

# Open Access to Federally Funded Research

Increasing Innovation and Improving Education



NAGPS Legislative  
Concerns Committee

**We urge you to support and co-sponsor:**

**H.R. 708 - Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR) [bipartisan]**

**S. 350 - Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR) [bipartisan]**

## A Win for American Students, Taxpayers and Small Businesses

- **Small Businesses:** Removes the cost barrier that prevents small businesses from incorporating the latest research into their innovation
- **Students:** Provides access to cutting-edge research necessary for a complete, up-to-date education, spurring new opportunities to increase the return on federal research investments
- **Citizens:** Maximizes taxpayers' return on investment in publicly funded research and provides every taxpayer with access to the research they paid for
- **Accountable Government:** Allows transparent review of how government money is used

# 700,000

users access publicly  
funded research on the  
NIH PubMed Central  
every weekday [1]

Open access policies  
are now implemented or  
being developed in **Britain**,  
**The European Union**, and  
at **The World Bank**.

## Proven Track Record of Success: The NIH Public Access Program

The NIH public access policy currently requires peer-reviewed papers developed from NIH-funded projects be submitted to NIH's public PubMed Central (PMC) database one year after publication [1].

Every weekday more than 700,000 users access PMC. The NIH estimates that only 25% of these users are from universities--40% are from the general public and 17% are from industry [1].

# 57%

share of PubMed users  
from the general public  
and industry [1]

## Not Harmful to Publishers

No publisher has shown demonstrable harm from the NIH Public Access Policy, which has been in effect for more than 4 years. In fact, growth in the medical journal market—the one most affected by the NIH policy—is forecast to be 6.3% in 2014 [2].

# Retaining America's Intellectual Capital

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## References

[1] The NIH Open Access Policy Overview and Impact:

[http://publicaccess.nih.gov/public\\_access\\_policy\\_implications\\_2012.pdf](http://publicaccess.nih.gov/public_access_policy_implications_2012.pdf)

[2] International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers. STM Subsegment Forecast, 2011-2014.

<http://www.stm-assoc.org/industry-statistics/stm-subsegment-forecast-2011-2014/>

## Links and Resources

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

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

## Legislation

**H.R. 708 - Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR)**

(Sponsors: Doyle [D-PA14], Lofgren [D-CA19], Yoder [R-KS3]; Status: Referred to House Oversight and Government Reform Committee)

**S. 350 - Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR)** (Sponsors:

Cornyn [R-TX] and Wyden [D-OR]; Status: Referred to Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs)