

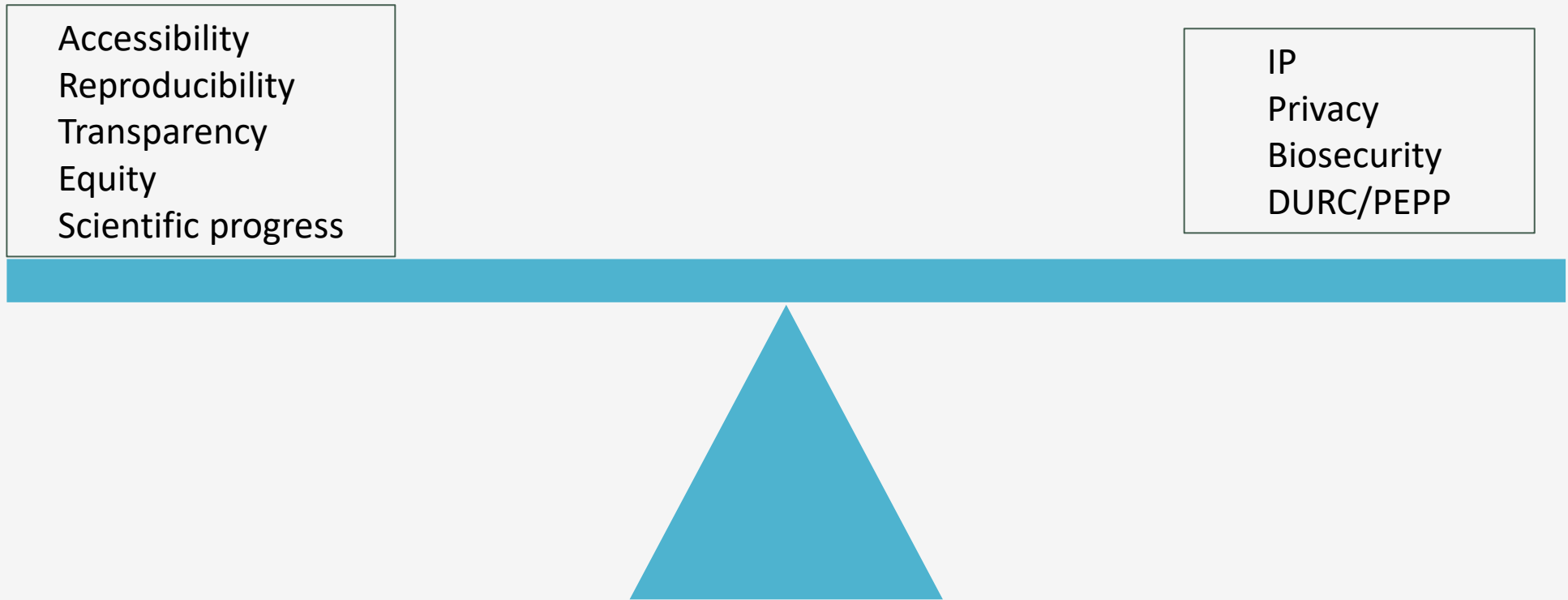
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Navigating the Benefits and Risks of Publishing Studies of In Silico Modeling and Computational Approaches of Biological Agents and Organisms

WORKSHOP



Open Science



Benefits to open science dissemination

- Accessibility - not sitting on someone's hard drive requiring action to retrieve, instead available in a more permanent form on the web
- Transparency - reviewers, editors, and readers can read and check all the materials, and better understand the details and nuances
- Reproducibility - reviewers, editors, and readers can directly recreate the work without excessive effort, to see that the claims in the paper are supported
- Reuse (Scientific Progress) - ability for other scientists to use, continue, enhance, or build on the materials to advance science even further. Inspires new directions and not 'reinventing the wheel'.
- Equity - access to tools for scientific progress accessible broadly to all rather than gated for a few

Exceptions to public access

- IP – Can be protected by patents and licenses, but data remains available
- Privacy – eg clinical data, some ecological data. As much data as possible is publicly available. Restricted access to sensitive data – preferably through an independent site.
- Biosecurity –Is there an IRB? Was the work evaluated for DURC? Case-by-case solutions to mitigate risk.
- DURC/PEPP – extensive consultation with experts

