(1) Are there steps that agencies could take to grow existing and new markets related to the access and analysis of peer-reviewed publications that result from federally funded scientific research? How can policies for archiving publications and making them publically accessible be used to grow the economy and improve the productivity of the scientific enterprise? What are the relative costs and benefits of such policies?
What type of access to these publications is required to maximize U.S.
economic growth and improve the productivity of the American scientific enterprise?

To maximize use of publications steming from agency funded research requires their access from the public domain as rapidly as possible.
This provides innovators and knowledge users the greatest potential to translate research results into tangible economic benefits. Restricting access through, for example, commerical publication companies has the unfortunate side effect of limiting knowledge translation.

(2) What specific steps can be taken to protect the intellectual property interests of publishers, scientists, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders involved with the publication and dissemination of peer-reviewed scholarly publications resulting from federally funded scientific research? Conversely, are there policies that should not be adopted with respect to public access to peer-reviewed scholarly publications so as not to undermine any intellectual property rights of publishers, scientists, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders?

It is not clear what the actual intellectual property rights of publishers are. While they force copyright transferrence from authors, there is no apparent 'value added'. Current practices that are already in place to protect the rights of scientists, research institutions and federal agencies generally seem sufficient.

(3) What are the pros and cons of centralized and decentralized approaches to managing public access to peer-reviewed scholarly publications that result from federally funded research in terms of interoperability, search, development of analytic tools, and other scientific and commercial opportunities? Are there reasons why a Federal agency (or agencies) should maintain custody of all published content, and are there ways that the government can ensure long-term stewardship if content is distributed across multiple private sources?

Pros: Library funds that are otherwise diverted to commercial publishing houses (which as noted above do not in themselves offer any additional value to the research), may instead be used to both maintain open access to published research as well as develop innovative new tools to access the research and would require a fraction of the costs that are currently being diverted into the publishing houses. It is not clear how the government can ensure long term stewardship if content is distributed across multiple private sources, some of which do not survive beyond a few years.

(4) Are there models or new ideas for public-private partnerships that take advantage of existing publisher archives and encourage innovation in accessibility and interoperability, while ensuring long-term stewardship of the results of federally funded research?

I am not aware of any

(5) What steps can be taken by Federal agencies, publishers, and/or scholarly and professional societies to encourage interoperable search, discovery, and analysis capacity across disciplines and archives?

What are the minimum core metadata for scholarly publications that must be made available to the public to allow such capabilities? How should Federal agencies make certain that such minimum core metadata associated with peer-reviewed publications resulting from federally funded scientific research are publicly available to ensure that these publications can be easily found and linked to Federal science funding?

Full open text access together with supporting metadata is absolutely a minimum.

(6) How can Federal agencies that fund science maximize the benefit of public access policies to U.S. taxpayers, and their investment in the peer-reviewed literature, while minimizing burden and costs for stakeholders, including awardee institutions, scientists, publishers, Federal agencies, and libraries?

Take out the middle men - the publishing houses, which provide no value-added, restrict access and charge significant fees to US taxpayers through library subscriptions.

(7) Besides scholarly journal articles, should other types of peer-reviewed publications resulting from federally funded research, such as book chapters and conference proceedings, be covered by these public access policies?

Yes.

(8) What is the appropriate embargo period after publication before the public is granted free access to the full content of peer-reviewed scholarly publications resulting from federally funded research? Please describe the empirical basis for the recommended embargo period.
Analyses that weigh public and private benefits and account for external market factors, such as competition, price changes, library budgets, and other factors, will be particularly useful. Are there evidence-based arguments that can be made that the delay period should be different for specific disciplines or types of publications?

This question does not appear to be based on a rationale argument - what purpose does an embargo serve except to stifle entrepreneurship and innovation?

Sincerely

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