An Introduction to the Upcoming NIH Policy on Data Management and Sharing

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DMS Policy Overview

**Applicability**

All research, funded or conducted in whole or in part by NIH, that results in the generation of "scientific data".

See [Research Covered Under the Data Management & Sharing Policy](#)

**Requirements**

- Submission of DMS Plan with all applications for funding
- Compliance with the DMS Plan approved by the funding NIH Institute, Center, or Office

Adapted from: NIH Webinar I: Understanding the New NIH Data Management and Sharing Policy
DMS Policy: Scope

Applies to all research, funded or conducted in whole or in part by NIH, that results in the generation of "scientific data".

"Scientific data" is defined as:

"the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as of sufficient quality to validate and replicate research findings, regardless of whether the data are used to support scholarly publications."

Adapted from: NIH Webinar I: Understanding the New NIH Data Management and Sharing Policy
Exclusions from the DMS Policy

Scientific data do **not** include:

- Data **not** necessary for or of sufficient quality to validate and replicate research findings,
- Laboratory notebooks,
- Preliminary analyses,
- Completed case report forms,
- Drafts of scientific papers,
- Plans for future research,
- Peer reviews,
- Communications with colleagues, or
- Physical objects, (e.g., laboratory specimens)

Adapted from: NIH Webinar I: Understanding the New NIH Data Management and Sharing Policy
Activities Subject to the DMS Policy

APPLIES TO…

All research generating scientific data, including but not limited to:

• Research Projects
• Certain Career Development Awards (Ks)
• Small Business SBIR/STTR
• Research Centers

DOES NOT APPLY TO…

research projects not generating scientific data or non-research projects, including but not limited to:

• Training (Ts)
• Fellowships (Fs)
• Construction (C06)
• Conference Grants (R13)
• Resources (Gs)
• Research-Related Infrastructure Programs (e.g., S06)

Adapted from: NIH Webinar I: Understanding the New NIH Data Management and Sharing Policy
Compliance/Enforcement

• Extramural Awards: The Plan will become a Term and Condition of the Notice of Award. Failure to comply with the Terms and Conditions may result in an enforcement action, including additional special terms and conditions or termination of the award, and may affect future funding decisions.

• Questions will be added to Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR) to help determine compliance with Plan
Allowable Costs

• **Reasonable costs allowed in budget requests**
  – Curating data/developing supporting documentation
  – Preserving/sharing data through repositories
  – Local data management considerations

• **NOT considered data sharing costs**
  – Infrastructure costs typically included in indirect costs
  – Costs associated with the routine conduct of research (e.g., costs of gaining access to research data)
Important Links

- National Institute for Mental Health Example Data Sharing Plans:
  - https://www.nimh.nih.gov/funding/managing-your-grant/nimh-data-sharing-for-applicants-and-awardees#4
- DMPTool NIH Contest award winner:
How the Library Can Help Researchers

DMPTool and Dataverse
Elements of a DMS Plan

- **Data type**
  - Identifying data to be preserved and shared

- **Related tools, software, code**
  - Tools and software needed to access and manipulate data

- **Standards**
  - Standards to be applied to scientific data and metadata

- **Data preservation, access, timelines**
  - Repository to be used, persistent unique identifier, and when/how long data will be available

- **Access, distribution, reuse considerations**
  - Description of factors for data access, distribution, or reuse

- **Oversight of data management and sharing**
  - Plan compliance will be monitored/managed and by whom

See [Writing a Data Management & Sharing Plan](https://nihdataaccess.org) for details.
Format of a DMS Plan

- Plans should be no more than 2 pages in length
- Optional format page will be available from NIH forms, or use template from DMPTool (dmptool.org)

See [Writing a Data Management & Sharing Plan](#) for details.
Create Data Management Plans that meet requirements and promote your research

77,861 Users  343 Participating Institutions  75,605 Plans

Latest News from DMPTool
Things to know about the updated DMPTool website

View all news
Single sign on with Emory NetID

Sign in

Email address

jennifer.doty@emory.edu

Your address is associated with:

Emory University (emory.edu)

Sign in with Institution to Continue

Go back

Problems signing in? Contact us.

Login to DMPTool Production Instance

Network ID

NetID

Password

Password

Login
## Funder Requirements

Templates for data management plans are based on the specific requirements listed in funder policy documents. The DMPTool maintains these templates, however, researchers should always consult the program officers and policy documents directly for authoritative guidance. Sample plans are provided by a funder or another trusted party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Template Name</th>
<th>Download</th>
<th>Organization name</th>
<th>Last Updated</th>
<th>Funder Links</th>
<th>Create a new plan</th>
<th>Sample Plans (if available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIH-GDS: Genomic Data Sharing</td>
<td></td>
<td>National Institutes of Health (nih.gov)</td>
<td>09-20-2022</td>
<td><a href="https://nih.gov">NIH Genomic Data Sharing Policy</a> [PDF]</td>
<td><img src="https://www.example.com" alt="Create new plan" /></td>
<td>Elements of an NIH Data Management and Sharing Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIH-GEN: Generic (Current until 2023)</td>
<td></td>
<td>National Institutes of Health (nih.gov)</td>
<td>10-25-2021</td>
<td><a href="https://nih.gov">NIH Data Sharing Policy and Implementation Guidance</a></td>
<td><img src="https://www.example.com" alt="Create new plan" /></td>
<td>NIH Examples of Data Sharing Plans</td>
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Clear search results
This project will produce ________ [Data type, e.g., imaging, sequencing, experimental measurements] data generated/obtained from ________ [e.g., instrument, method, survey, experiment, data repository]. Data will be collected from ________ (number) of research participants/subjects, generating ________ (number) datasets totaling approximately ________ [amount of data] in size. The following data files will be used or produced in the course of the project: ________ (list input data files, intermediate files, and final, post-processed files). Raw data will be transformed by ________ [analysis, method] and the subsequent processed dataset used for statistical analysis. To protect research participant identities, ________ [e.g., individual, aggregated, summarized] data will be made available for sharing.
Sharing Data

Encourages use of established repositories

Depositing data in a quality repository generally improves the FAIRness of data – Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable

NIH ICs may designate specific data repository(ies)

See Selecting a Data Repository for details

Adapted from: NIH Webinar I: Understanding the New NIH Data Management and Sharing Policy
Finding and Selecting a Repository: NIH & Other Resources

- NIH-Supported Repositories
  - Filterable list of 70+ NIH Repositories

- Other Repository Resources
  - Generalist repositories
  - Nature's Data Repository Guidance
  - Registry of Research Data Repositories

See Repositories for Sharing Scientific Data
Dataverse is Emory's open data repository, offered through a partnership between Emory and UNC’s Odum Institute.

Data deposited with the Emory Dataverse is made available through a web-accessible repository at no cost to depositors or users.

Provides persistent access to your data. Each dataset in Dataverse is assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for reliable citation and linking.

sco.library.emory.edu/dataverse
Emory Dataverse Deposit Policy

- Digital, machine-readable data only
- No data considered Internal, Confidential, or Restricted as defined by Emory policies
- De-identified human subject data accepted
- File size limit: 2 GB
Behaviors, movements, and transmission of droplet-mediated respiratory diseases during transcontinental airline flights

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With over 3 billion airline passengers annually, the inflight transmission of infectious diseases is an important global health concern. Over a dozen cases of inflight transmission of serious infections have been documented, and air travel can serve as a conduit for the rapid spread of newly emerging infections and pandemics. Despite sensational media stories, the public health impact of these events is believed to be minimal. However, evidence cited above notwithstanding, a model has been proposed that allows for transmission among passengers (15). This model assumes that passengers mix randomly. Very little is known about how passengers and crew (flight attendants) mix on airplanes, enabling infection transmission. Given the restrictions of time periods when passengers and crew must be seated and the physical restraints of seating in an airplane, it is difficult to believe that random mixing of passengers occurs. We report here on our study of behaviors and movement of passengers and crew on 10 transcontinental flights on

Data deposition: Data and software for the simulations are available at dx.doi.org/10.15139/S3/OOYETQ.

Significance

With over 3 billion airline passengers annually, the inflight transmission of infectious diseases is an important global health concern. Over a dozen cases of inflight transmission of serious infections have been documented, and air travel can serve as a conduit for the rapid spread of newly emerging infections and pandemics. Despite sensational media stories, the public health impact of these events is believed to be minimal. However, evidence cited above notwithstanding, a model has been proposed that allows for transmission among passengers (15). This model assumes that passengers mix randomly. Very little is known about how passengers and crew (flight attendants) mix on airplanes, enabling infection transmission. Given the restrictions of time periods when passengers and crew must be seated and the physical restraints of seating in an airplane, it is difficult to believe that random mixing of passengers occurs. We report here on our study of behaviors and movement of passengers and crew on 10 transcontinental flights on
The dataset contains programs and data for contacts between passengers and crew on 1000 simulated flights, to be used to simulate infectious disease transmission on these flights. Two README files describe how to use the other files here. (2017-11-07)

Subject: Social Sciences

Keyword: social networks, infectious diseases, influenza, pandemic

We are happy to come talk to your Faculty and answer their questions

Contact: jennifer.doty@emory.edu or jkupsco@emory.edu