

OPEN/PUBLIC ACCESS: PUBLICATIONS AND DATA

**Potholes in the road to meeting new federal
mandates**

Where did this focus come from?

- The OSTP memorandum of February 2013.
- John Holdren directed each Federal agency with >\$100m in federally funded research to develop a draft plan for the public access of peer-reviewed publications and digital data within 6 months.

Response of the Funding Agencies

- Those 23 draft plans were developed and are rolling out
- Possible mechanisms for complying with directive:
 - Expansion of existing NIH PMC
 - Individual institutional approach (at PI level)
 - Publishers system (CHORUS)
 - Consortium of higher education institutions

Public access policies at U.S. science agencies

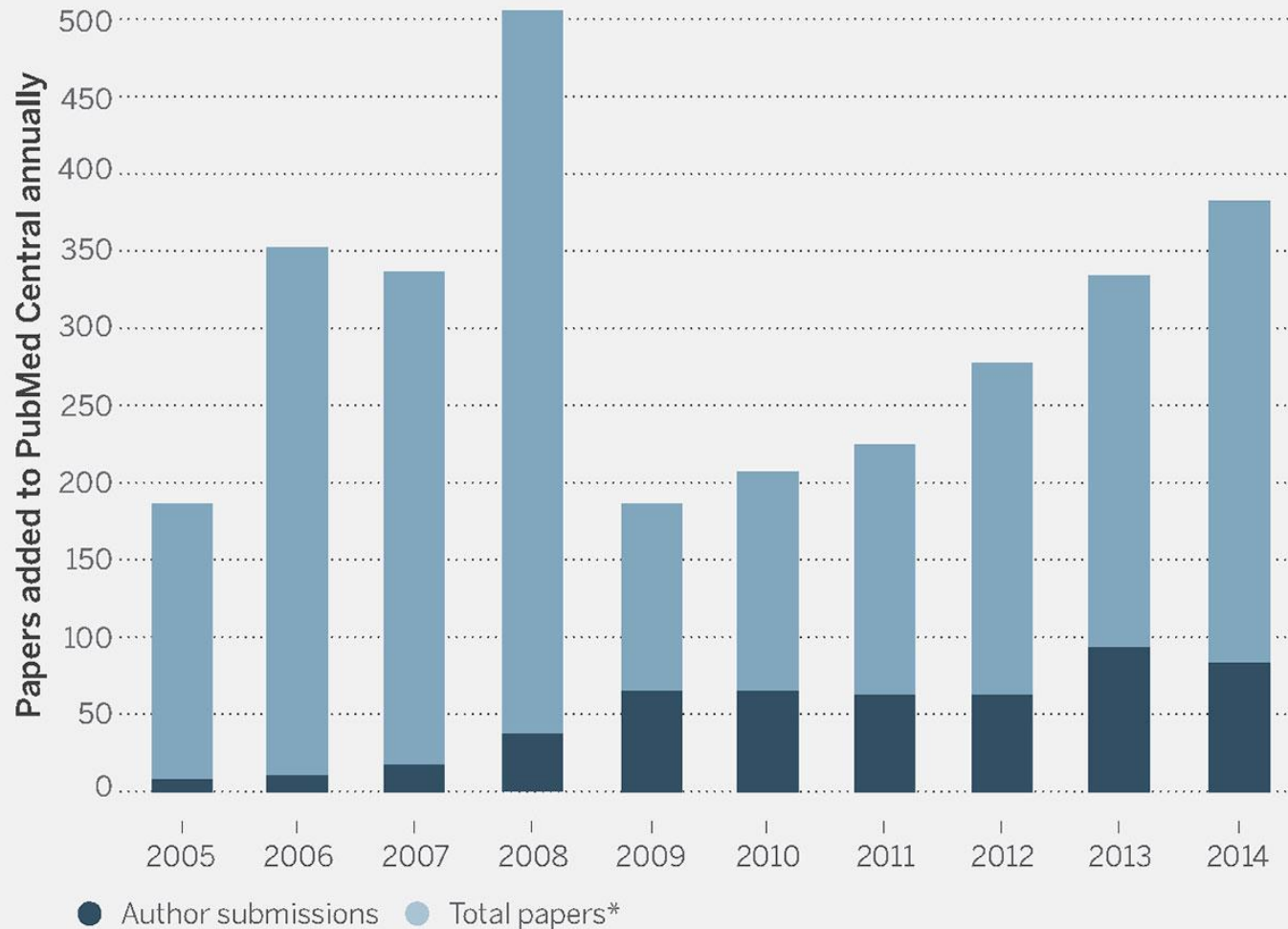
Researchers must make papers freely available within a year, either through abstracts that link to publisher websites or a central full-text archive like PubMed Central.

AGENCY	BUDGET	MODEL	EXPECTED PAPERS PER YEAR	RESEARCH FUNDED AFTER
NIH	\$30.3 billion	Central archive	104,000	2008
DOE	\$12 billion (research)	Linked abstracts	20,000–30,000	1 October 2014
NSF	\$7.3 billion	Linked abstracts	40,000	1 January 2016
DOD	\$2.3 billion (basic research)	Central archive	40,000	1 October 2016
USDA	\$1.1 billion (agricultural research)	Central archive	20,000	1 January 2016
HHS agencies (besides NIH)	\$13.1 billion	Central archive	6000	1 October 2015
NASA	\$3 billion (research)	Central archive	10,000	1 January 2015
NIST	\$864 million	Central archive	1300	1 October 2015

Not yet released: USGS, EPA, NOAA.

A growing trove of full-text biomedical research papers

Since 2008, NIH has required grantees to submit full-text papers to PubMed Central either directly or via the journal. Journals deposit many more papers that are not funded by NIH.



*Includes back issues added from 2006 to 2008 and papers deposited directly by journals

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