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Enabling Research through Open Access Policies

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The Issue

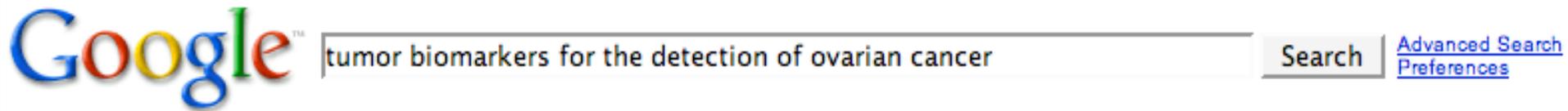
- Funders invest in research with the expectation that it will result in improvements to the public good.
- They increasingly recognize that dissemination is an essential component of the research process.
- Research is cumulative - it advances through **sharing** results. The **value** of an investment in research is maximized only through **use** of its findings.

The Issue

- Too often, the research results (either publicly or privately funded) are simply not widely available to the community of potential users.
- Internet provides new opportunity to bring information broader audience at virtually no marginal cost, and use it new, innovative ways.

Result: Call for new **framework** designed to allow research results to be more easily **accessed and used.**

Without Open Access



Web [Scholar](#)

[Cancer Biomarkers](#)

www.Origene.com Gene Expression Level Screening And Analysis For Oncology Biomarkers.

[Scholarly articles for tumor biomarkers for the detection of ovarian cancer](#)

 [Three Biomarkers Identified from Serum Proteomic ...](#) - Zhang - Cited by 344
[Identification of biomarkers for ovarian cancer using ...](#) - Kozak - Cited by 149
[Proteomic analysis and identification of new biomarkers ...](#) - Liotta - Cited by 236

[Characterization of serum biomarkers for detection of early stage ...](#)

markers for early detection of ovarian cancer is paramount. ... has proven to be a poor diagnostic tumor biomarker. for early stage ovarian cancer [6]. ...
doi.wiley.com/10.1002/pmic.200500093 - [Similar pages](#) - [Note this](#)
by KR Kozak - 2005 - [Cited by 51](#) - [Related articles](#) - [All 3 versions](#)

[Future Medicine - Biomarkers in Medicine - 2\(3\):291 - Full Text](#)

Biological requirements for early detection of ovarian cancer The use of multiple novel tumor biomarkers for the detection of ovarian carcinoma in ...
www.futuremedicine.com/doi/abs/10.2217/17520363.2.3.291 - [Similar pages](#) - [Note this](#)
by PM Das - 2008

[The use of multiple novel tumor biomarkers for the...\[Gynecol ...](#)

[Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2005]; Bead-based ELISA for validation of ovarian cancer early detection markers. [Clin Cancer Res. ...
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18061248 - [Similar pages](#) - [Note this](#)
by RG Moore - 2008 - [Cited by 4](#) - [Related articles](#)

[Proteomic approaches to tumor market discovery: Identification of ...](#)

Current tumor markers for ovarian cancer still lack adequate sensitivity and ... of potential biomarkers for detection of ovarian cancer with discriminatory ...
findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3725/is_200212/ai_n9161611 - 49k -
[Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#) - [Note this](#)

But Article Isn't Available.....

Access Online Article

The use of multiple novel tumor biomarkers for the detection of ovarian carcinoma in patients with a pelvic mass

Gynecologic Oncology, Volume 108, Issue 2, February 2008, Pages 402-408

Richard G. Moore, Amy K. Brown, M. Craig Miller, Steven Skates, W. Jeffrey Allard, Thorsten Verch, Margaret Steinhoff, GERALYN Messerlian, Paul DiSilvestro, C.O. Granai and Robert C. Bast Jr. [View Abstract](#)

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Usability is Key

*“By open access, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to **read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full text of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software or use them for any other lawful purpose...**”*

- The Budapest Open Access Initiative

Greater Access is a Policy Concern

“Governments would boost innovation and get a better return on their investment in publicly funded research by making research findings more widely available.... And by doing so, they would maximize social returns on public investments.”

-- International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Report on scientific publishing, 2005

Goals of Public Access Policies

- **Expedite, expand and strengthen** our national ability to **leverage our investment** in research
- **Improve access and use** of federally funded research to **stimulate discovery and innovation.**
- **Accelerate the pace of research** - create rich resource for scientists to use in new and innovative ways
- **Create permanently accessible archive**
- **Enable effective** and transparent research portfolio management.

NIH Policy

Took Effect April 7, 2008

“The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication;

Provided, That the NIH shall implement the public access policy in a manner consistent with copyright law.”

— **Public Law 110-161, Division G, Title II, Section 218**

Requirements for Compliance

Compliance encompasses four actions:

- Ensure grantee has the **rights** needed to deposit manuscript into PubMed Central
- Make sure the manuscript is **deposited** into PMC and subsequently **approved** for public availability.
- Set **embargo** period (0-12 months)
- Properly cite article in Future NIH grant applications

Ensuring Rights

- Be familiar with journal's copyright policy before submitting articles for publication.
- Consider adding NIH-suggested language into publishers' copyright agreement:

<http://publicaccess.nih.gov/FAQ.htm#c3>

- Check with Institution to see if they have preferred language
- Use the Author's Addendum See:
<http://sciencecommons.org/projects/publishing/scae/>

Enable Deposit

- Author can deposit manuscript directly in to PMC repository
- Third party can submit on researchers' behalf
- Researchers can publish in journals who have agreements with NIH to deposit content in the repository.

*In ***all*** cases, **the author must** approve the article before it can be made public and fulfill the terms of compliance with the policy.*

Ensure Optimal Access

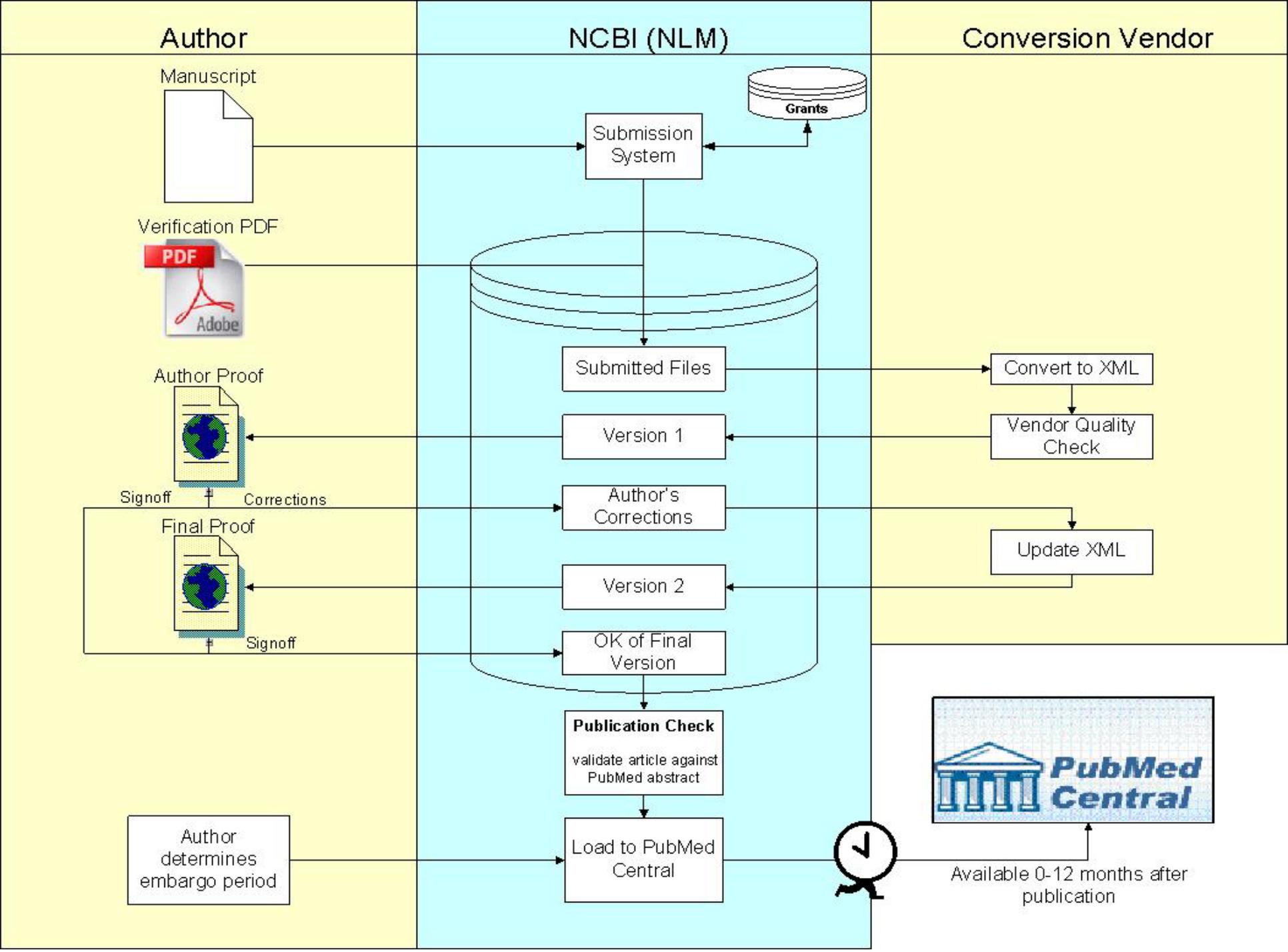
- Policy required deposit upon acceptance, and Public access within one year
- Request shortest embargo period appropriate for your discipline to help underscore community's desire for prompt access.
- Policy allows researcher to select embargo period of 0 to 12 months.

Properly Cite Articles

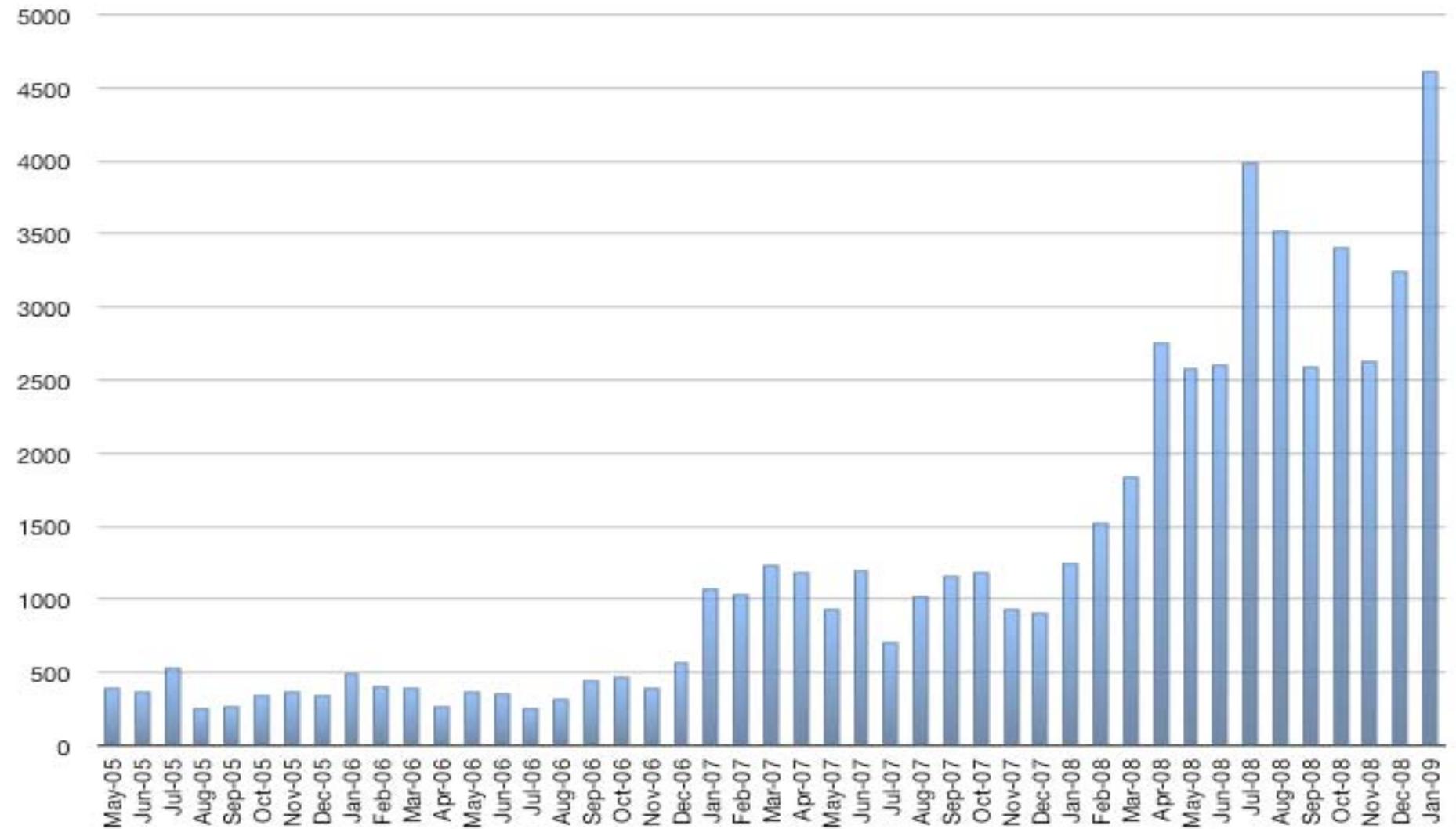
- PMCID number is mechanism to track compliance
- Authors must include the PubMed Central reference number (PMCID) at the end of the citation in all NIH applications, proposals and progress reports.
- NIH notes that failure to comply "may delay or prevent awarding of future funds."

Opportunities for Researchers

- Greatly improves their access to NIH-funded research
- Improves the ability of others to gain greater access to their NIH-funded work
- Enhances their ability to use and apply research in new and innovative ways
- Promotes educated decisions about publishing venues
- Encourages active copyright management



NIH PA Policy Compliance



The Federal Research Public Access Act (FRPAA)

- FRPAA was introduced in 2006 by Sens. Cornyn (R-TX) & Lieberman (D-CT), and is expected to be reintroduced shortly in the 111th Congress
- FRPAA would essentially expand the current NIH Public Access Policy across U.S. science agencies.

What would FRPAA Require?

FRPAA would require all federal agencies with annual extramural research budgets of \$100m or more to implement a public access policy.

Dept. of Agriculture

Dept. of Commerce

Dept. of Defense

EPA

Dept. of Education

Dept. of Energy

Health & Human Services

NASA

Dept. of Defense

Dept. of Homeland
Security

Dept. of Transportation

NSF



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What Would FRPAA Require?

- Deposition of a **final manuscript** that has been accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal into open repository.
- Preservation of manuscripts in a stable digital repository that permits free public access, **interoperability**, and long-term preservation.
- Manuscript must be freely available as soon as possible, and no later than **six months** after the article has been published in a peer-reviewed journal.

Who Would FRPAA Apply to?

- Any researcher *employed by or funded by* (in full or in part), a federal agency with an annual research budget exceeding \$100 million who publishes an article based on the funded research in a peer-reviewed journal.

Policies Challenging Open Access

- The “Fair Copyright in Research Works Act,” introduced in U.S. Congress 10/2008
 - Bill would amend current U.S. Copyright Law to prohibit federal agencies from conditioning grant agreements to require grant recipients to deposit manuscripts in publicly available repositories.
 - Creates a new category of copyright protected work - “extrinsic works.”
- Bill would effectively make public access policies impossible/illegal in the U.S.

OA By the Numbers

- Over 4,000 Open Access journals
- More than 1,300 Open Access repositories
- ~54 Funders have Open Access policies
- ~30 Universities/Colleges have OA policies
- Nearly 30% of all publishers offer an OA option
- SCOAP3 is has nearly 50% of commitment needed to flip High Energy Physics to OA
- NIH's PubMed Central averages 400,000 unique users per day accessing its OA content