

**Quick Talking Points:**  
**PAPS: Public Access to Public Science Act**  
**(H.R. 3157)**

vs.

**FASTR: Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act**  
**(H.R. 708, S. 350)**

The sponsors of the Public Access to Public Science (PAPS) Act have indicated that the legislation is intended to build on the recently issued White House OSTP Directive on Public Access, and to codify that language into legislation for those agencies under the jurisdiction of the House Science Committee. Those agencies include: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Weather Service (NWS).

While SPARC supports the \*intent\* of the PAPS legislation, we believe it is not as strong as it could be. To that end, SPARC continues to endorse FASTR over PAPS, specifically because it includes the following provisions that PAPS lacks:

- Immediate deposit of articles to federally owned or approved repositories, *in formats and under terms* that enable their productive reuse, including computational analysis by state-of-the art technologies;
- A maximum embargo period of 6 months; and
- An explicit statement of the terms of use applicable to article to ensure that their full re-use is enabled. (You can also state this more plainly as "an indication of the preferred licensing terms for article reuse."

We believe that these provisions in FASTR (H.R. 708/S. 350) will enable the public to realize the full potential of public access to accelerate scientific research, to generate innovation, and spur economic growth and job creation.

SPARC appreciates the PAPS sponsors desire to support public access to publicly funded research, looks forward to having the opportunity to work with them to further strengthen this new proposed legislation.