Comité consultatif de la Bibliothèque / Library Advisory Committee
Procès-verbal / Meeting Minutes
17 juin 2021 / June 17, 2021

Attendance (19):

Adam Jason Shuhendler

Alain Erdmer

Ali Akyol

Craig Phillips

Daniel Godon

Julie Cormier

Karin Hinzer

Kathleen Webster

Katrine Mallan

Kouky Fianu

Martin Meunier

Martine Lagacé

Mary Cavanagh

Monica Ward

Moussa Thiam (GSAED)

Naivi Chikoc Barreda

Nathalie Leclair

Talia Chung

Yannick Benoit

1. Approbation de l'ordre du jour

Pas d'ajout à l'ordre du jour; ordre du jour adopté à l'unanimité.

	Sujet / Item	Responsable	Durée
1	*Mot de bienvenue et approbation de l'ordre du jour*	T. Chung	5 min
2	*Approbation du procès-verbal*	T. Chung	5 min
3	*Plan stratégique de la Bibliothèque*	T. Chung	20 min
4	*Faits saillants – réintégration de la Bibliothèque automne 2021*	H. Carrier	10 min
5	*Le libre-accès et les FTA*	D. Godon	20 min
6	*Ressources éducatives libres (REL) – initiatives de la Bibliothèque*	M. Brunet & M. Brown	20 min
7	*Autres items*	T. Chung	15 min

2. Approbation du procès-verbal de la dernière rencontre

Approved by Kathleen Webster. Seconded by Mary Cavanagh.
Last meeting's minutes are approved.

Avant de passer au troisième item de l'ordre du jour, Talia mentionne que la page Web du comité consultatif est maintenant prête. La liste des membres du comité se retrouve sur cette page, ainsi que les documents des rencontres précédentes.

3. Plan stratégique de la Bibliothèque (Talia Chung)

Strategic plan was sent to committee members in advance. Talia is open to feedback from members regarding the strategic plan.

The process of developing the strategic plan began in 2019 and the plan was released in 2020. The process allowed us to engage in a re-imaging of our values. It was a collaborative effort and focus groups were held with student groups as well as faculty members. The plan focused on four large overarching themes:

1) Support our Students, Faculty and Researchers
This focuses on the unique expertise that the Library brings to the research and learning enterprise and how we can support students, professors, and researchers. This includes knowledge synthesis research methods. We are increasing services in this area (especially in health sciences, medicine, and social sciences).
If we think about evolving learning needs of students, the pandemic is a good example of how we have been working and responding to library users who need remote access to learning material.
The Library has been working to license learning materials and provide digital reserve services for students.
Open Access: Looking to increase access to scholarly information and offer support to researchers in widely disseminating their research, currently primarily with supports for open access publishing costs.
Research Data Management and data services: Library offers tools to assist. This is an area that requires a great deal of expertise and the Library has been offering these services for a number of years. There is the StatsCan Research Data Centre, where students can access confidential microdata on the Canadian population.

2) Connect to our Community
We are focused on the quality of the environments that Library provides (physical and digital) and how these environments needs to respond to the needs of our community. This means building connection with student groups.
The Advisory Committee plays a key role in responding to our need to connect with our community. This also includes examining our physical spaces for accessibility purposes, which includes our libraries and study spaces (for example: Morisset Library has some physical accessibility barriers).

3) Build Enduring Collections
Many would say that building enduring collections, enabling access to and creation of new knowledge, is at the heart of library work. There is always more that can be done to improve access to collections. This may mean better online interfaces, access to broader bodies of literature. As we talk about physical and digital collections, there is a whole emerging area of digital materials which may not fall into current modes of collection building (social media, streaming media, etc.). So what is our approach to building collections for future researchers and

students? We have mastered conventional formats of collections and need to examine the challenges around unconventional formats.

We reference collection sustainability, which is the foundational piece behind the recommendations made by the ad hoc committee on sustainable library collections. We are working on implementing many of the group's recommendations.

A great deal of scientific publishing takes place in English. uOttawa has a unique role to encourage publishing and creation of materials in French.

4) Strengthen our Foundation

Empowering staff through support and ongoing professional development in response to changes in library services and activities.

We have been partnering with TLSS and central IT for different digital initiatives

Many university libraries have a robust donor program. Moving forward, the Library intends to focus energy on developing donor relations.

Improve our organizational planning, decision-making and assessment.

Mary Cavanagh asked about preservation and access of digital content or multimedia. She asked to hear about the strategic decision-marking regarding this. For example, materials on Francophonie. Mary mentioned that, of course we cannot do everything. Talia agrees. Sometimes it's less about building collections and more about curating collections that already exist elsewhere. As such, there has been an emphasis on French language material, in addition to the Women in STEM in Canada archives. There is also a focus on building collaborations with other organizations and institutions, so that we have access but no need for the collection to have a physical presence at uOttawa.

Kouky Fianu apporte une question sur la disponibilité des collections, plus particulièrement pour les professeurs retraités. Elle demande s'il y a eu du progrès sur cette question, car selon elle, ils devraient avoir accès aux collections comme les professeurs actuels. Talia offre un contexte aux membres du comité et nous explique que la Bibliothèque s'informe de comment donner accès aux collections numériques aux profs retraités. Aucune solution n'a été trouvé pour cet enjeu.

Action : Talia va faire un suivi avec Liz Hayden pour faire un suivi.

Talia nous rappelle qu'il y a des limites imposées sur nous à cause des licences qui sont négociées et les accès permis avec ces licences. Les professeurs émérites ont accès aux collections numériques. Certaines ressources sont déjà disponibles aux professeurs retraités. Lorsque les espaces physiques seront ouverts, des ordinateurs publics avec un accès aux bases de données sont disponibles à l'utilisation de toute la communauté universitaire. Selon Kouky, ça ne devrait pas les licences de déterminer qui a accès ou non. Monica Ward added that, with physical materials, we own the materials and we can control what we do with the material. But with electronic items, we cannot control who becomes an authorized user, which is part of license negotiations. Publishers may resist permitting access to retired faculty or general members of the community.

Kouky stated that this should be a priority when negotiating with publishers. Retired faculty are still active, they continue to work in academia. Certains d'entre eux font partie des comités de rédaction. Ils ne peuvent pas faire l'évaluation d'article s'ils n'ont pas tous les accès. Ça veut dire que l'Université d'Ottawa se ferme et ne peux plus participer aux comités de rédaction du monde entier. C'est une question du rayonnement pour l'université.

Kouky mentions that the University of Toronto does not distinguish between retirees and active professors.
Monica agrees but mentions that we have legal contracts to uphold so it's not as easy as we would like.

<u>Action</u>: Talia shared that the Library would bring this to a consortium to see what other institutions are doing.

Kathleen Webster suggests that we work with IT for access for retired professors. Let them know our needs are. They can limit the accesses for users. She will bring it up to her team.

Martin Meunier partage trois points. He agrees with Kouky and mentions that this group of retired professors is not a large group; we are talking about maybe a hundred professors who are still active. A professor on average publishes 12 years after they retire. Therefore, this is a missed opportunity for uOttawa in terms of outreach.

Il mentionne aussi la création d'une voute de recherche pour les chercheurs peuvent mettre les données ou les résultats de recherche, ce qui pourrait devenir un répertoire pour les chercheurs et les étudiants. Talia confirme que la Bibliothèque a un dépôt numérique qui héberge les publications de chercheurs. De plus, nous avons accès à Dataverse, un dépôt numérique spécialisé pour l'hébergement des données. Nous pouvons toujours explorer l'ajout de services qui peuvent faciliter l'utilisation de ces outils.

Martin mentions he is interested in the Open Access movement. He would like to know, when the Library thinks that, in the next 10 years, when will the budget for big publishers will decrease to be invested for Open Access? No precise timeline, as confirmed by Talia.

4. Faits saillants – réintégration de la Bibliothèque automne 2021 (Nathalie Leclair)
Nathalie Leclair (on behalf of Hélène Carrier) shared some quick facts about the Library reintegration on campus for Fall 2021 and speaks about what was offered during the pandemic, and what we will be offering for Fall 2021.

Depuis la pandémie, les étudiants ont accès aux services suivants :
- Cueillette trottoir / sans contact
- Numérisation sur demande
- HathiTrust ETAS
- Réserve de cours électronique
- Espaces d'étude individuels et ordinateurs accessibles sur réservation

As of Fall 2021, access to spaces will be limited to the uOttawa community (professors, students, staff, retirees, and alumni). Users will be asked for the uOttawa ID to access spaces. A Building capacity monitoring app will be used, and this information will be shared in real-time on digital screens as well as on the website.

Les heures d'ouverture vont changer pour l'automne 2021 :
- **Bibliothèque Morisset (MRT)**: Lundi au vendredi 8h00 à minuit; Samedi-dimanche 10h00 à minuit
- **Bibliothèque Sciences santé (RGN)** Lundi au jeudi 8h00 à 22h30 Vendredi: 8h00 à 20h00; Samedi-dimanche; 9h00 à 19h00
- **Bibliothèque de droit Brian Dickson (FTX)** : à déterminer (le bâtiment Fauteux (FTX) sera accessible par carte d'accès pour les professeurs de droit et les étudiants en droit uniquement).

Contactless pick-up and scan on demand services will continue.
Information pour professeurs concernant l'accès aux collections et aux services :

	Students on campus	Students off campus - in Canada	Students off campus - outside Canada
Electronic resources (books, journals, data, streaming video, etc.) ***an equal access option**	yes	yes	yes *but there are challenges providing access to some countries
Scan-on-demand service (within copyright limits) ***an equal access option**	yes	yes	yes
Library e-reserve ***an equal access option**	yes	yes	yes
Interlibrary loan and Automated Fulfillment Network (integrated interlibrary loan service in Omni)	yes	not available	not available
Canadian University Reciprocal Borrowing	to be determined	to be determined	not available
Physical material from campus libraries (books, journals, DVD, microform, etc.)	walk in service available	limited home delivery (Canada Post) available - books only	not available
Library print Reserve collection	not available	not available	not available

Moussa Thiam demande si la qualité de service sera la même pour les étudiants qui ne sont pas sur le campus, mais qui suivent des cours en format Bimodal. Talia confirme que ces étudiants auront accès aux collections numériques et peuvent aussi utiliser le service de clavardage avec les bibliothécaires pour aider les étudiants. Nous sommes en train d'encourager les professeurs d'utiliser le service de réserve de matériaux de cours électroniques dans le système Ares.

Moussa also mentions that it is sometimes challenging for international students to access textbooks. Talia mentions that whenever possible the Library gets the course material to digitize them and host them on BrightSpace. Monica Ward adds that many e-textbooks cannot be purchased by libraries. Some print textbooks are not online at all.

Naivi Chikoc Barreda asked if both scan on demand and contactless pickup will continue in the Fall. Nathalie Leclair confirms yes.

Avant de procéder à l'item #5, le comité convient de remettre l'item #6 *Ressources éducatives libres (REL) – initiatives de la Bibliothèque* sera remis à la prochaine rencontre, à cause d'un manque de temps.

5. Le libre-accès et les FTA (Daniel Godon) (1 :04 :50)

Dans le cadre de sa présentation, Daniel Godon présente au comité le contexte du service d'appui financier à la publication en libre-accès et met l'accent sur les FTAs (frais de traitement d'article, en anglais APC article processing charges).
Buts de la présentation:
- Informer au sujet du libre-accès (LA) et des options de publications, mettre en contexte
- Adresser la question précise du paiement des Frais de traitement d'article (FTA/APC)
- Engager une conversation dans la communauté universitaire au sujet des enjeux entourant les publications en Libre-Accès par les auteurs de l'uOttawa
- Se questions sur le niveau de support institutionnel et contrôle des coûts
- Maximiser l'impact des publications et réduire le fardeau administratif pour les chercheurs
- On a constaté une importance d'un état de la situation à l'uOttawa
- Nous proposons de travailler à définir une direction pour l'Université d'Ottawa au sujet du libre-accès

Daniel Godon nous offre un contexte sur le libre accès. La problématique systémique du système de diffusion scientifiques: financement public VS diffusion commerciale
Implique toutes les parties prenantes: chercheurs, institutions de recherche, organismes subventionnaires, communautés disciplinaires, éditeurs.
Mise en disponibilité numérique des résultats de la recherche, sans barrière tarifaire.
Démocratisation de l'accès au savoir
Les premières années du Libre Accès se concentraient sur « l'accès »
Aujourd'hui, on remarque une évolution vers des modes d'accès qui facilitent la diffusion de la recherche

A few different ways to do Open Access:
Green: self-archiving in an open institutional or disciplinary repository
- More impact, democratize access, harvested by major search engines

Gold: open journals or through article processing charges (APCs)
- High costs related to paying multiple times with public funds: to create, to evaluate, to publish, to access
- Does not transform but maintains current system

«Diamond/Platinum»: Journals with no APCs for authors

- Usually funded by institutions and/or governments (academic institutions, learned societies, philanthropists or government grants)
- Common infrastructure for OA
- Higher contribution to transform the scholarly communication system

Open Access at uOttawa
2009 and 2016: steps uOttawa has taken towards Open Access
2009: University of Ottawa committed to «Compact for Open-Access Publishing Equity"
"The compact for open-access publishing equity is a commitment that a university makes to the timely establishment of durable mechanisms for underwriting reasonable publication charges for open-access journals."

2016: Open Access Policy for the University of Ottawa Library
"Staff at the University of Ottawa Library will make the best possible effort to publish in open access venues that provide unrestricted public access to our works. At a minimum, we will secure the right to self-archive our published materials and will deposit these works in an open access repository, with a preference for uOResearch."

Open Access can fit in with uOttawa Strategic Plan as well as the uOttawa Strategic Areas of Research

La publication en Libre-Accès en français
Mouvement d'internationalisation qui créé une situation dominante de la langue anglaise dans la communication savante. C'est un phénomène qui va au-delà du libre-accès
L'Université d'Ottawa est un joueur important. La bibliothèque participe dans Érudit, plateforme de diffusion de la science en Libre Accès en français. Nous avons un partenariat avec les Presses de l'uO pour financer 2 livres en français Libre Accès par année. Nous avons une idée d'un service de traduction pour que les publications soient publiées dans les 2 langues.

Plusieurs initiatives à uOttawa qui favorisent de libre accès. Selon les données partagées, voici les publications en libre-accès à uOttawa :

Voie verte: dépôt institutionnel « RechercheUO »: 30 398 documents numériques (Avril 2021)
•Theses (current& historic collections): 21109
•Major Research Papers: 1857
•Research Posters/Abstracts: 1126
•Working Papers: 1938
•Articles, reports, book chapters, books: 4012
•Audio, video& images: 356
•Voie dorée: soutien financier par la bibliothèque
•1170 articles publiés entre 2010 et 2021

Depuis 2010, nous avons investi $2M pour financer la publication de 1 291 articles en libre accès.

La bibliothèque offre le remboursement de 50% des FTAs pour les articles admissibles. Nous avons vu une augmentation des demandes en 2020-2021. La majorité des bibliothèques de recherche canadiennes mettent fin ou réduisent leurs programmes de soutien financier dans les dernières années.

There is an increase in requests for funding for uOttawa. Many universities stopped their funding of APCs (according to CARL survey results).

Martin Meunier partage un commentaire et partage que le modèle est unique sur le libre accès concernant le français. Il y a un déclin de la publication scientifique en français. Donc ce n'est pas nécessaire de créer des nouveaux programmes mais plus de soutien sur les programmes qui existe déjà. Martin mentionne aussi la possibilité de traduction, surtout la traduction des textes français en anglais. Mary Cavanagh appuie ces deux points.

Adam Jason Shuhendler mentions that, for the Faculty of Science specifically, the impact factor is a big consideration, which almost opposes Open Access. Researchers want to disseminate their work and get it out there but then they must get more grants. When you go to grant panels, where impact factor is considered of the Open Access publication and the Nature of Science angle. He does not know how to reconcile those two things.

Talia shared that among the key stakeholders, the Library plays a role, but researchers are at the heart of this. Evaluation committees are also part of this system. There's no doubt that we need to advance this conversation and we need to do so with key communities, including those who are engaged with research evaluation. It often comes back to incentives and reward systems for researchers, including promotion and tenure considerations. Talia mentions that there are new modes of evaluation (for example, DORA), a revised framework that takes a very different approach from citation counts and impact factor. It would be important for our entire community to examine whether new modes of evaluation would be suitable, but it needs to be centred in the researcher community. The Library can contribute a perspective. Daniel Godon agrees, and explains that the impact factor is not the same as "impact of research". It's a specific metric that is used. There are other metrics that exist that can evaluate the impact of research.

Action: Moussa Thiam suggests coordinating a meeting specifically for graduate students on different themes, which Talia agrees is a good idea.

Talia welcomes comments and feedback after the meeting ends and is willing to have one and one meetings if needed with committee members to discuss any topic discussed at the meeting.

Meeting adjourned.