Kelty