Dear All,

Thank you for inviting us to the Town Hall to present on the FINAL NIH Data Sharing and Management Policy (Effective 1/25/23).

In response to the question about repository selection, the following may help. Feel free to forward to anyone interested.

**REPOSITORY SELECTION GUIDANCE**

--The NIH FINAL Data Management and Sharing Policy (DMSP) states a preference for researchers to use ICO approved domain specific repositories in line with FAIR data principles as a first option. Generalist repositories also comply with the policy and should be considered as an acceptable second or additional option and may fulfill the policy’s stated goal of ‘maximization of appropriate sharing’.

--For your reference, attached is a list of Open Domain Specific NIH Data Sharing Repositories sorted by ICO, which includes submission and access guidance (source: [https://www.nlm.nih.gov/NIHbmic/domain_specific_repositories.html](https://www.nlm.nih.gov/NIHbmic/domain_specific_repositories.html)).

--Researchers are advised to look to their respective disciplines and data standards governing the research to select the appropriate repository.

-- An approved list of Generalist Repositories that comply with the policy can be found here: [https://www.nlm.nih.gov/NIHbmic/generalist_repositories.html](https://www.nlm.nih.gov/NIHbmic/generalist_repositories.html)

--Stanford is in the process of subscribing to a leading generalist repository focused on clinical trials-- VIVLI ([www.vivli.org](http://www.vivli.org)), which has certain ‘controlled access’ data governance features that other generalist repositories to not have and tracks approved secondary uses which may be used to show ‘maximization of appropriate sharing’ for competitive purposes. Deposit will be free to researchers.

--A practical tip is for researchers to directly contact their sponsoring ICO and specifically ask about repository preference, if any – i.e. “In light of the NIH Data Sharing Policy, does the grant/ICO/conditions of award require or state a preference for a specific repository to
make the scientific data available for appropriate secondary uses?”

--NIH expects that repositories that contain data derived from human participants, even if de-identified, should have ‘controlled access’ features such as a governing Data Use Agreement and merits special considerations. So another practical tip is for researchers to be especially attentive to informed consent processes to enable data sharing, and to curate data that separates human derived data from non-human data as the distinction may affect repository selection and associated access controls.

Hope this helps.

Thanks,

Scott and John

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