

NIST-Funded External Research

Institutions receiving NIST funds ("awardees") for the conduct of scientific research must meet the public access requirements for scientific research data and publications described in the Special Award Conditions of their funding agreements. (Funding recipients can access NIST's Policy and Order for Managing Public Access to Results of Federally Funded Research at <https://www.nist.gov/open>.) NIST Federal Program Officers (FPOs) associated with the funding agreements must meet requirements described in NIST directives and the Department of Commerce Grants and Cooperative Agreements Manual, links to which are provided below. This page summarizes steps that must be taken to make the data and publications resulting from NIST-funded external research publicly available.

What must the awardee do?

1. Provide a data management plan (DMP) as part of the application for funding. Briefly, the DMP must include:

- a summary of activities that generate data
- a summary of the types of data generated by the identified activities
- a plan for storage and maintenance of the data generated by the identified activities, and
- a plan describing whether and how data generated by the identified activities will be reviewed and made available to the public.

2. Update the DMP as necessary over the course of the project and provide any revised DMPs to the FPO as part of regularly submitted Research Performance Progress Reports (RPPRs).

3. Deposit research data* in an appropriate repository as described in the DMP. This might be a domain-specific repository or a repository associated with a publisher, a university library, another funding agency, etc. (See examples provided by USGS at https://www2.usgs.gov/fsp/acceptable_repositories_digital_assets.asp.) Costs associated with making data public may have been included in the budget that was submitted with the proposal.

4. In the RPPR or after the conclusion of the award period, inform the FPO of the location at which research data* generated by the project is being maintained, preserved, and made freely available to the public. Include the digital object identifier (DOI) if one was assigned.

5. In the RPPR or after conclusion of the award period, inform the FPO of peer-reviewed publications that resulted from the work and which option (below) will be used to make the papers freely available to the public within 12 months of publication. (The recipient is responsible for publication costs, which may have been included in the budget that was submitted with the proposal.)

- If papers are either (1) published in a journal whose publisher is a [member of CHORUS](#) or (2) placed in a repository comparable to NIH's PubMed Central (PMC) that meets another funder's requirements (e.g., NSF-PAR, DOE Pages, CDC Stacks), the papers do not also need to be deposited in PMC.
- If papers do not meet (1) or (2) above, they must be deposited in PMC. The funding recipient must send the author's version of the manuscript to the FPO. After the paper is deposited in PMC, the funding recipient must acknowledge that the paper is his/hers and review galleys as requested by [NIHMS, the National Institutes of Health's manuscript submission system](#).

What must the FPO at NIST do?

1. Prior to awarding funds, review the DMP. [Guidance is available](#). (Note that a [template, example, and rubric are available to the awardee on the external NIST website](#).)

2. When an awardee reports via the Research Performance Progress Reports (RPPR) that data has been deposited in a repository, create a record in MIDAS, NIST's Enterprise Data Inventory (EDI), for the recipient's data.

- Under tab number 2, provide the DOI for the awardee's data (if they have one) in reply to "Do you already have a unique identifier?" If they don't have a DOI, encourage them to get one; enter it if it becomes available. A new DOI should not be assigned by NIST. Check the box saying that you do not want one.
- Under tab number 9, "Additional," type "Funding" followed by the agreement number (which typically begins with "60NANB" if it is a grant or "70NANB" if it is a cooperative agreement.)

Information contained in the EDI record will not be made public via [data.gov](#) nor will it be retrievable through [NIST's data portal](#). The information is used solely for internal record keeping and for reporting metrics.

3. If peer-reviewed publications resulting from the funding agreement are not available through a [publisher-member of CHORUS](#) or through another agency's repository, the FPO must deposit the author's version in PMC. Deposit of data associated with the publication

remains the responsibility of the funding recipient unless NIST chooses to maintain it through Midas as described in the preceding paragraph.

4. If the funding agreement and the data meet requirements described in the guidance available [here](#), the FPO, with concurrence of his/her Division Chief, may choose to upload the recipient's data to the NIST repository associated with MIDAS. Information about the availability of the data will be sent to data.gov, and the data will be available on the NIST website through the [data portal](#). Note that a NIST Point of Contact who will be responsible for fielding or re-directing questions about the data must be assigned in the event that the funding recipient becomes unavailable.

5. If the grant or cooperative agreement results in a report to NIST rather than a peer-reviewed publication, the FPO and his/her Division Chief may choose to have the report published as a [Grant/Contractor Report \(GCR\)](#), a type of NIST Technical Series publication.

*Research Data: Research data means the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, or communications with colleagues. This “recorded” material excludes physical objects (e.g., laboratory samples). Research data also does not include:

(i) Trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until they are published, or similar information which is protected under law; and

(ii) Personnel and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, such as information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study. ([2 C.F.R. §200.315 \(e\)\(3\)](#))

(Note: NIST considers the contents of laboratory notebooks to be preliminary analyses.)