Let’s Talk Research: Managing Your Online Research Identity

ORCID AND NSPM-33 - WHAT TO KNOW AND HOW TO BE READY

February 1, 2023
Ashley Matzenbacher, Pre-Award Manager, OSPA
Jennifer Horton, Interim Associate Dean, Morris Library
Agenda

- What is NSPM-33
- How does NSPM-33 relate to ORCID?
  - NSPM-33 Implementation Guidance
  - Digital Persistent Identifier (DPI) Standards
- What actions can you take to prepare?
  - Create a free ORCID account
  - Morris Library support
What is NSPM-33?

National Security Presidential Memorandum-33 was issued on January 14, 2021.

NSPM-33 tasked the heads of U.S. research funding agencies with establishing policies on various aspects of research security, including:

- Researcher disclosure requirements
- Use of digital persistent identifiers (DPIs)
- Appropriate consequences for disclosure violations
- Sharing information about violators, as consistent with applicable laws
- Standards for research security programs
What is NSPM-33?

One key area the memo discusses is Digital Persistent Identifiers (DPIs) for individuals.

- Implementation Guidance for NSPM-33 was created and released by the National Science and Technology Council in January 2022.

Although ORCID is not mentioned specifically in the NSPM-33 memo, ORCID is currently the only DPI for individuals that meets the requirements stipulated in the NSPM-33 guidance.
How does NSPM-33 relate to ORCID?

Sec.4. Priorities (b) Strengthen Disclosure Requirements and Processes

“(v) Consistent with applicable Federal laws and statutory authorities, within 1 year of the date of this memorandum, funding agencies shall establish policies regarding requirements for individual researchers supported by or working on any Federal research grant to be registered with a service that provides a digital persistent identifier for that individual.”
How does NSPM-33 relate to ORCID?

Sec. 4. Priorities (b) Strengthen Disclosure Requirements and Processes

“(vi) Agencies shall standardize disclosure processes...policies and forms related to disclosure of conflicts of interest and commitment. Where appropriate and consistent with applicable Federal laws and regulation, agencies should standardize forms for initial disclosures as well as annual updates, integrating digital persistent identifiers wherever appropriate and practicable, and should provide clear instructions to accompany these forms and to minimize any associated administrative burden.”
NSPM-33 Implementation Guidance

What does the Guidance say about Digital Persistent Identifiers (DPIs)?

▶ “Research agencies should work to **implement DPIs** into their electronic systems and processes as quickly as is feasible…” (p.8)

▶ “Research agencies should allow submission of required disclosure information* via a DPI service…” (p.8)

▶ “Researcher maintains information… on an individual ‘profile’ or ‘record’ maintained by a **DPI service** and associated with a DPI.” (p.8)

▶ “During the grant application process, the individual: provides their DPI and, via the DPI service, authenticates their DPI and authorizes the research agency to access the required information.” (p.8)

▶ “To the greatest extent possible, research agencies should leverage DPI services provided by private entities, including, where possible, services already widely used by researchers.”

*Disclosure information = affiliations, research activities, education, works, and funding, etc.
Implementation Dates:

- Federal agencies are required to implement this guidance in 2023.
  - NIH already requires the use of ORCID iDs: [NOT-OD-19-109](#)
  - NSF will mandate the use of SciENcv for both the biographical sketch and current and pending support, beginning October 2023.
    - SciENcv requires the use of ORCID to populate their SciENcv profiles.
What can I do to prepare?

- Create a free ORCID account. ORCID is currently the only DPI to meet all of the core standards outlined in NSPM-33.

- Link ORCID account to:
  - Pivot – automatically import prior work
  - My NCBI Bibliography (NIH)
  - SciENcv (NIH and NSF)
What is ORCID?

Open Researcher and Contributor ID

A 16-digit number and the profile (associated record)

Maintained by an independent, non-profit organization

Non-proprietary

Similar to tax IDs and DOIs
What does an ORCID do for you?

Your ORCID profile stores automatic links to all of your research.

ORCID will link all of your research directly to you - potential collaborators will have an easier time finding you.

The ID is persistent. It will follow you throughout your entire career, despite job or name changes.
What does an ORCID look like?

https://orcid.org/
0000-0002-1825-0097
**Josiah Carberry**

**Biography**
Josiah Carberry is a fictitious person. This account is used as a demonstration account by ORCID, Crossref and others who wish to demonstrate the interaction of ORCID with other scholarly communication systems without having to use a real-person’s account.

Josiah Stinkney Carberry is a fictional professor, created as a joke in 1929. He is said to still teach at Brown University, and to be known for his work in “psychoceramics”, the supposed study of “cracked pots.” See his Wikipedia entry for more details.

**Activities**

**Employment (2)**

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<tr>
<th>Institution: Wesleyan University: Middletown, CT, US</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1930-02-29 to present</td>
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<td>Employment</td>
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<td>Source: Josiah Carberry</td>
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<th>Institution: Brown University: Providence, RI, US</th>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Josiah Carberry</td>
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</table>

**Works (6)**

1. *A Methodology for the Emulation of Architecture*
   - 2012 | Journal article
   - DOI: 10.5555/123456789
   - Source: Josiah Carberry via Crossref Metadata Search

2. *The Memory Bus Considered Harmful*
   - 2012 | Journal article
   - DOI: 10.1001/1234567890

*Preferred source* of Josiah Carberry.
Why get an ORCID?

- Name flexibility
- Increases your visibility and discoverability
- Saves you time & effort managing your research, publishing your scholarship, and applying for certain grants
- It is encouraged by most publishers and in some instances, it is required to publish in specific journals or apply for certain grants
Signatories

We, the following journals and publishers shall be requiring ORCID IDs for authors, according to the best practices laid out above. We hope that our action inspires the community, including researchers, research funders, and research institutions, to join us in adopting ORCID and making it easy for researchers to connect their ID to their contributions and affiliations.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Journal or Publisher</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>The Royal Society</em></td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>📜 Stuart Taylor Publishing Director</td>
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<td>2. PLOS</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>7 December 2016</td>
<td>📜 Elizabeth Maringola Chief Executive Officer</td>
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<td>3. <em>eLife</em></td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
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<td>📜 Mark Patterson Executive Director</td>
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<td>4. EMBO Press</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>24 February 2016</td>
<td>📜 Bernd Pulverer Head of Scientific Publications</td>
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<td>5. American Geophysical Union</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>1 March 2016</td>
<td>📜 Brooks Hanson Publishing Director</td>
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<td>6. IEEE</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>11 July 2016</td>
<td>📜 Sheila Hemami Director &amp; Vice President, Publication Services and Products</td>
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<td>7. Hindawi</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>1 July 2016</td>
<td>📜 Paul Peters Chief Executive Officer</td>
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<td>8. Science journals</td>
<td>1 January 2016</td>
<td>11 March 2016</td>
<td>📜 Marcia McNutt Editor-in-Chief</td>
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<td>9. ScienceOpen</td>
<td>7 January 2016</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>📜 Stephanie Dawson Chief Executive Officer</td>
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<td>10. Frontiers</td>
<td>7 January 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>📜 Kamla Markram Chief Executive Officer and Co-Founder</td>
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<td>11. JMRI Publications</td>
<td>8 January 2016</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>📜 Gunther Fysenbach Editor &amp; Publisher</td>
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<td>12. Grupo Comunicar Ediciones</td>
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<td></td>
<td>📜 Carmen Fonseca-Mora International Co-Editor</td>
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Name Flexibility

Names can change over time

There are cultural differences in name order

Scholarship inconsistently uses first and middle name abbreviations

Many people share the same exact name. An ORCID ensures an interested person is looking at your scholarship
21. Topology optimization for fluid flows using the MPS method incorporating the level set method.


23. Homogenization Method Based on Model Order Reduction for FE Analysis of Multi-Turn Coils.


25. Delegated portfolio management, optimal fee contracts, and asset prices.
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<td>Yuki</td>
<td>Sato</td>
<td></td>
<td>JT Biohistory research hall</td>
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</table>
Less time managing your research

- Set up ORCID integration with sources such as Web of Science, CrossRef, and DataCite. Your ORCID profile will get automatic updates of new publications that have DOIs. You won't need to manually enter them.

- Autopopulate many manuscript submission forms and grant applications using your ORCID. (including SciENcv - the NSF and NIH approved system to create Biosketches)

- Easily share your data with funders, publications, repositories, and more
How to get an ORCID

- ORCID are free!
- Register at the ORCID homepage: https://orcid.org/
- Set up your profile
- Share your ORCID
Distinguish yourself
Add your biography to your ORCID record

1 Sign in!
Go to ORCID.org/signin and sign in to your account.

2 Set up to edit
Select the pencil icon next to the Biography section.

3 Add your bio
Type in or copy and paste your biography. Be sure to save your changes.

4 Set the visibility
Who can see your biography? Everyone, trusted parties, or only you?

Even a brief bio can quickly distinguish you from other researchers with the same or similar name.

Visit orcid.org for more