Open Access and the University of Florida

Presented by the University Library Committee
Five Audiences for Open Access

- Serendipitous readers
- Under-resourced readers (e.g., underdeveloped countries)
- Interdisciplinary readers
- International readers
- Machine readers
Avoiding Potential Problems

- Authors should not bear costs
- Small journals and professional societies need protection
- Books and artworks not included
- Peer-review process remains important
- Some fields need to delay access to protect future publication
- Waiver available on request
2003–2010: Nearly 300 signatories from Europe, Asia and South America

October 2010 – Harvard University becomes first American signatory

As of February 2012 – 21 U.S. Universities have signed Berlin Declaration
U.S. Universities Signed on to Berlin Declaration

- Duke University*
- Oberlin College*
- Grand Valley State University
- Harvard University*
- Kansas State University
- Oregon State University
- Purdue University
- Rollins College*
- Tulane University
- University of California – Los Angeles
- University of Connecticut
- University of Kansas*
- University of Maine
- University of Massachusetts – Amherst
- University of New Mexico
- University of Oregon
- University of Utah
- Utah State University
- Wake Forest University
- Washington University in St. Louis*
- Wesleyan University

* adopted institutional open access policy
Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

- Initiated in 2003 by the Max Planck Society in Berlin, Germany.
- It aims to make scientific and scholarly research more accessible to the broader public, by taking full advantage of the possibilities offered by the Internet and various forms of digital communication.
- Call for institutional commitment to wide dissemination of knowledge and worldwide access to information.
- Vision of a global and openly accessible representation of knowledge, supported by a Web that is sustainable, interactive, and transparent.
Encouraging researchers and grant recipients to publish their work according to the principles of Open Access.

Encouraging the holders of cultural heritage to support Open Access by providing their resources on the Internet.

Developing means and ways to evaluate Open Access contributions and online journals, in order to maintain the standards of quality assurance and good scientific practice.

Advocating that Open Access publication be recognized in promotion and tenure evaluation.

Advocating the intrinsic merit of contributions to an Open Access infrastructure by software tool development, content provision, metadata creation, or the publication of individual articles.
Consider approving the Berlin Declaration and making UF one of its signatories.

Consider charging the University Library Committee (ULC) with developing an Open Access policy for UF.