Open Access to Federally Funded Research

Increasing Innovation and Improving Education

NAGPS Legislative
Concerns Committee

We urge you to support and co-sponsor:

S. 779 - Fair Access to Science and Technology
Research Act (FASTR) [bipartisan]

H.R. 1477 - Fair Access to Science and Technology
Research Act (FASTR) [bipartisan]

OPEN ACCESS
A Win for American Students, Taxpayers and Small Businesses

- *Small Business:* Removes the cost barrier that prevents small businesses from incorporating the latest research into their innovation

- *Students:* Provides access to cutting-edge research and reduces the cost burden for continuing education

- *Citizens:* Maximizes taxpayers' return on investment in publicly funded research and provides every taxpayer with access to research they have paid for

- *Accountable Government:* Allows transparent review of how federal dollars are used

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 to be submitted to NIH's public PubMed Central (PMC) database within 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].

Support from Publishers

At least 50 major publishers, including the Nature Publishing Group and the American Institute of Physics, have pledged to support access models that maximize "dissemination of and access to the content" they publish [2]. Growth in the medical journal market -- the one most affected by the NIH policy -- is forecast to be 4.0% annually from 2015-2017 [3].

700,000
users access PubMed
every weekday [1]

57%
of PubMed users
are from the general
public and industry [1]

Improving Education Resources

Support Affordable Textbooks

NAGPS Legislative
Concerns Committee

We urge you to support and co-sponsor:

H.R. 3721 - Affordable College Textbook Act

S. 2176 - Affordable College Textbook Act

Open Educational Resources (OER) are Fiscally Responsible

82%

increase in texbook prices between 2002-2012 [4]

- The rising cost of college textbooks places an unnecessary burden on all students. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that college textbook prices increased 82% between 2002 and 2012 [4].

- Considering recent technological advancements, textbook prices should be decreasing, not increasing.

- Open Educational Resources (OER) are digital textbooks and other materials licensed for free.

- Expanding the creation and use of OER can reduce the burden of textbook costs and make higher education more affordable.

References

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

http://publicaccess.nih.gov/public_access_policy_implications_2012.pdf

[2] International Association of Scientific, Technical, & Medical Publishers. Publisher Support for Open Access, June 2013.

http://www.stm-assoc.org/publishers-support-sustainable-open-access/

[3] International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers. STM Subsegment Forecast, 2015-2017
http://www.stm-assoc.org/2015_02_20_STM_Report_2015.pdf

[4] Government Accountability Office. 2013. College Textbooks: Students Have Greater Access to Textbook Information.
http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-368

Resources

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

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

Memo submitted by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to agency and executive department heads

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdf