NIH Public Access Policy: Overview and Practical Matters

Presented to the Center for Aging in Diverse Communities Scholars

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NIH Public Access Policy

The law states (https://publicaccess.nih.gov/policy.htm)

Who: …all investigators funded by the NIH…

What: …submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts…

When: …upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication…but there is more on timing…
NIH Public Access Policy: Which Types of Publications?

The Policy applies to manuscripts written in Latin script that are/were

. peer reviewed, and

. accepted for publication in a journal on April 7, 2008 or later, and

. supported by
  an NIH grant or cooperative agreement active in FY2008 or later,
  an NIH contract signed on April 7, 2008 or later,
  NIH intramural program, or
  an NIH employee

Essentially, any peer-reviewed journal publication
  that acknowledges any NIH support or is reported to NIH in an RPPR
  is subject to this policy.
NIH Public Access Policy: Submitting to PMC or NIHMS


**Method A**
Some journals automatically submit NIH-supported articles to PubMed Central (PMC)

**Method B**
Author makes special arrangement for journal to submit to PMC

**Method C**
Author submits manuscript to the NIH Manuscript Submission system (NIHMS)

**Method D**
Some journals will submit manuscripts to NIHMS
### NIH Public Access Policy: Submission Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Methods A &amp; B</strong></th>
<th><strong>Methods C &amp; D</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript version submitted</td>
<td>Final published paper</td>
<td>Final peer-reviewed manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Publisher adds to PMC</td>
<td>Author submits to NIHMS when accepted for publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who approves submission?</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Author, via NIHMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who approves PMC web version?</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Author, via NIHMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible party</td>
<td>Author (PI, ultimately)</td>
<td>Author (PI, ultimately)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citing papers from acceptance to 3 mths</td>
<td>PMCID or &quot;PMCID Journal-In Process&quot;</td>
<td>PMCID or NIHMSID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citing papers 3 months post publication</td>
<td>PMCID</td>
<td>PMCID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PMCID is distinct from PMID!
NIH Public Access Policy: Method A Journals

(https://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm)
NIH Public Access Policy: Method B Journals/Publishers
Author makes special arrangements for journal to submit to **PMC**

**Method B Journals** ([https://publicaccess.nih.gov/select_deposit_publishers.htm](https://publicaccess.nih.gov/select_deposit_publishers.htm))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACS AuthorChoice</th>
<th>IOS Press Open Library</th>
<th>RSNA Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APA Open Access</td>
<td>Informa Healthcare Open Access</td>
<td>Royal College of Psychiatrists Open Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Academy of Pediatrics Selective Deposit</td>
<td>International Journal of Exercise Science</td>
<td>Royal Society of Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Psychiatric Publishing Funder-Supported Public Access</td>
<td>JAMA Network</td>
<td>SAGE Choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMJ Open Access</td>
<td>Karger Author's Choice</td>
<td>Society for Endocrinology Open Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge Open Access</td>
<td>Liebert Funded Articles</td>
<td>Society for Reproduction and Fertility Open Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERJ Open</td>
<td>Lippincott Williams &amp; Wilkins Open Access</td>
<td>Springer Open Choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh Open</td>
<td>MIT Press Open Journals</td>
<td>Taylor &amp; Francis Open Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald Publishing Open Access</td>
<td>Maney MORE Open Choice</td>
<td>The Bone &amp; Joint Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Society of Endocrinology Open Access</td>
<td>OSA - Funded Articles</td>
<td>The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSG Selective Deposit</td>
<td>Oxford Open</td>
<td>The Johns Hopkins University Press Selective Deposit</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hogrefe OpenMind</td>
<td>Palgrave Open</td>
<td>The Journal of Immunology Author Choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE Sponsored Documents</td>
<td>Portland Press Open Access</td>
<td>Thieme Open Access</td>
</tr>
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<td>IOP Publishing</td>
<td>RSM Open</td>
<td>Wiley-Blackwell Online Open</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NIH Public Access Policy: Method C

Author submits final peer reviewed manuscript to NIHMS

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NROwOdAieG4)

The NIHMS user interface has changed, but the video is still useful
NIH Public Access Policy: Method C

The video shows the Method C process via NIHMS

Method C is also available via MyNCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information)

I will discuss both approaches starting with NIHMS

First, log into NIHMS via eRA Commons or MyNCBI

The video warns to always use the same login platform for all subsequent visits.

I always start at eRA Commons
NIH Public Access Policy: Method C, Starting at eRA

Use either NIMHS or MyNCBI.
NIH Public Access Policy: Method C via NIHMS
NIH Public Access Policy: Method C via NIHMS
NIH Public Access Policy: Method C via eRA & MyNCBI

Here, choose MyNCBI instead of NIMHS.
NIH Public Access Policy: Method C via MyNCBI
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NIH Public Access Policy: Method C via MyNCBI
This paper was published in a Method A journal; so, not the best example of a Method C process. I did not have a Method C journal example when I made these slides.
(Other Things to Note about MyNCBI My Bibliography)
NIH Public Access Policy: Method D

Journals/Publishers that will submit manuscripts to NIHMS

Authors/awardees responsible for ensuring the manuscript is deposited into the NIHMS upon acceptance for publication.

Author must complete all remaining steps in the NIHMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AME Publishing</th>
<th>Entomological Society of America</th>
<th>Lippincott, Williams And Wilkins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Association for Cancer Research</td>
<td>Ethnicity &amp; Disease</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science</td>
<td>F1000 Research Limited</td>
<td>Nature Publishing Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Association of Immunologists</td>
<td>Future Medicine Ltd</td>
<td>New England Journal Of Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Neuroradiology</td>
<td>Healthcare Bulletin</td>
<td>Radiation Research Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Psychological Association</td>
<td>IEEE Publishing Technology</td>
<td>Royal Society Of Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Begell House Publishers</td>
<td>Institute Of Physics</td>
<td>Sage Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMJ</td>
<td>JMRI Publications</td>
<td>Society for Endocrinology And Bioscientifica Ltd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
<td>John Wiley And Sons Publishing</td>
<td>Springer Publishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsevier</td>
<td>The Journal of Rheumatology</td>
<td>Taylor And Francis Group</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Publishing Company Limited</td>
<td>University of California Press</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Karger Publishing</td>
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NIH Public Access Policy: Summary

**Method A Journals**

The journal has one year from date of *in-print* publication to deposit the published article in PMC.

Even so, compliance requires that a PMCID be issued within 3 months of *in-print* publication.

The clock does not start until the article is in print.

In press status does not count; *'epub ahead of print'* is in press.

Some Method A journals are notorious for being slow. Using PubMed or MyNCBI, closely monitor whether a PMCID # has been issued.

In some cases, you may need to 'force' NIHMS to provide you with Method C (email: publicaccess@nih.gov).

NIH Public Access Policy: Summary

**Method B Journals**

Unless a journal makes Option B simple and reliable, my advice is to not bother with it and use Option C.

NIH Public Access Policy: Summary

Method C Journals

As soon as your manuscript is accepted for publication submit it (i.e., the Word document) to NIHMS.

Get in the habit of doing this! You will thank yourself.

NIHMS says to submit the originally accepted manuscript, not the copy-edit revised manuscript.

I don't agree with that guidance.

I usually submit the copy-edited manuscript.

Shortly after you submit to NIHMS they will issue an NIHMSID #. Add that number to your references until the PMCID is issued (example below)
NIH Public Access Policy: Summary

Method D Journals
Unless a journal makes Option D simple and reliable, my advice is to not bother with it and use Option C (if NIHMS will allow you that option)

Shortly after you submit to NIHMS they will issue an NIHMSID #. Add that number to your references until the PMCID is issued (example below).

Method C & D best practices
https://publicaccess.nih.gov/Methods-C-D-BP
NIH Public Access Policy: Summary

Example references

**All journals: After PMCID issued**

**Method A and B journals: Article press or in print for fewer than 3 months**

**Method C and D journals: Article in press or in print for <3 months**
From the NIH FAQ
What are some of the actions NIH may take when investigators and institutions fail to take steps to ensure compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy?
A grantee’s failure to comply with the terms and conditions of award may cause NIH to take one or more enforcement actions, depending on the severity and duration of the non-compliance. NIH will undertake any such action in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations, and policies. NIH generally will afford the grantee an opportunity to correct the deficiencies before taking enforcement action unless public health or welfare concerns require immediate action. However, even if a grantee is taking corrective action, NIH may take proactive action to protect the Federal government’s interests, including placing special conditions on awards or precluding the grantee from obtaining future awards for a specified period, or may take action designed to prevent future non-compliance, such as closer monitoring.