

Evaluation of NIH Policy Development Process

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Introduction

NIH has a history of investment in data sharing that is driven in part by implementation of policies and initiatives. The NIH Data Sharing Policy was released in 2003 and represented the first agency-wide program established to increase sharing of research data. The policy requires researchers who are seeking NIH funding for projects with annual budgets of \$500,000 or more in direct costs to submit a data sharing plan in their funding applications. However, NIH and other federal leaders recognized that an updated policy was needed to further drive data sharing of federally funded research. The Final NIH Policy for Data Management and Sharing was released in 2020 and will go into effect in January 2023.

The purpose of this project is to critically evaluate the NIH policy development and implementation process, using the Final NIH Policy for Data Management and Sharing as the representative example.

Development Process

Important Events

Holdren Memo

- Written by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy John Holdren, PhD, the memorandum states that federally-funded scientific research must be made available to the public, including peer-reviewed publications and digital data.

NIH Plan

- To increase access to all NIH-funded data and publications, NIH released a plan that included expanding their original 2003 Data Sharing Policy.
- This plan began the process for the development of a new data sharing policy at NIH.

2016 Request for Information

- The RFI addressed considerations for data sharing that included sharing purpose, reusing and reproducing shared data, data uniqueness, ethics, priority of data, length of data availability, and barriers to data sharing.

2018 Request for Information

- This RFI allowed NIH to receive feedback on provisions for an updated policy, which helped inform development of a draft of the Final NIH Policy.
- Proposed provisions for the new policy included direction for submission of data management and sharing plans by researchers applying for NIH funding. This RFI requested feedback on defining scientific data to establish to which data the policy would be applicable.

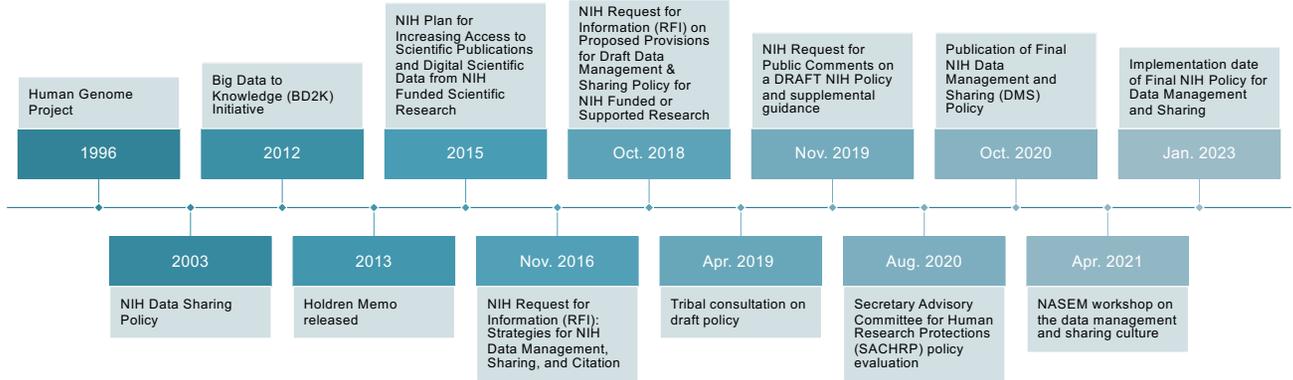
Tribal Consultation

- The recommendations included increasing trust and communication between researchers and Tribal Nations, preventing unauthorized use of Tribal data, training researchers to manage American Indian/Alaskan native data, and guaranteeing that research practices will respect preferences, sovereignty and laws of the Tribal communities.

Working Groups & Committees



Timeline



Analysis & Comparison

Policy Comparison

The Cancer MoonshotSM is an initiative funded by the 21st Century Cures Act and has the goals of accelerating scientific discovery in cancer, fostering collaboration, and improving data sharing. NCI established the Public Access and Data Sharing Policy for Moonshot-funded projects.

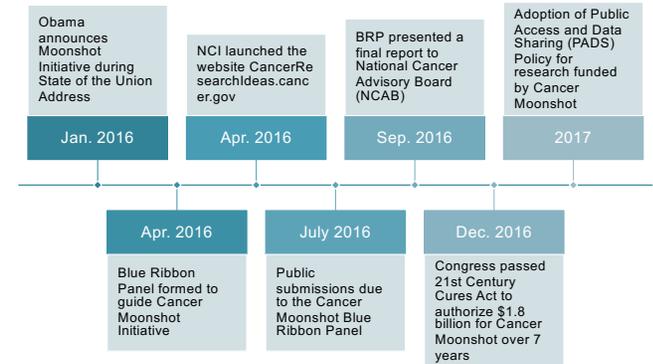
NIH DMS Policy

- Development of the policy extended over several years
- NIH released multiple RFIs for public comments and then posted a draft of the policy on the Federal Register to receive public comments.
- Delayed implementation allowed additional community outreach through modules and webinars
- Policy is more flexible, suggesting "timely sharing of scientific data as appropriate."
- Retains publication requirements of NIH's Public Access Policy

Cancer Moonshot PADS Policy

- Development in about a year
- NCI launched portal for public comment submissions, and then the final report on public comments was presented to the NCAB.
- Due to appropriation process, policy was implemented in the fiscal year in which the Moonshot Initiative was funded.
- Requires data to be shared widely and immediately after publication.
- Contains unprecedented provision requiring publications to be available without embargo.

National Cancer Institute's Moonshot Timeline



Conclusions

- Developing a policy is a lengthy process, and there are many key factors to consider for the policy to be effective.
- Transparency with the policy development process and additional outreach during policy development beyond RFIs is essential for better compliance.
- Detailed policy language and appropriate supplemental documents help with adherence to the policy.
- Community outreach and engagement following the publication of policy allows for policy requirements to be made clear to stakeholders.
- Delaying the implementation of the policy in order to have time for an infrastructure to be in place when the policy is released can facilitate smoother implementation of policy.
- Collecting metrics on compliance and using enforcement mechanisms for non-compliance can also improve the effectiveness of the policy.

Acknowledgments

Thank you to Dr. Katie Vance, Dr. Emily Boja, Dr. Karen Plevock Haase, Dr. Brandon Wright, Dr. Jaime Guidry Avuil, and the rest of the ODS staff for their help and support. Also thank you to Dr. Ellen Wann and Hilary Leeds for allowing me to interview you about the development process for the NIH Data Management & Sharing Policy.

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