PUBLIC ACCESS POLICIES ACROSS FEDERAL AGENCIES

Katherine Chew, Associate Librarian
Health Sciences Libraries
What Will Be Covered

• Impact
• OSTP Memorandum
• Federal Agency Plans
• CHORUS/Funding Data (CrossRef.org)
• Questions
$463.2 million in Federal Funding alone

$754M

Dollar amounts represented in millions
Office of the Vice President for Research Data Services
Number of publications produced from federal funding in 2015

The following table shows the number of publications produced from federal funding in 2015, with the source being Web of Knowledge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funder</th>
<th>Article/Manuscript Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
<td>60,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>54,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Energy</td>
<td>19,815</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Aeronautics &amp; Space Administration</td>
<td>6,618</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>5,385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>3,399</td>
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<td>Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>3,031</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>1,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td>1,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency for Healthcare Research &amp; Quality</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S Geological Survey</td>
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<td>Department of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>585</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smithsonian</td>
<td>452</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>372</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Education Sciences</td>
<td>347</td>
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<td>U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service</td>
<td>296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response</td>
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Source: Web of Knowledge
Number of U of M publications produced from federal funding in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funder</th>
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</thead>
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<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
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<td>National Science Foundation</td>
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<td>Department of Energy</td>
<td>470</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>173</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Aeronautics &amp; Space Administration</td>
<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S Geological Survey</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smithsonian</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency for Healthcare Research &amp; Quality</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>
OSTP Memorandum of February 2013

“Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research”
February 22, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: John P. Holdren
       Director

SUBJECT: Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research

1. Policy Principles

The Administration is committed to ensuring that, to the greatest extent and with the fewest constraints possible and consistent with law and the objectives set out below, the direct results of federally funded scientific research are made available to and useful for the public, industry, and the scientific community. Such results include peer-reviewed publications and digital data.

Scientific research supported by the Federal Government catalyzes innovative breakthroughs that drive our economy. The results of that research become the grist for new insights and are assets for progress in areas such as health, energy, the environment, agriculture, and national security.

Access to digital data sets resulting from federally funded research allows companies to focus resources and efforts on understanding and exploiting discoveries. For example, open weather data underpins the forecasting industry, and making genome sequences publicly available has spawned many biotechnology innovations. In addition, wider availability of peer-reviewed publications and scientific data in digital formats will create innovative economic markets for services related to curation, preservation, analysis, and visualization. Policies that mobilize these publications and data for re-use through preservation and broader public access also maximize the impact and accountability of the Federal research investment. These policies will accelerate scientific breakthroughs and innovation, promote entrepreneurship, and enhance economic...
OSTP Memorandum: Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research

OSTP Director John Holdren directed Federal agencies with more than $100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the published results of federally funded research freely available to the public within one year of publication and requiring researchers to better account for and manage the digital data resulting from federally funded scientific research.

2. Agency Public Access Plan

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) hereby directs each Federal agency with over $100 million in annual conduct of research and development expenditures to develop a plan to support increased public access to the results of research funded by the Federal Government. This includes any results published in peer-reviewed scholarly publications that are based on research that directly arises from Federal funds, as defined in relevant OMB circulars (e.g., A-21 and A-11). It is preferred that agencies work together, where appropriate, to develop these plans.

Each agency plan must be consistent with the objectives set out in this memorandum. These objectives were developed with input from the National Science and Technology Council and public consultation in compliance with the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-358).

Further, each agency plan for both scientific publications and digital scientific data must contain the following elements:

a) a strategy for leveraging existing archives, where appropriate, and fostering public-private partnerships with scientific journals relevant to the agency’s research;

b) a strategy for improving the public’s ability to locate and access digital data resulting from the agency’s research.
The OSTP Memo . . . What Does It Require?

For publications . . .

• “. . . the public can read, download . . . final peer-reviewed manuscripts or final published documents . . .”

• “. . . full public access to publications’ metadata without charge . . .”

• “. . . use a twelve-month embargo period . . . [or] tailor its plan as necessary . . .”

• “Encourage public-private collaboration . . .”

• “Ensure that attribution to authors, journals, and original publishers is maintained.”

• “Ensure that publications and metadata are stored in an archival solution that provides for long-term preservation and access . . . without charge . . .”
Federal Agencies With Plans to Date

- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of Commerce
  - National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
  - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Department of Education
  - Institute of Education Sciences (IES)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)
  - Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality (AHRQ)
  - Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Smithsonian Institution
- US Geological Survey (USGS)
NIH Public Access Policy: the pioneer public access plan
(publicaccess.nih.gov)
The Policy implements Division G, Title II, Section 218 of PL 110-161 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, March 19, 2009) which states:

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.

NIH Public Access Policy: timeline

- Voluntary from 2005-2008
- Mandatory, but temporary in 2008
- May 25, 2008, anyone submitting an application, proposal or progress report to the NIH must include the PMC or NIH Manuscript Submission (NIHMS) reference number when citing applicable articles that arise from their NIH funded research.
- Became permanent in 2009 (March 19, 2009)
- In 2010 NIH required use of MyNCBI to manage citations in eSNAP progress reports
- In 2012 NIH enforced use of MyNCBI with design of the new Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR)
- In spring of 2013 RPPRs with non-compliant citations would not be reviewed until in compliance
  - July 2103: funding would be withheld until publications were in compliance.
Voluntary compliance

Initial Mandatory Compliance

Leveling Off (50-60%)

July 2013 compliance crackdown

Voluntary compliance

May-05  Apr-06  Mar-07  Feb-08  Jan-09  Dec-09  Nov-10  Oct-11  Sep-12  Aug-13  Oct-14
Grant applications

- Biosketch generation

My NCBI

- eRA
- PubMed

Manuscripts

NIHMS

- PMC

Progress reports (RPPR, etc)

Published articles

Grant compliance/reporting
Overview of Federal Agency Public Access Plans
Similarities in Plans

- Embargo periods of 12 months
- Submit final peer-reviewed manuscript upon acceptance of publication.


Differences Between Plans

• Variety of repositories/platforms
• Variety of submission methods
• Variety of means to monitor compliance
• Various effective dates
Federal Agency Plans That Will Utilize PubMed Central

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/

- Department of Health & Human Services
  - Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)
  - Food & Drug Administration (FDA)
  - Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality (AHRQ)
  - Office for the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness & Response (ASPR)
  - National Institute of Health (NIH)

- Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

- National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST)
Overview of the NIHMS process

1. Deposit Files
2. Initial Approval
3. NIHMS Conversion
4. Final Approval
5. PMCID Assigned

*Steps 2 and 4 (in blue) require Reviewer action
Note: The Reviewer may also serve as the Submitter.
NIH Submission Methods

A

B

C

D

Instruct by contract with NIH, deposits the published version of all NIH-funded articles in PMC.

Author confirms the article is deposited in PMC.

Author or delegate submits final peer reviewed manuscript to the NIHMS.

NIHMS sends author an email asking author to approve the submitted materials for processing.

Author reviews and approves the PMC-formatted manuscript. PMCID is assigned.

Journal contract deposits the published version of all NIH-funded articles in PMC.

NIHMS sends author an email asking author to approve the submitted materials for processing.

Author reviews and approves the PMC-formatted manuscript. PMCID is assigned.

Publisher arranges with author to deposit the article in PMC.

Author confirms the article is deposited in PMC.

Journal contract deposits the published version of all NIH-funded articles in PMC.

NIHMS sends author an email asking author to approve the submitted materials for processing.

Author reviews and approves the PMC-formatted manuscript. PMCID is assigned.

Author or delegate submits final peer reviewed manuscript to the NIHMS.

NIHMS sends author an email asking author to approve the submitted materials for processing.

Author reviews and approves the PMC-formatted manuscript. PMCID is assigned.
Guiding Principles and Common Approach for Enhancing Public Access to the Results of Research Funded by HHS Operating Divisions (February 2015)

- Provides continuity across Operating Divisions: NIH, CDC, FDA, AHRQ, and ASPR (voluntary)
  - PubMed Central will serve as the repository for publications funded by HHS Operating Divisions
  - HHS will enable stakeholders to petition to change the 12-month maximum embargo period for publications
  - HHS will take a common, stepped approach to establishing data policy and infrastructure: assessment, inventory, dmps, pilots, training
HHS Agency Plans: Similarities

- Repository/Platform: PubMed Central (PMC)
  - Submission Method: NIH Manuscript Submission System
    https://nihms.nih.gov/
- Embargo Period: 12 months
- Awardee Responsibility: Deposit final, peer-reviewed manuscript to PMC upon acceptance for publication.
- Policy Compliance: Evidence of a PubMed Central ID (PMCID)
HHS Agency Plans: Differences

• Effective Dates:
  • AHRQ: December 1, 2014
  • ASPR: October 1, 2015
  • CDC: July 13, 2013
  • FDA: December 29, 2015
  • NIH: April 7, 2008

• Repository/Platform: CDC Stacks [dual hosting] & PubMed Central (PMC) [dual hosting]
Repository/Platform: PubMed Central
  - Submission method: NIH Manuscript Submission System

Embargo: 12 months

Awardee Responsibility: Deposit final, peer-reviewed manuscript to PMC upon acceptance for publication. In addition, VA investigators are required to notify VHA Research Communications of all scientific publications upon acceptance by a journal (research.publications@va.gov)

Effective date: February 1, 2015
National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) Plan

http://science.nasa.gov/media/medialibrary/2014/12/05/NASA_Plan_for_increasing_access_to_results_of_federally_funded_research.pdf

- Repository/Platform: In collaboration with PubMed Central (PMC)
  - Submission Method: NIH Manuscript Submission System
- Embargo: 12 months
- Awardee Responsibility: Submission of final peer-reviewed accepted manuscript and metadata to designated repository and metadata coded in XML
- Effective date: October 2015
National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST) Plan


- Repository/Platform: Collaboration with PubMed Central (PMC)
  - Submission Methods: NIH Manuscript Submission System
- Embargo: 12 months
- Awardee Responsibility: Deposit final, peer-reviewed scholarly publications in NIST public access archive.
- Effective dates: October 1, 2015
Federal Agencies That Will Use Other Repositories and Submission Methods

- Department of Defense (DOD)
- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Agency (NOAA)
- Institute of Education Sciences (Department of Education) (IES)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Smithsonian
- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- US Geological Survey (USGS)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Plan


• Repository/Platform: NOAA institutional repository and NOAA Library as content provider http://www.lib.noaa.gov/
  • Submission method: For now, see “How do I submit a new NOAA publication to the library? Why Should I submit my publication?” which covers instructions on and email addresses for submission until the NOAA institutional repository is up and running. http://www.lib.noaa.gov/about/faq.html#submit

• Embargo: 12 months

• Awardee Responsibility: Deposit final accepted manuscript in NOAA institutional repository
  • Researcher Identifiers: Encouragement of acquiring either ORCiD or ResearcherID

• Effective Date: October 1, 2015
Department of Education Plan
Institute of Education Sciences

https://ies.ed.gov/funding/datasharing_grants.asp

- Repository/Platform: ERIC http://eric.ed.gov/
- Submission method: http://eric.ed.gov/submit/
- Embargo: No later than 12 months
- Awardee responsibility: Submit the electronic version of final manuscripts upon acceptance for publication in a peer-reviewed scholarly publication.
- Effective date: FY2012
Call for Feedback: Proposed Changes to How ERIC Indicates Peer Review

ERIC proposes to expand the peer-reviewed indicator to additional materials. » Learn more

Online Submission Form

For a document to be eligible to use the ERIC Online Submission System, the material must meet the standard of direct relevance to one or more topics of the field of education and the quality criteria, except sponsorship, as described in the ERIC Selection policy (PDF). For more questions, please see the Online Submission FAQs, Grantee Requirements FAQs, and check out these tips.

All submitters must hold copyright or an authorized representative, and will be asked to confirm this status during the online submission process. Content with multiple authors is accepted when one author submits the content. Content may be submitted by:
- Individuals, including federal grantees
- Organizations
- Publishers

Types of materials eligible for online submission
- All types of non-journal materials outlined in the “Type of Material” table are eligible; preference is content funded by the Department of Education or other federal agencies, professional conference papers or proceedings, reports from...
DOD (Department of Defense) Plan


- Embargo: 12 months
- Awardee Responsibility: Deposit “approved for public release” final, peer-reviewed accepted manuscript in DTIC repository
- Effective dates: Voluntary FY 2015; fourth quarter FY 2016 public access requirement in grants and contracts
Department of Transportation (DoT) Plan


- Repository/Platform: DOT National Transportation Library (NTL) http://ntl.bts.gov/

- Embargo: 12 months

- Awardee Responsibility: Submit final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication.
  - Need to acquire ORCiD?: Yes

- Effective date: December 31, 2015
Overview of the Research Process and Public Access

On November 21, 2015, the USDOT released its final draft of the USDOT’s Research Policy Statement, which aligns with the standards that are in place across the Department.

**Info For Researchers**

- How to Comply
- Creating a DMP
- Evaluating Repositories
- Managing Rights
- Request an Embargo

**Submit Research Proposal**

- Obtain ORCID for each researcher
- Include and obtain approval of DMP

**Perform Research**

- Follow data management practices in approved DMP
- Submit research description and updates to TRB’s Research in Progress (RiP) database
- Project records automatically appear in Research Hub (RH)

**Package Research Results**

- Archive final dataset(s)
- Include ORCID and funding agreement number with ORCID, RH Display ID, and funding agreement number

**Report Research Results to DOT**

- Submit research results (files or URLs) with ORCID, RH Display ID, and funding agreement number

For specific details, see the "How to Comply" page under "Info for Researchers".
US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plan


• Repository/Platform: PubAg
  http://pubag.nal.usda.gov/pubag/home.xhtml

• Submission method: National Agricultural Library (NAL) is not currently accepting direct submissions. Instead, they have a process to identify USDA authors from their data sources (including NALDC submissions) and include their publications in PubAg.

• Embargo: 12 months

• Awardee Responsibility: Submit to the USDA Public access archive system all final, peer-reviewed manuscripts once the manuscript is accepted for publication.

• Effective dates: January 1, 2016 for publications.
PubAg is a portal to USDA-authored and other highly relevant agricultural research. At launch, it delivers over 41,962 full-text journal articles by USDA staff and includes nearly 1,078,588 citations. The Library will add about 20,000 citations each month. The new release also previews its directions for intended functionality and will serve as the foundation for further enhancements.

**Using PubAg**
- PubAg FAQ
- PubAg API

**More Resources**

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**Figure 1** – PubAg: Public Access to Agricultural Scholarly Publication System Architecture
Smithsonian Institute Plan

https://www.si.edu/content/pdf/about/SmithsonianPublicAccessPlan.pdf

- Repository/Platform: Smithsonian Research Online (SRO) http://research.si.edu/
  - Submission method: http://publicaccess.si.edu

- Embargo: 12 months; “determine alternate embargo periods based on discipline, negotiated publisher agreements and/or demonstrated special circumstances”.

- Awardee Responsibility: An electronic copy or a link to a copy of the final accepted manuscript or the final publication (version of record) be submitted to one or more Smithsonian-managed or Smithsonian-approved repositories following official publication date.

- Effective dates: October 1, 2015
Department of Energy (DOE) Plan


• Repository/Platform: PAGES (DOE internal platform)

  http://www.osti.gov/pages/

  • Submission method: Submission of accepted manuscripts is done through the corporate E-Link System http://www.osti.gov/elink

• Embargo: 12 months

• Awardee Responsibility: Deposit final, peer-reviewed manuscript in DOE’s PAGES platform or metadata and link to article if open access.

• Effective dates: October 1, 2014
I'm a researcher with a grant from DOE and have just had a manuscript accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal; what do I need to do in order to comply with DOE's public access requirements?
National Science Foundation (NSF) Plan


• Repository/Platform: NSF branded DOE’s repository PAGES
  http://par.nsf.gov/
  • Submission method: DOE’s corporate E-Link System
    http://www.osti.gov/elink
  • Embargo: 12 months
• Awardee Responsibilities: Final accepted manuscript in a peer-reviewed scholarly journal and papers in juried conference proceedings or transactions be deposited in NSF Public Access Repository
• Effective Date: Apply to new awards resulting from proposals submitted, or due, on or after January 25, 2016,
What does "Beta" Mean?
The NSF Public Access Repository (NSF-PAR\textsuperscript{BETA}) contains an initial collection of journal publications and the final accepted version of the peer-reviewed manuscript or the version of record as a demonstration of its functionality and eventual expanded content. Over the next year, additional metadata and links to articles will be added as they are submitted to NSF, with anticipated annual growth of 40,000 publicly-accessible articles and manuscripts. When NSF-PAR moves beyond the "beta" period, it will offer distributed full-text access to all NSF-affiliated accepted manuscripts or articles after an embargo, or administrative interval, of 12 months.

Find out more
Do you have questions about NSF-PAR\textsuperscript{BETA} content, procedures, or policies? More information is available at NSF's Public Access page and in our Frequently Asked Questions. You may also leave feedback by clicking on this link.

http://par.nsf.gov/
CHORUS serves as an information bridge, supporting agency search portals and leveraging publishers’ existing infrastructure to facilitate a simple compliance process, optimized search and dashboard services, and multi-party archiving and preservation capabilities.

To initiate CHORUS’ services, authors identify their funding sources when submitting a paper for publication with a participating publisher. That tags the article with CrossRef’s Funding Data service, triggering free public access of the best available version (either the final, published version or the author’s accepted manuscript), either immediately on publication or after a designated embargo period.

**IDENTIFICATION:** Naming the funding source during the article submission process adds CrossRef’s FundRef metadata, which triggers public access to the article.

**ACCESS:** CHORUS points users to the best available version of articles — either immediately on publication or after an embargo period — on the publication sites.

**COMPLIANCE:** A CHORUS Dashboard application facilitates monitoring and reporting by funders and publishers.
Sampling of CHORUS Publisher Members

- AAAS/Science
- American Chemical Society
- American Psychological Association
- Elsevier
- IEEE
- Oxford University Press
- Springer Science+Business Media LLC
- Taylor & Francis Group
- Wiley

http://www.chorusaccess.org/about/our-members/
Agencies That Have Signed Agreements With CHORUS

• NIST
• NSF
• USGS
• DOE
• Smithsonian
**Funding Data**

http://www.crossref.org/fundingdata/index.html

*Funding data* provides a standard way to report funding sources for published scholarly research. Publishers deposit funding information from articles and other content using a standard taxonomy of funder names. This funding data is then made publicly available through Crossref's search interfaces and APIs for funders and other interested parties to analyze.

**How it will used for compliance:**

- Publishers or their manuscript tracking system vendors incorporate the Open Funder Registry into the submission processes. Authors select funders from this list and provide grant numbers at the time of manuscript submission. Alternatively, publishers extract funding information from content as part of their production/typesetting process, and match the funder names to those in the Open Funder Registry.

- Funders and others query Crossref and receive DOIs and metadata for articles resulting from their funding.

http://search.crossref.org/fundref
**U.S Geological Survey (USGS) Plan**

Repository/Platform: The USGS does not have a repository. Instead, the **USGS Publications Warehouse** (located at pubs.er.usgs.gov) is a web application managed by the USGS Library that manages information about and provides access to publications written by USGS authors. It does not store the publications themselves, but links to other systems inside and outside the USGS that hold the actual publication files. The Publications Warehouse cataloging team builds and maintains records based on data pulled from a variety of sources.
USGS Publications Warehouse

The Pubs Warehouse provides access to over 130,000 publications written by USGS scientists over the century-plus history of the bureau

Search for Publications

search terms

Search

Advanced Search

New Publications by USGS Authors

Occurrence and trends in the concentrations of fecal-indicator bacteria and the relation to field water-quality parameters in the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers and selected tributaries, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 2001–09

Model analysis of check dam impacts on long-term sediment and water budgets in southeast Arizona, USA
2016, Ecohydrology & Hydrobiology

Ecological relevance of current water quality assessment unit designations in impaired rivers
2016, Science of the Total Environment (536) 198-205
Federal Public Access Requirements

In 2013 the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) directed most U.S. grant-funding agencies to develop policy requirements on sharing federally grant-funded research publications and data. Requirements for research publications and data do differ. This page seeks to provide information on publication requirements; for data requirements, see funding agency requirements for access to research data.

U of M researchers are responsible for knowing their relevant agency’s requirements for making grant-funded publications publicly accessible. Some commonalities in policies include:

- Allowance of a 12 month embargo period from publication to public access
- A mechanism to submit an evidence-based request for embargo extension
- Article metadata (e.g., citation information) is required upon publication even if the full text will be embargoed

Some funders specifically scope their responses to only peer-reviewed journal articles. Others more broadly say peer-reviewed articles (which may or may not include peer-reviewed conference papers).

Compliance with these policies is the responsibility of the author. Authors should consult the grants and awards they have received. Each funding agency has its own set of requirements.
Questions?

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