

Open Access For Federally Funded Research



NAGPS Legislative Concerns Committee

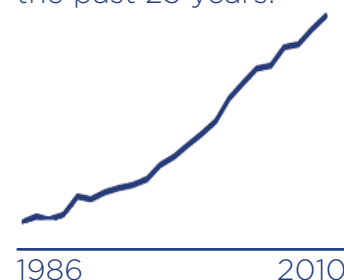
We Urge You to Support Legislation That

- Makes the peer-reviewed results of federally-funded research publically available, with an appropriate embargo period
- Mirrors the demonstrated success of the NIH Public Access program, implemented in its current form in 2008

Far Reaching Benefits Affect

- Small Businesses: Removing this barrier to entry will allow small businesses and entrepreneurs, not just large and well-funded firms, to take advantage of the latest research
- Academia: Enabling the wider circulation of results will spur innovation, improving return on federal research investments
- Citizens: Allowing public access to the latest information lowers barriers to understanding and utilizing the latest research results
- Accountable Government: Open access allows tax payers to honestly review how and where their money is spent
- American Competitiveness: Open access is a low cost, high impact way of enabling research to drive innovation

The cost of purchasing research journal subscriptions has **increased** above the consumer price index by a **factor of 4** over the past 25 years.



Cosponsor and support FRPAA

The Federal Research Public Access Act of 2012

(H.R. 4004 and S. 2096)



Open Access For Federally Funded Research



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Links and Resources

H.R. 4004 and S. 2096, the Federal Research Public Access Act introduced in 2012

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:h.r.4004:>

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:s.2096:>

The NIH Open Access Policy

<http://publicaccess.nih.gov/>

Report of the Scholarly Publishing Roundtable convened by the House Committee on Science and Technology

<http://science.house.gov/press/PRArticle.aspx?NewsID=2710>

Colleges and Universities endorsing FRPAA

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/advocacy/frpaa/institutions.shtml>

Office of Science and Technology Policy forum on Open Access

<http://blog.ostp.gov/category/public-access-policy/>

Public comments submitted to the Office of Science and Technology Policy regarding Open Access

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/library/publicaccess>



Protecting Our Students

Ensuring Our Schools Are Safe



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Sexual Assault on Campus

- The majority (63%) of U.S. higher education institutions are not in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)
- Between 20 and 25% of female students experience some form of sexual assault during their time at a higher education institution

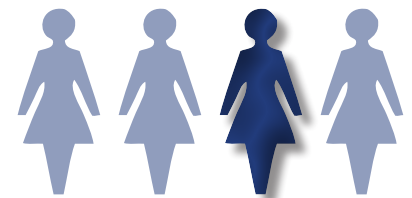
We Urge You to Support Legislation That

- Strengthens the language of the act to monitor and enforce compliance with the Clery Act, as campuses need to have clear guidelines and reporting structures on who should report campus crime statistics to the designated campus security authority
- Expands the coverage of crimes reported to a more inclusive range of intimate partner violence, including stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence or domestic violence, in addition to sexual assault
- Expands the coverage of crimes reported to include simple assault, as crimes involving sexual misconduct currently may be classified as an assault rather than a sex offense, dependent upon state statutes
- Increasing the monitoring and enforcement of the Clery Act, clarifying the reporting guidelines for U.S. higher education institutions, and expanding upon the crimes covered will help ensure that these crimes are taken seriously, as a lack of clarity in the current law leads to varied reporting standards between campuses

Up to

1 out of 4

female students
experience some form
of sexual assault at an
institution of higher
education.



Support legislation that makes our campuses safer

Cosponsor and support the Campus SaVE Act

(H.R. 2016 and S. 834)



Protecting Our Students

Ensuring Our Schools Are Safe



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Links and Resources

H.R. 2016 and S. 834, the Campus SAVE Act introduced in 2011

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:H.R.2016:>

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d112:SN00834:>

Karjane, H.M., Fisher, B.S., & Cullen, F.T. (2002) Campus sexual assault: How America's institutions of higher education respond. U.S Department of Justice. Document #196676.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/196676.pdf>

Required criminal offenses in the Clery report include: sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, manslaughter, murder, arson, alcohol or drug violations and hate crimes



Retaining America's Intellectual Capital



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Highly-Educated Foreign Nationals Improve the U.S. Economy By

- Greatly increasing technology innovation, measured by number of patents, according to research by the World Bank
- For each H-1B request, technology companies in the U.S. employ five additional people, thus creating jobs that complement the skill sets of U.S. workers
- Global talent helps American companies retain leadership in high-technology sectors

Limitations on Foreign STEM Workers in the U.S. Lead To

- U.S. companies moving operations to other countries in order to meet high-skilled labor demands
- The H-1B visa cap being reached every year since 2004, while the cap on Green Cards has led to decade long waiting times for skilled immigrants
- Turning down advanced degree and H1-B visas that generate technology and economic growth; in 2008, the USCIS received more than 163,000 applications for the available 85,000 H-1B visas in five days, including 31,200 applications for only 20,000 advanced-degree visas

Cosponsor and support the Fairness for High-Skilled Immigrants Act

(H.R. 3012 and S. 1983)

Cosponsor and support the STAPLE Act

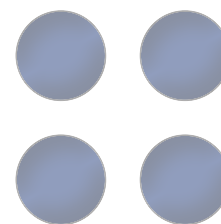
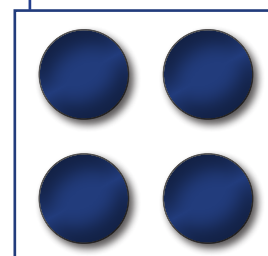
(H.R. 399)

Help the United States retain one of its most important resources

In 2009,

● **4 out of 8**

American Nobel Prizes went to naturalized citizens.



Retaining America's Intellectual Capital



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Links and Resources

H.R. 3012 and S. 1983; the Fairness for High-Skilled Immigrants Act

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?c112:1:./temp/~c112dy4Ka3::>

<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c112:S.1983:>

H.R. 399; the STAPLE Act introduced in 2011

<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h112-399>

References

Chellaraj G., Maskus K.E., Mattoo A. "The Contribution of Skilled Immigration and International Graduate Students to U.S. Innovation." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3588, May 2005.

<http://www-wds.worldbank.org/>

"H-1B Visas and Job Creation." National Foundation for American Policy. NFAP Policy Brief, March 2008.

<http://www.nfap.com/pdf/080311h1b.pdf>

"Driving Jobs and Innovation Offshore: The Impact of High-Skill Immigration Restrictions on America." National Foundation for American Policy. NFAP Policy Brief, December 2007.

<http://www.nfap.com/pdf/071206study.pdf>

"Employment-Based Green Card Projections Point to Decade-Long Waits." National Foundation for American Policy. NFAP Study, November 2009.

Susan Hockfield, "Immigrant Scientists Create Jobs and Win Nobels", The Wall Street Journal, Oct 19, 2009

"Employment-Based Green Card Projections Point to Decade-Long Waits." National Foundation for American Policy. NFAP Study, November 2009.

<http://www.nfap.com/pdf/091117pb.pdf>



Funding Graduate Education

An Investment For The Future



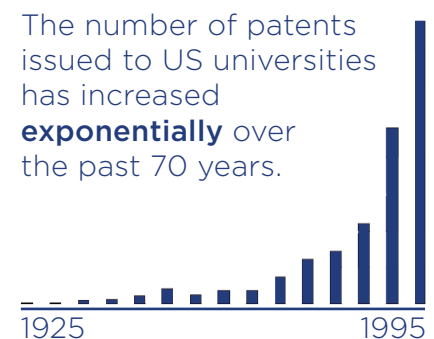
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The Benefits of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) Funding Include

- More than half of U.S. economic growth over the past 50 years is an indirect result of federal investments in STEM education
- Approximately 150,000 researchers, technicians, post-docs, and graduate and undergraduate students were funded by National Science Foundation (NSF) grants in 2010
- More than 80,000 patents generated from 2000 to 2009 came from NSF funded research
- Scientific research and development fuels innovation and the American economy, while investments in graduate research and education accelerate this trend

The Current Status of the Javits Fellowship Program for the Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences

- In 2011, the Javits program was consolidated into the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need program, which does not address the arts and humanities
- Students trained in the humanities and social sciences will be able to help address pressing national issues
- The average time to doctoral degree completion for Javits fellows is shorter than the national average



Support STEM graduate education by providing research funding to the NSF, NIH, national labs and other federal research agencies

Support legislation to re-instate the Javits Fellowship and similar humanities, arts, and social science programs



Funding Graduate Education

An Investment For The Future



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Links and Resources

STEM Education Coalition

<http://www.stemedcoalition.org>

American Institute of Biological Sciences

http://www.aibs.org/public-policy/resources/BESC_2011_Leave_Behind.pdf

National Science Foundation Graduate Education Program

<http://nsf.gov/div/index.jsp?div=DGE>

National Institutes of Health Graduate Partnerships Program

<https://www.training.nih.gov/programs/gpp>

National Humanities Alliance Javits Fellowship Information

<http://www.nhalliance.org/advocacy/funding-priorities/javits/index.shtml>

The Economic Impact of Licensed Commercialized Inventions
Originating In University Research, 1996-2007. Biotechnology
Industry Association

<http://www.bio.org>



Graduate and Professional Student Loans



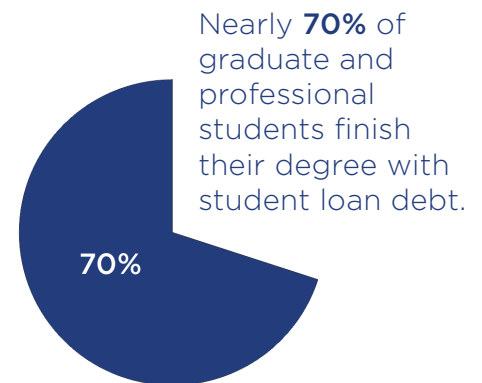
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The Current Status of Graduate and Professional Student Loans

- With the rapid growth of the average debt load from student loans, an increasing amount of recent graduates are weighed down by the cost of servicing their student loan debt
- There has been a steady rise in the default rates for graduate and professional student loans over the past few decades, as debt burdens increase
- The Budget Control Act of 2011 eliminated the in-school interest subsidies for graduate and professional student Loans
- Currently, federal grants such as the Pell Grant do not exist for low income students interested in pursuing graduate degrees, forcing them to either take on more student loans or forgo the pursuit of an advanced degree

Our Elected Leaders Can Help By

- Supporting legislation that helps to balance the overbearing burden of student debt on students
- Supporting Income Based Repayment and Federal Public Service Loan Forgiveness Programs
- Increasing federal loan assistance to graduate students pursuing critical need jobs (i.e. Social Work, Primary Care Medicine, Non-profit Management, Public Service Law)



Cosponsor and support the Private Student Loan Bankruptcy Fairness Act of 2011

(H.R. 2028)

Support legislation that helps relieve the debt burden faced by graduate and professional students



Graduate and Professional Student Loans



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Links and Resources

H.R. 2028, the Private Student Loan Bankruptcy Fairness Act of 2011

<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h112-2028>

The average debt load for a graduate or professional degree is \$40,297 and when the undergraduate loans are factored in, that number jumps to \$47,503

<http://www.finaid.org/loans/>

Policy Agenda for The Project on Student Debt: An initiative of the Institute for College Access & Success

http://projectonstudentdebt.org/initiative_view.php?initiative_idx=6

Trends in Student Aid Reported by the College Board in 2011

http://trends.collegeboard.org/student_aid/

Income-based repayment: making it work for student loan borrowers, 2008, Student Loan Borrower Assistance Project (SLBA)

http://www.studentloanborrowerassistance.org/blogs/wp-content/www.studentloanborrowerassistance.org/uploads/File/policy_briefs/IBRJULY2008.pdf

