UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA   ACADEMIC SENATE
   UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
                              MINUTES OF MEETING
                          MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 2009

Attending: Larry Armi, Chair (UCSD), Alan Weinstein (UCB), Stephen Bondy (UCI), John Baez (UCR), Shane Butler (UCLA), Elise Knittle (UCSC), Laine Farley (Executive Director, California Digital Library), Karen Butter (University Librarian and Assistant Chancellor, UCSF), Brian Schottlaender (UL Convener, UCSD), Mary Croughan (Academic Council Chair), Harry Powell (Academic Council Vice Chair), Brenda Abrams (Policy Analyst)

I.   General Update from the University Librarians (UL)

UL Convener Brian Schottlaender reported on the UL's morning session. The ULs reviewed and endorsed a proposal from the Shared Print Division of the California Digital Library (CDL) for a retrospective print journal service at the regional library facilities. Facilities will consolidate retrospective print journal holdings which will free shelf space on the campuses. The ULs are working with the OCLC Online Computer Library Center toward use of WorldCat Local.

II.   UC Accountability Framework

There is a new section in the Accountability Framework on libraries. The ULs provided OP with five indicators to include in the Framework: the Association of Research Libraries' rankings of campus libraries, library holdings in volume by campus, usage of interlibrary loan within the system, electronic journal usage within the system, and the amount of teaching activity by the ULs. Significantly more indicators might be included in a sub-report on libraries.

Discussion: The libraries will provide qualitative information in the form of narratives to supplement the data. There is a question about whether there are more telling statistics on electronic journal usage than what is in the draft, such as the number of pages of content paid for by UC that is downloaded annually. Obtaining electronic usage statistics is difficult. Data in the report represents about a quarter of the journals. A marketing message rather than a statistical report is needed. Given the short timeline, the plan is to include more information about libraries in future versions. The audience includes the Regents and the Legislature, but it should be noted that the libraries are accessible to the public. Data on teaching activity includes work on compliance with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) policy on open access. Instruction provided by librarians online should be highlighted in the future. The role of librarians in facilitating research might be appropriate for the framework's research section. The libraries provide significant access to UC scholarship. One campus is attempting to measure the library's impact on student success using a study group and a control group, and looking at the GPAs and time to graduation of the students taught by librarians.

III.   National Institutes of Health Policy

Chair Armi provided an overview of the NIH policy on open access which mandates the deposit of articles resulting from NIH funded research into PubMed Central. The policy is a potential

model for other government granting agencies such as the National Science Foundation. UCOLASC would like OP to advocate for an open access policy at NSF.

Discussion: Faculty have adjusted to the new procedures for the deposits and the deposit rate is now 60%, up from 5% to 10%. Faculty are receiving notices from NIH if they have not included the appropriate identifiers in grant submissions and annual progress reports. The Fair Copyright in Research Works Act has been introduced by Representative John Conyers to eliminate NIH's PubMed Central and would prevent other federal research funding agencies from adopting similar public access policies. There is concern about higher fees paid by authors to publishers to publish open access and more education is needed about models that do not require the payment. UC's contract with Springer provides for publishing in open access.

There are different models to consider including libraries reallocating funds from journal subscriptions to page charges. Publishers are driving the discussion and their focus is on adding a fee for open access publishing. It was noted that individual publishers should not create their own archives since some publishers will not necessarily exist in the future. There was a lengthy discussion about the pros and cons of different models, potential responses from publishers and what libraries are willing to pay for. An important concern is to ensure that UC is not paying twice. Unlike NIH, NSF does not have a central repository. An institutional repository among the major research libraries should be discussed. It was mentioned that the Howard Hughes Foundation understands the need for a central repository.

IV. Textbook Affordability
- *Harry Powell, Academic Senate Vice Chair*
- *D'Artagnan Scorza, Student Regent*

Student Regent Scorza asked if the Academic Senate could explore the issue of textbook affordability. There are two new state laws about textbooks that will require publishers to change their practices and involve input from faculty on textbook usage. Faculty will be asked to determine if it is necessary for students to have new editions of textbooks or if there are alternatives. Faculty need to be educated about the laws and expectations connected to them, and will be encouraged to limit the financial burden on the students. The California State University system has addressed textbook affordability and produced a detailed report. This report describes how frequent new editions are released and students need to be advised about the need to purchase the new version. Electronic formats are also emerging but the cost savings are limited. eKiosks at some UC campuses allow students to purchase select chapters of textbooks.

Discussion: One library has researched the course packs to confirm that the campus has purchased the rights to share materials placed into the readers. The initial study shows a reduction in cost to the student from $30 to $3 per course pack just on the copyright clearance fees. A concern is whether students are purchasing materials through the eKiosk to which UC already has licensed the rights to share. Some committee members commented that they use various strategies to eliminate the need for students to purchase textbooks. There is a question about the role the libraries can have in making textbooks more affordable, although one of the new laws requires publishers to provide a free copy of the textbook to faculty for placement on

reserve in the library. Ways to utilize the libraries to mitigate the cost of textbooks should be explored and may vary by discipline.

The use of electronic textbooks should be considered in the future after first determining how much students want to read materials online. Electronic textbooks are used in a department at one campus. The service includes an online homework system, and homework is graded online. Since there is a lack of Teaching Assistants this is helpful, but the shift of the cost of grading is shifted to the students. Another approach is development of open access textbooks, which is a sustainable way to address affordability. UC is partnering with a group on a plan to have 80 open access textbooks available next year. These materials can be developed at relatively low cost and can evolve over time. While it is difficult for libraries to be responsive to this issue through the normal purchasing and licensing practices, they do manage a significant portion of the online scholarly communications infrastructure and may be situated to support open access textbooks.

V. Open Access
- *Dan Greenstein, Vice Provost, Academic Information and Strategic Services*

UCOLASC and the ULs are in favor of open access. UC's initial approach to open access was flawed in that it was focused on copyright. UCOLASC has drafted three statements, including one that describes implementation strategies, and the goal is to determine how to make open access work at UC. More federal funding agencies, such as NSF, should have a mandate for open access publishing by UC faculty. UC should also advocate against efforts to prevent open access. Another strategy involves negotiating subscription contracts in terms of cost and requiring open access. The Springer contract allows for all publications by UC authors in any Springer journals to be open access. The public needs to be informed about open access which will help the public understand what UC does. Committee members also wrote papers identifying the principles of open access and describing the benefits of open access to the public. Recommendations that the libraries have supported are reflected in the statements. The libraries have invested people, time and money to advance the issue of open access on campus and negotiations with publishers have sought open access. The question now is whether open access can be advanced in the legislative arena at the federal level. NSF lacks the technical infrastructure to support open access.

Discussion: There are high level discussions about open access at NSF and what the repository will be is a sticking point. There are other models for repositories, such as a federated repository. It is not clear in the statements that there is an effort to force open access at UC. It is unlikely that another repository could be established at this time, and PubMed Central could not be established now. A repository like PubMed is not required as long as open access journals are available even with an embargo. The committee discussed the benefits of PubMed Central and it was noted that Google scholar makes open access articles accessible. The goal should be to ensure that the articles are available somewhere that is open access. A concern about individual publishers is that they may go out of business and their repositories would then be unavailable. An alternative model for publishing open access for the Humanities is needed. It is important to remember that the NIH mandate is not permanent and there are still attempts to overthrow it. UCOLASC should put forward a new proposal to Academic Council outlining the background, and goals and activities to achieve the goals. More detail is needed in terms of the steps to be taken. This proposal would be sent out for systemwide review.

Action: Chair Armi will prepare a proposal that will be submitted to Academic Council.

VI. Elsevier Negotiation Results

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

The negotiations with Elsevier resulted in reduced costs and more content. The terms of the contract are good. UC will have a free trial of Scopus for one year. Minor changes to the open access provisions include Elsevier's agreement to participate in meetings on open access and an agreement that if a certain journals become open access, UC can remove them from the contract without a penalty. Since Elsevier believes that their editors do not support open access, a statement from UCOLASC in support of it could be helpful.

Discussion: UC faculty are divided on the issue of open access and UCOLASC could have a bigger impact by facilitating more agreement among the faculty. There was a discussion about whether a hard line should be taken with the publishers during negotiations. If faculty can agree to make open access the policy, the libraries will be in a better position in negotiations.

VII. Consent Calendar

Action: The minutes were approved.

VIII. Campus Reports and UCOLASC Member Items

Los Angeles: UCOLASC's statement on the open access principles was adopted by the divisional library committee. The local committee sent a letter about the budget to the Executive Vice Chancellors pointing out that when budgets are discussed the libraries disappear. Cuts to the library reduce access to research, and therefore cost the campus. How libraries distribute funding is not transparent and it is difficult to know distribution by discipline. Local committees can play a limited role in providing advice on budget decisions.

Riverside: Main concerns are budget cuts and the Association of Research Libraries ranking.

Berkeley: There are ongoing discussions with Stanford on how to more effectively share resources. Each library could specialize in certain materials. Sharing of library resources beyond UCB and Stanford is also being considered. The library has pursued early separation to avoid layoffs and now there is a decision that this needs to be handled on a centralized basis through UCOP. The cuts are to be taken from operations and the collections will be protected.

San Diego: Google is beginning to digitize all the books in the Scripps library.

IX. UC Seminar Network

UCORP has drafted a concept paper "Towards Greater UC Synergy" which outlines how UC seminars would be linked on a systemwide basis. The Chair noted that he has participated in videoconferencing and indicated that it has been effective. It requires having technical support.

Discussion: One campus has a videoconferencing center with technical staff support and the cost is approximately $75 per hour. Having only one videoconferencing facility at a campus is a limitation. Moderators would be needed to facilitate interaction with the audience. Differences between small and large audiences need to be considered. Allowing one faculty member to reach more students might lead to a decision that other faculty in this field are not needed, although the seminar network would also provide greater access to subject areas where the expertise is limited to one faculty member. Materials used or statements made during lecturers being taken out of context or used for political purposes is a concern. It was also noted that faculty might change the content of a lecture, by limiting comments about new research for example. A process is needed to ensure that faculty provide informed consent to have their seminar recorded. Another issue that should be addressed is the use of the recorded seminars to evaluate faculty. Members recommend that legal issues related to copyright, liability, ownership and intellectual freedom will need to be resolved before the project moves forward.

Action: Analyst will draft a memo to UCORP outlining the concerns discussed.

X. Open Access

The committee continued its discussion, with a focus on next steps and education faculty.

Discussion: Committee members agreed that the next step should be the recommendation that UCOLASC and the Senate formally support the NIH policy. Faculty members need to be educated about open access and to have information about how much journals cost the libraries. Potential strategies for encouraging publishing in open access were discussed, including several that involve CDL. CDL could offer to assist faculty deposit in open access publications, or notify faculty when they have published in a journal that is not available through open access. Better mechanisms for publishing in journals that already are open access are needed and faculty could be provided with a list of the places that are open access. Publishers' rules about publishing in open access should be identified.

Meeting adjourned at 4:15
Minutes prepared by: Brenda Abrams
Attest: Larry Armi