



The American Physiological Society

INTEGRATING THE LIFE SCIENCES FROM MOLECULE TO ORGANISM

# ***Public Symposium on Author Deposit Mandates for Federal Research Grantees***

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# APS Journal Program

- 1887 – APS founded (over 10,000 members)
- 1898 – Launch of *American Journal of Physiology*
- 1993 – online with journal content using Gopher server



# APS Journal Program

At present, APS publishes 14 journals, 4,000 articles annually

- Online Platform – HighWire Press
- Legacy content scanned and online
- Author Choice Option offered for immediate access
  
- 2000 – made decision to make content freely available online – 12 months after publication
- As an APS decision, could be modified if it proved disadvantageous to Society's business model



## HighWire Press

- A division of the Stanford University Libraries
- World's largest repository of high impact, peer-reviewed scientific content.
- Hosts over 1,400 journals from more than 140 scholarly publishers
- Published 5,176,875 full text articles to date
- 1,834,583 are freely available today.
- HW publishers produce 71 of the 200 most-frequently-cited journals

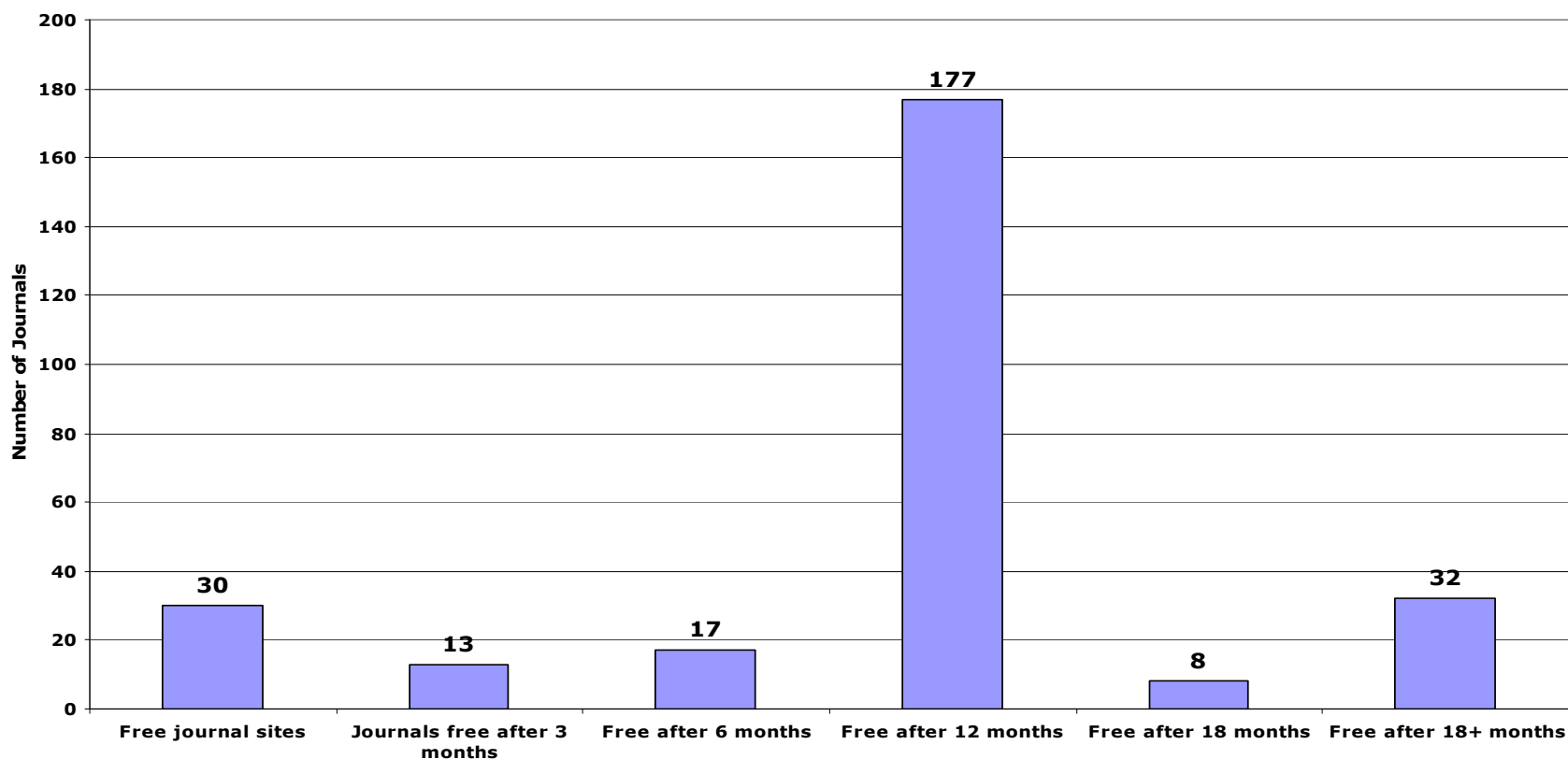


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# Free/Delayed Access Models

277 out of 370 HW Medline Journals (provided by John Sack, HW Press)





## DC Principles Coalition

- Founded in March 2004 to represent the concerns of not-for-profit publishers
- Believe in free access to science
- Make the full text of our journals freely available within the constraints of the publisher's business and publishing requirements



## DC Principles Coalition

- Comprised of 73 publishers with nearly 400 journals ranging from top-tier medical and research to small niche publications
- Societies have over 700,000 individual members
- Publish nearly 100,000 articles annually
- ~20% are based on research funded by NIH
- Diverse group – Members believe in free access but some opt for free access after 2 years, others after 2 months because one policy does not fit the needs of all publishers.



## DC Principles Coalition

- Members acknowledge benefits of wide dissemination for all content
- Justification for going online and making content free after an embargo period
- Free access to developing world through WHO Initiatives – HINARI, AGORA, OARE
- Patient access provided through PatientInform, an industry developed initiative and via patient directed links on individual journals





## **DC Principles Coalition and HighWire Journals**

- Indexed in Google and Google Scholar
- Indexed in PubMed with live links back to the journal article
- Applies to all articles, not just those funded by the government
- Reader enhancements provided including:
  - Links to NCBI databases and referenced articles



## NIH Public Access Plan Justifications

- *Access for the Public*
- *Archiving of NIH Funded Research*
- *Portfolio Management*
- *Advancing Science*

*All the justifications could have been addressed had NIH negotiated in good faith with publishers. Instead NIH has created PubMed Central and become a publisher*



## NIH Public Access Plan

- PMC – competes with not-for-profit and commercial publishers
- Requires deposit of published manuscripts or articles after publisher has done the heavy lifting of validating the science through the costly and time consuming peer review process
- PMC then enhances the content, duplicating publishers efforts, by linking to NCBI databases such as GenBank and PubChem



## NIH and PMC – Not Good Stewards

- Developed their own standard for making connections between databases, articles, etc.
- Ignored publishers who conceived, promulgated, and implemented the wide use of Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) and CrossRef to standardize article reference linking
- DOI technology links information elements within an article to a range of databases



## NIH and PMC – Not Good Stewards

- NIH encouraged to use DOI to link back to publisher's version of record
- Instead, NIH created PMCID, mandating that it be used by its investigators
- Such duplication of effort is wasteful and undermines efforts of publishing industry to create a universal system
- PMCID competes with publisher's website since it directs users to article on PMC, not the journal which uses the DOI



## **Is NIH a publisher and a good steward of publicly funded research?**

- Actions suggest that NIH is trying to become the singular resource for NIH funded research
- However, since NIH is also hosting full-text articles funded by other sources, their PMCID will draw readers away from the journals
- The likely result – cancellation of some journals as has been suggested by studies!



# NIH Public Access Mandate

- Applies only to NIH grant holders, but deposits into PMC are also being made by others
- For journals with greater than 50% NIH funded content (mostly not-for-profit), the threat of subscription cancellations is real
- The threat would be raised if mandate applied to all Federal agencies
- In financially tough times like now, would libraries subscribe or wait 12 months for access and instead use interlibrary loan or pay per view?



# How Might Publishers Respond?

Publishers need revenue to function

- To fund the costs of conducting peer review, editing, publishing, and archiving
- To create unique journal identities for researchers and funders to use in making professional judgments
- To make the substantial investments in new technologies to speed distribution, broaden access, archive and protect research results, thereby helping to advance science





## Impact on Publishers

- In the absence of subscription revenue, costs would be recovered through author fees, reducing funds available for research
- Erosion of funding base could negatively impact societies abilities to serve their members
- Researchers would be disadvantaged
  - less freedom to choose where to publish
  - diversion of resources from research



## Is There a Better Way?

- On January 21, President Obama signed the Transparency and Open Government Act Memo
  - Directs the administration “to disclose information rapidly in forms that the public can readily find and use.”
  - Critical aspect of statement is **“in forms that the public can readily find and use.”**
  - *That does not mean primary research articles!*



## **NSF Can Show the Way**

- America Competes Act
- NSF directed to provide access to government funded research in a way that does not conflict with copyright principles
- NSF will provide access to research reports, summaries of journal articles, and citations to the copyrighted articles
- A more equitable way to proceed!



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**Thank you**

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