



Open Access & University of Florida Institutional Repository

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Research papers as Commodities

Faculty publishing, Open Access,
and Institutional Repository Initiatives

Definition of Open Access

- **Open Access (OA)** is free, immediate, permanent online access to the full text of research articles for anyone, worldwide.
- OA self-archiving is not self-publishing nor is it about online publishing without quality control (peer-review); nor is it intended for writings for which the author wishes to be paid, such as books or magazine/newspaper articles. OA self-archiving is for **peer-reviewed research**, written solely for research impact rather than royalty revenue.

Borrowed from What is Open Access?
<http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/>

Tim Mark, executive director of the Canadian Association of Research libraries, described the current publishing model as “absurd” referring to the fact that

“academics working for publicly funded institutions give up their intellectual property rights to commercial journal publishers, who turn around and sell the fruits of their labour right back to those institutions in the form of costly journal subscriptions.”

The Open Access initiative grew out of academic libraries' growing concern with the economic model used by the STM publishing companies. Specifically, the astronomical leaps in journal costs far outpaced the acquisition budgets of even the most well-endowed libraries.

TABLE 5 COST HISTORY BY BROAD SUBJECT

Subject	Average No. of Titles 2001–2005	Average Cost Per Title 2001	Average Cost Per Title 2002	% of Change '01–'02	Average Cost Per Title 2003	% of Change '02–'03	Average Cost Per Title 2004	% of Change '03–'04	Average Cost Per Title 2005	% of Change '04–'05	'01–'05 % of Change
ARTS AND HUMANITIES CITATION INDEX											
U.S.	503	\$123	\$131	6.5	\$141	7.6	\$153	8.5	\$162	5.9	31.7
NON-U.S.	532	158	170	7.6	191	12.4	218	14.1	235	7.8	48.7
SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX											
U.S.	822	250	270	8.0	294	8.9	321	9.2	349	8.7	39.6
NON-U.S.	587	497	547	10.1	598	9.3	662	10.7	721	8.9	45.1
SCIENCE CITATION INDEX											
U.S.	1,200	786	848	7.9	918	8.3	994	8.3	1,068	7.4	35.9
NON-U.S.	1,676	1,266	1,375	8.6	1,492	8.5	1,622	8.7	1,732	6.8	36.8

SOURCE: LJ PERIODICAL PRICE SURVEY 2005

Choosing Sides--Periodical Price Survey 2005
 By Lee C. Van Orsdel & Kathleen Born — April 15, 2005
<http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA516819.html>

Historically, research faculty have allowed publishers to turn their intellectual property into economic commodities. Additionally, faculty often:

- **Edit journals without pay**
- **Peer review articles without pay**
- **And sometimes do the copy editing, again without payment**

Rather than attribute some diabolical goal to these concerted actions, it is more likely that tenure/promotion-seeking faculty are focused on publishing their results, and the awareness of journal costs registers, if at all, as a library concern.

Objectives of the Open Access initiative:

- change the economic publishing model by unlinking the distribution of research results to publishers
- encourage the development of online open access repositories of articles and encourage researchers to deposit copies of their articles in these repositories
- inform researchers about alternatives to accepting publisher copyright agreements, i.e., to explain how authors can negotiate distribution rights
- facilitate the development of alternative online journals that will compete with the existing journals

The National Institutes of Health is currently involved in an initiative to mandate that all grant recipients must deposit a copy of their grant related articles into PubMed immediately after publication. Details of the policy are at <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/overview.htm> *A voluntary attempt to get submittals garnered about a 5% compliance.*

Archive - A central archive of NIH-funded research publications preserves these vital published research findings for years to come.

Advance Science - The repository is an information resource for scientists **to mine more easily medical research publications** and for NIH **to manage better its entire research investment.**

Access - The policy provides patients, families, health professionals, scientists, teachers, and others **electronic access** to research publications resulting from NIH-funded research.

Update

- **Federal Research Public Access Act Sponsors Cornyn (R-TX) and Lieberman (I-CT) (2006)**
- Every year, the federal government funds tens of billions of dollars in basic and applied research. Most of this funding is concentrated within 11 departments/agencies (e.g., National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF), Department of Energy). The research results typically are reported in articles published in a wide variety of academic journals. From NIH funding alone, it is estimated that about 65,000 papers are published each year.
- The Federal Research Public Access Act is awaiting reintroduction in the 110th Congress.

A similar argument of public funding = public access might be made for the publishing output of academic institutions.

The equivalent to PubMed being Institutional Repositories which would also provide Open Access materials.

Although Dr. Machen's *Achievement to Recognition* plan <http://www.president.ufl.edu/workPlan.pdf> does not specifically address the creation of a UF repository for faculty papers, his emphasis on "sharing knowledge to serve the people of Florida and the world" implies using effective distribution networks, essentially the internet.

Whether or not the university administration will mandate submittal of faculty papers to a central institutional repository remains unclear, but the growing impetus by funding agencies may make it a moot point.

Status of a UF Repository

Three years ago, the Library began exploring the potential role of a UF Repository.

Although the importance of research papers is recognized, even more critical are the digital resources that are created by the UF academic community that have ongoing research/educational values. These are neither captured nor archived in a systematic manner.

To rectify this situation, the Library has developed an institutional repository initiative for the campus which has as a long-term goal:

The goal is to collect, serve, and archive the digital resources created by the university community for the university community.

So where are we now?



SHARE YOUR SCHOLARSHIP

[SEARCH](#) the UF Institutional Repository



GOAL

The goal of the UF Institutional Repository is to collect, serve, and archive the digital resources created by the university community for the university community. The content of the repository will include digital resources in all formats that are created by units and/or individuals associated with the university and that have educational/research value or that document the workings of the University of Florida.

POLICY

Digital files submitted to the UFIR should be free of copyright restrictions. Submission indicates that the creator grants to the Digital Library Center on behalf of the University of Florida non-exclusive internet distribution rights and the right to archive and preserve the files submitted.

Please review [UFIR policies](#) before submitting any files.

SUBMIT

Attach your file to an email addressed to ufir@uflib.ufl.edu
Questions? Call the IR Coordinator at 352-846-0129 x403

<http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/digital/collections/ir/>



Search Collection:

Go

[Home](#) | [Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Help](#)Browse: [All Items](#)

The *University of Florida Institutional Repository* is a collection of the University of Florida community's research, news, outreach, and educational materials. A phased approach to building the *University of Florida Institutional Repository* has been designed to facilitate the development of the collection. During the first phase and pending the creation of online submission tools, library staff will collect digital resources, identified by collection managers and the University archivist, from University web pages and various units. During the second phase, online submission of publications, journal articles, grey literature, images and data will be encouraged. Eventually, the Repository will contain texts, images, sounds, and numeric data both published and previously unpublished, representing facets of campus life including research and University organization and functions.

Many of the resources collected here have been digitized from paper. Increasingly, however, the content found here will be born and submitted digitally. The Repository Initiative encourages faculty and University units to contribute their research, reports and other intellectual effort to the *University of Florida Institutional Repository* for archiving and dissemination free of commercial cost.

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What is an IR?

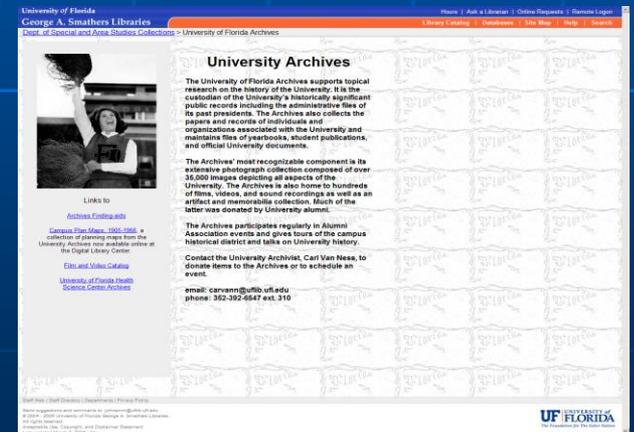
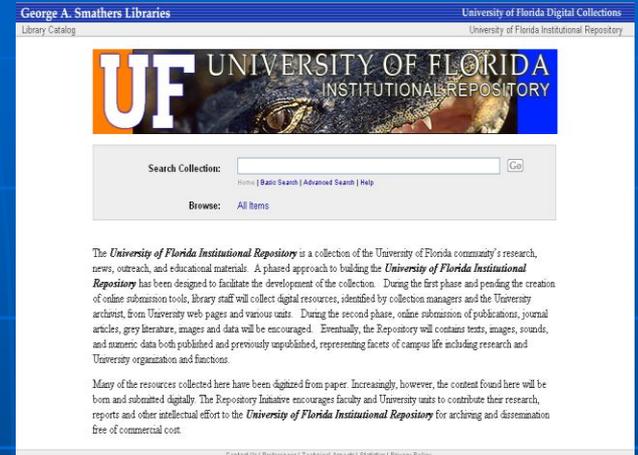
Or, how do WE define an IR?

In our case, the IR is charged with capturing and preserving digital items with research or historic value created by the University community.

The key concern is preservation of 'at-risk' digital materials.

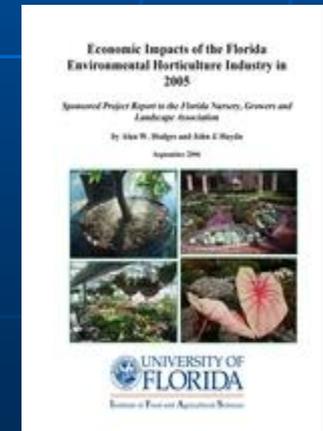
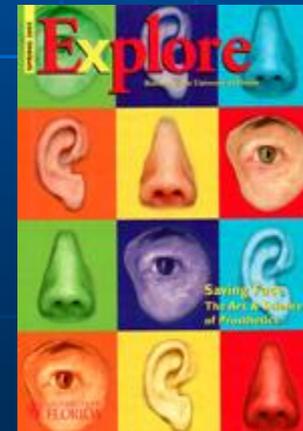
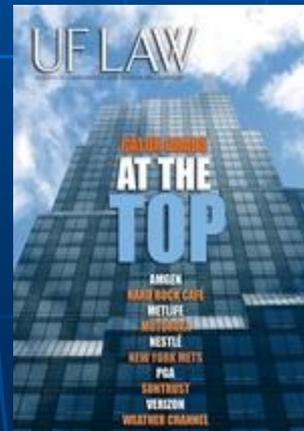
Broaden the access by digitizing certain collections.

Journal articles without copyright restrictions are certainly accepted, but they are not currently the focus.



UFIR as Competition/Supplement to Journal Publishers

- Neither!
 - Our main goal is to preserve and expand the access to materials of interest and historical value that would otherwise be deleted, boxed, or wholly forgotten.



INCLUSION OF SCHOLARLY ARTICLES

- Acceptable only if copyright of specific publisher allows.
- An IR is not (at least presently) a replacement for the journal publishing system.
- UF Institutional Repository journal content policies
www.uflib.ufl.edu/digital/collections/ir/Journals.htm

KEY SOURCES RELATED TO OPEN ACCESS

SHERPA/RoMEO indicates copyright restrictions by
journal/publisher
www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php

Creative Commons provides alternative licensing verbiage
that allows authors to retain certain use rights
creativecommons.org

What the UFIR Accepts

- Eventually, just about anything!
 - As we mentioned before, our goal to preserve anything and everything with very few exceptions. Otherwise we would limit our scope by too great a margin and fail to truly be a repository
 - Currently, we accept four basic format types: text, images, audio, and moving images

Text

Florida's Citrus Canker Eradication Program (CCEP): Annual Economic Impact on Florida's Fresh and Processed Grapefruit Industry¹

Thomas H. Spreen, Marisa L. Zansler and Ronald P. Muraro²

Rapid expansion and integration of international trade, increased tourism, and changes in methods of production in recent decades have increased the likelihood of the introduction of invasive species to U.S. (United States) agriculture. Invasive species can have adverse environmental and/or economic impacts when introduced into a region. Economic impacts include marketing, production, and trade implications.

One such invasive species imposing adverse economic impacts to the Florida citrus industry is a bacterial disease known as citrus canker (caused by *Xanthomonas axanopodis* pv. *citri*). Citrus canker causes lesions on the leaves, stems, and fruit of citrus trees. The disease adversely affects the proportion of fruit intended for the fresh market, serves to weaken citrus trees, and leads to a reduction in yields and higher costs of production.

The Citrus Canker Eradication Program (CCEP) was implemented in the mid-1990s in an attempt to

establish guidelines for averting the spread of the disease. Currently there is no biological or chemical cure for citrus canker. All infected trees and citrus trees within a radius of 1900 feet of an infected tree must be eradicated (1900-foot rule). On-site decontamination of grove workers, field equipment, and packinghouses is also mandatory.

The current effort to eradicate citrus canker from the industry, the CCEP, has been mired in controversy associated with public opinion and legal action. A benefit-cost analysis was conducted to determine whether the CCEP is, indeed, a useful policy tool in combating the economic ramifications associated with citrus canker.

In the analysis presented in this paper, the benefits of the CCEP are predicted through an analysis of the Florida citrus industry under the scenario that citrus canker has become endemic. The estimated net change in revenue in the fresh and processed markets and the additional costs of

- Theses, dissertations, preprints, postprints, author copies, newsletters, magazines, administrative documents, teaching materials...etc.
 - All documents are text-searchable

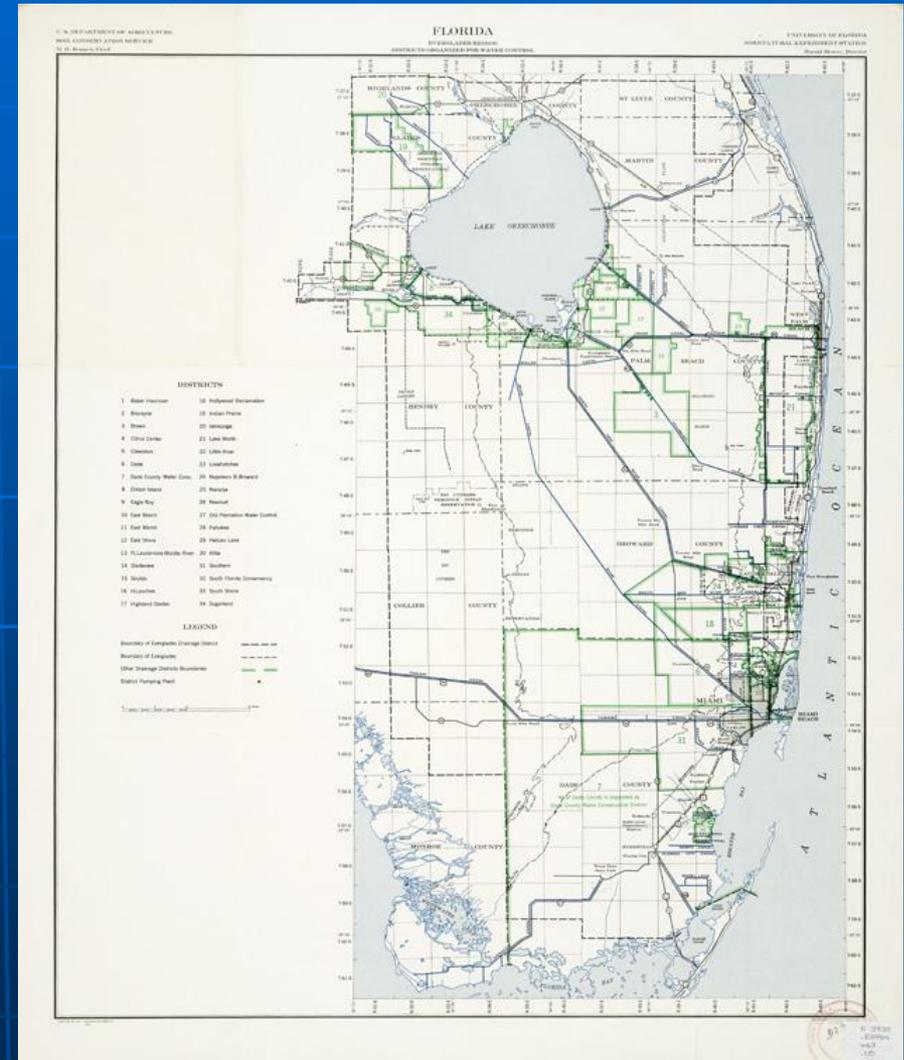
1. This is EDIS document FE534, a publication of the Department of Food and Resource Economics, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. Published March 2005. Please visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

Note: This article is one of a series of EDIS articles on the economic impacts of citrus canker on Florida's citrus industry. The series is available at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/TOPIIC_CCEP.

2. Thomas H. Spreen, Professor and Chair, Department of Food and Resource Economics, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.; Marisa L. Zansler, Economist, Policy Analysis and Development, USDA/APHIS, Washington, D.C.; and Ronald P. Muraro, Professor and Extension Economist, Department of Food and Resource Economics, Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred, FL, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

Images

- UF archival photographs, scientific specimens, architectural and engineering drafts; blueprints, campus maps, building plants...etc.
 - All images are 'zoomable' to the 1:1 detail allowed by our technology.

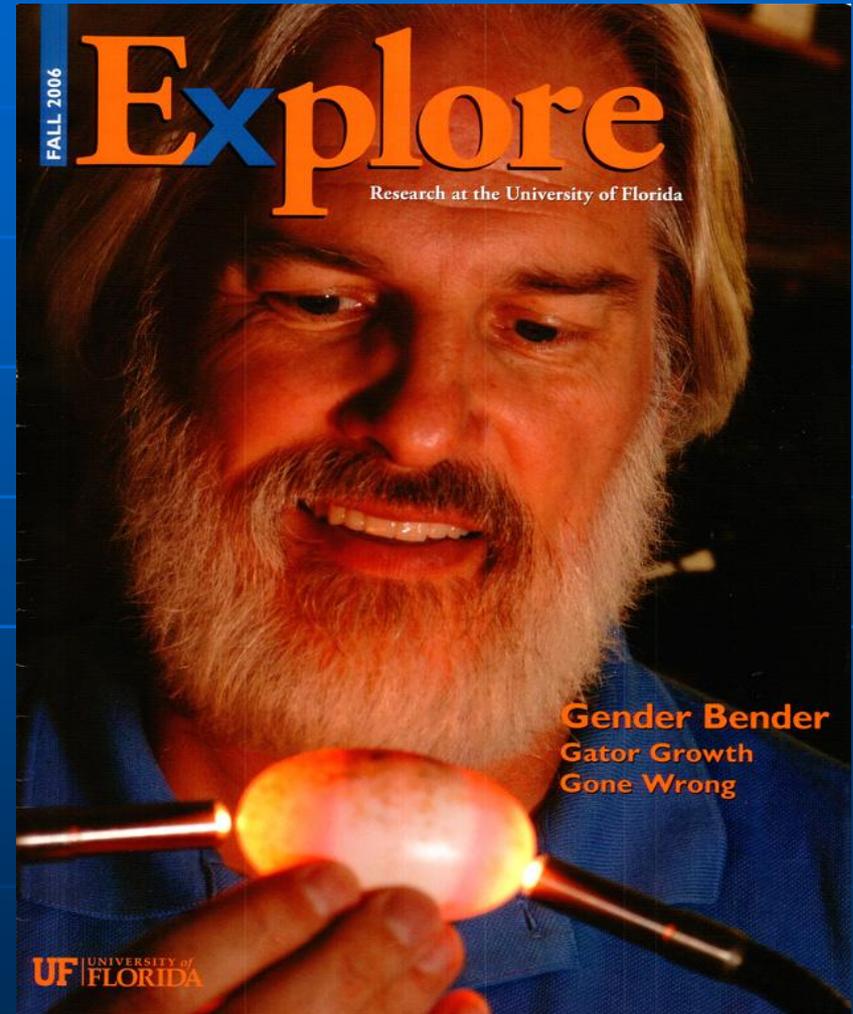


Future content

- While we do not currently possess any audio/visual assets, our technologies do support their inclusion.
 - Future moving image collections could include: UF archival footage (sporting events, ceremonies), scientific films, research paper companions, art projects...
 - Future audio collections could include animal calls recorded by UF faculty and researchers, music produced by UF students and faculty, and recorded lectures.

Notable UFIR Assets

- Explore Magazine
 - High-cost glossy magazine containing articles published by the Office of Research and Graduate Programs about current UF research efforts.



Even After 42 Years, Justice Wells Continues to Learn About the Law

Florida Supreme Court Justice Charles T. Wells still remembers the words of the commencement speaker when he graduated from law school at the University of Florida

in 1964. The speaker was Chesterfield Smith, a prominent UF Law alumnus who was then president of The Florida Bar.

"I remember that his theme was 'I love being a lawyer,'" he said. "And he described the ingredients of someone growing to love being a lawyer, that it's not something that comes naturally."

Justice Wells, who will address Fall 2006 graduates at the Levin College of Law's commencement Dec. 22, said that even 42 years after he graduated from law school, the thing that he has come to recognize with each passing year "is just how much there is to continue to learn about the law and the practice of law."

Justice Wells had practiced law for 30



Justice Wells

Continued on page 7

Professor Richardson Bids Farewell After 22 Years at Grad Tax Program

Twenty-two years ago Professor David Richardson came to the University of Florida tax program on a whim. In a telephone conversation with Professor Jack Freeland, Richardson not only learned of an opening for the position as director of the Graduate Tax Program, he realized applications were due the next day. He met the deadline and got the job. He served in that position for the next four years and remained a professor for the next 18.

During his time at UF, Richardson has been at the forefront of the Graduate Tax Program, now one of the most highly rated in the country. He helped found the *Florida Tax Review*, a law review that publishes articles dealing with significant issues of tax law and policy, and served as the faculty editor for two years after its inception. In 2005, Richardson co-authored a textbook on civil tax procedure that was published in the LexisNexis Graduate Tax

Series. Richardson also serves on the board of directors of the Graduate Tax Series and expects there will be eight books in the series published by next August. Richardson, who is retiring this month, is fulfilled by the success of the LL.M. students.

"The thing that gives me the most satisfaction is that our students are in demand across the country, in private practice, as corporate counsel and in the government. Our graduates carry the college's banner proudly and enhance the college's reputation."



Richardson



A Message From Dean Robert Jerry

Last week we had an incident on our campus involving comments written on a classroom whiteboard. Although neither the identity nor the intent of the writer is known, the comments could be and were interpreted by some members of our community as reflecting negatively on their ethnic and cultural heritage. Communications intended to show disrespect to or degrade other persons or groups are inappropriate and not to be tolerated. Beyond the question of intent, however, we must be aware that our words and actions can have a negative impact on others, and each of us must be careful to reflect upon how our words and actions will be understood by others. Hurtful language and actions do not become appropriate and acceptable in our community — or in our profession — by virtue of the absence of a specific intent to hurt others.

Within our community, we do not practice and we do not tolerate harassing or threatening behavior, intimidation, abuse of authority, the use of degrading language toward any person or group, impeding any community member's right to communicate his or her ideas simply because of disagreement with the content, or lack of civility toward those with opposing views.

As members of the legal profession, we have a special obligation to assist our society in dealing with injustice and unfair treatment of individuals and groups. As members of our law school community, we are expected to fulfill this obligation in our interactions with others in the college and the university.

UF Levin College of Law
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
THE FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE

- FlaLaw:
 - Long-running departmental newsletter produced by the Levin College of Law
 - UFIR's largest serial collection (184 volumes)

- EDIS repository publications
 - The Electronic Data Information Source run by the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
 - Their entire collection consisting of thousands of PDFs concerned with thousands of agricultural topics will eventually be part of the UFIR.

Bacterial Spot of Tomato and Pepper

Tom Kucharek, Professor, Extension Plant Pathologist 1979, Revised Nov. 2000

Florida Cooperative Extension Service/ Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences/ University of Florida/ Christine Waddill, Dean

Cause and Symptoms

Bacterial spot of tomato and pepper is a serious disease because it has a high rate of spread, especially during periods with wind driven rains, because adequate control measures are not available, and because fruit symptoms reduce marketable fruit. Bacterial spot is caused by the bacterium, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (X.c.v.). Entry into the plant occurs when bacterial cells pass through natural plant openings (stomates and hydathodes) or wounds made by wind driven soil, insects, or cultural operations. This bacterium can be seed-transmitted. Temperatures of 75-87° F are ideal for bacterial spot, but it can occur at lower and higher temperatures.

Lesions can occur on leaf parts (leaflets and petiole) and fruit parts (fruit, peduncle, and calyx). Stems are also susceptible but usually the other foliage parts are infected to a greater degree. Positive diagnosis requires testing in a laboratory; however, certain symptoms, especially those on the fruit, are suggestive of bacterial spot. On tomatoes, distinct leaf spots with or without yellowing occur (Figure 2). Individual leaf spots are not more than 1/8 inch across unless they coalesce with each other, which results in browning of entire leaflets. Spots restricted by leaf veins are sometimes angular while those not restricted by veins may be somewhat round. Leaf spots often are

sunken on the upper leaf surface. Leaf spots and fruit spots tend to be aggregated. Fruit spots often begin as dark specks with or without a white halo (Figure 1). As the spots enlarge, they become raised and scab-like. The centers of older spots may be sunken. In pepper leaves, spots may be similar to those in tomato. However, leaf spots in pepper tend to be lighter in color in the centers of the spots (Figure 3). Also, in some situations, larger spots with definite water-soaking can occur (Figure 4). Fruit spots in pepper are similar to those in tomato except that spots in pepper may appear blistered.

Control

Control is achieved by using several techniques together. During periods of wind-driven rains, no available control measures are adequate. Purchase seed that has been treated with acid or bleach to reduce inoculum on the seed. Destroy volunteer tomato and pepper plants. Do not place transplant beds or greenhouses near functional or abandoned tomato or pepper fields. Purchase only certified disease-free transplants. Spray plants with a tank mix of maneb (pepper or tomato) or mancozeb (tomato only) plus copper prior to the occurrence of this disease. An approved phage (bacterial virus) can be used. Maintain a residue of these materials on plants so that when heavy rains occur, some protection is available. Sprays applied to the plants before rain or irrigation are most ben-

Progress of the UFIR thus far

- Since September of 2006 the IR has grown significantly
 - 257+ titles consisting of over 800 volumes, and 16,000 pages

Item Count [Recent Searches](#)

RESOURCE COUNT IN UFDC

Collection Name	Titles	Items	Pages
African Studies General Collections	56	72	3787
Digital Library of the Caribbean	529	1053	28480
.....			
University of Florida Herbarium Specimen Collections	3	3	3
University of Florida Institutional Repository	258	839	16230
Total Count	32679	35847	579975

Future directions

Targeted Collections:

Physical Plant Division drawings:

Hundreds of UF building floor plans from the last half century.

Journal of Undergraduate Research:

Hundreds of issues of UF's own online Undergraduate research journal – one of only a few of its kind

IMPACT magazine's video companion series (no longer running):

40+ 30 minute IFAS-produced public access television shows on topics ranging from pest management to agronomy.

Faculty self-submission tool

A web-based tool allowing faculty, staff, students, and authorized proxies to submit original or departmental works.

- Various file types will be acceptable, and all files will be vetted for usability and quality.
- The web tool will also be personalized for each sender, allowing them to track past submissions and the progress of current ones.

OAI – PMH compliance

The University of Florida Digital Collections are compliant with Open Archives Initiative Protocol so the metadata is harvestable by service providers such as OAIster.

What is needed by UF faculty in the short term:

- 1) An understanding of what the Open Access/Institutional Repository initiatives are and why they are gaining momentum.
- 2) The stance of funding agencies on these initiatives.
- 3) An understanding of their rights to negotiate copyright with publishers (see Creative Commons licensing site <http://creativecommons.org/>).
- 4) A clarification of UF policies related to the submittal of papers to open access repositories.