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RADx-UP Funding Opportunities Frequently Asked Questions

RADx-UP Program Questions

What is the RADx Program? Why was it created?

Congress provided supplemental appropriations of no less than $1,000,000,000 to the NIH Office of the Director as part of the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act on April 24, 2020. The Congressional intent of these funds is "to develop, validate, improve, and implement testing and associated technologies; to accelerate research, development, and implementation of point of care and other rapid testing; and for partnerships with governmental and non-governmental entities to research, develop, and implement the activities outlined in this proviso." With the supplemental appropriations, NIH created the Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics (RADx) Program to develop, validate, improve, and implement testing and to accelerate research and develop technologies for rapid testing at the point of care. This program has now been transitioned to be supported by funding provided by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

How is RADx Underserved Populations (RADx-UP) different from the other RADx initiatives?

Whereas other RADx initiatives are focused on the development of better diagnostic tools, RADx-UP is focused on understanding and addressing COVID-19 morbidity and mortality disparities among underserved and vulnerable populations across the United States by implementing testing programs that will overcome barriers to and increase uptake of testing in these populations. To read more about the other RADx projects please go to this site.

What is the governance structure for RADx-UP?

Please go to the RADx Program website located here to learn about the governance of the various RADx Initiatives, including RADx-UP.

Eligibility

General Eligibility

How many administrative supplements or competitive revisions is a grant permitted to have (for example, if we already have 1 diversity supplement and another administrative supplement, are we eligible to apply)?

There is no limit on the number of administrative supplements or competitive revisions that a parent award can have.

As a current grantee, can I apply for a competitive revision award that proposes work that continues past the end-date of my currently funded project?

Yes. If your grant is currently active or even in a no-cost extension, you can be awarded funding that extends past the end date of your current project. The project period of the parent award will be extended to accommodate the competitive revision.

Can an investigator apply to both the competitive revision NOSI (NOT-OD-21-103) and the testing U01 RFA (RFA-OD-21-008)?

Yes. It is up to the investigator to determine which, if any, of these opportunities are most suitable for any proposals they may submit. Investigators are welcome to submit applications to all three opportunities, but keep in mind that NIH will not accept duplicate or highly overlapping applications under review at the same time. If an investigator receives an award via NOT-OD-21-103 and still wishes to apply to RFA-OD-21-008 or RFA-OD-21-009, the applications must be scientifically distinct. If an applicant to NOT-OD-21-103 does not receive an award and wishes to restructure that application to apply to RFA-OD-21-008, that is allowable, but the application must be submitted by the due date of July 7. Late applications will not be accepted for any of these funding opportunities.

For RFA-OD-21-008 and RFA-OD-21-009, are pilot programs responsive to these RFAs? That is, if an applicant designs a new program with community input, implements the program, and then evaluates participation and effectiveness?

Yes. However, pilot studies are not the focus of these RFAs. The RFAs are targeted at testing promising approaches in environments with established community partnerships. Pilots are not explicitly prohibited, and so they would not be considered nonresponsive, but from a scientific perspective, they may be considered weaker due to a lack of preliminary data.

Should applications to NOT-OD-21-103 and RFA-OD-21-008 include budgeting for data management and personal health records (PHR)?

Yes. A data management plan is required as part of the application, as well as a plan for collaborating with the CDCC. Recipients are required to work with the RADx-UP Coordinating and Data Collection Center (CDCC) to submit CDEs on COVID-19 testing-related outcomes and implementation to the CDCC. Recipients should identify a dedicated unit responsible for these data reporting activities and at least one dedicated staff member for coordinating and data sharing activities.

In the NOSIs and FOAs, there is a statement at the top by the lists of participating ICs that says, "All applications to this funding opportunity announcement should fall within the mission of the Institutes/Centers." Does this mean that my competitive revision application needs to address the mission of the IC that issued the parent award?

No. This statement simply means that your application needs to fall within the mission of NIH. This should not be a hurdle for any applicants.

Regarding the competitive revision NOSI (NOT-OD-21-103), can there only be one competitive revision application per investigator, or can we submit multiple applications for different mechanisms?

Yes. Competitive revision applications can be submitted for any current and eligible NIH parent award. If an investigator has multiple NIH awards that are current and eligible, they may submit competitive revision applications through multiple parent awards.

Can an investigator apply to more than one COVID-19 NOSI using a single parent grant? For example, a COVID-19 NOSI issued by an IC and a RADx-UP NOSI.
Yes, in general, you may apply to multiple supplement or competitive revision NOSIs using a single parent award unless other specific NOSI(s) have limitations. However, an applicant may not submit the same supplement or competitive revision application to multiple NOSIs – the applications must be scientifically distinct (and have no budgetary overlap).

Can multiple applications be submitted to a NOSI which include the same study sites, but which focus on different populations at these sites, e.g., children, adolescents, elders?

It is possible to submit multiple competing revision applications to the same NOSI from the same parent award, although applications must be scientifically distinct. However, we recommend that a parent award submit only one application to a given NOSI for this purpose. That one application can include the different populations on which you would like to focus.

Can multiple applications come from the same network as long as they have different approaches or aims?

Yes. If each competitive revision application is referencing a different parent award, then a network/consortium may submit multiple applications to the same NOSI. The applications must be scientifically distinct.

Is eligibility limited by the amount of current carryover on a grant?

No. Eligibility is not limited by the amount of carryover funds on the parent award.

Can a foreign component be included in an application to these NOSIs? What about comparison studies using a U.S. population and a low-and-middle-income country?

No. Competitive revision applications to these NOSIs may not propose new foreign components and may not request additional funding for existing foreign components. This includes comparison studies with foreign populations. Also, a foreign parent awardee cannot submit applications to these funding announcements.

Are Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) recipients eligible to apply for these competitive revisions?

Yes. As stated in the Eligibility section of NOT-OD-21-103, SBIR grants are eligible.

Is a G08 grant eligible for the competitive revision notice?

Yes. As stated in the Eligibility section of NOT-OD-21-103, active resource grants are eligible. G08 grants are resource grants and are eligible.

Are tribal organizations eligible to receive funding directly? Also, how did the tribal leadership consultation of May 28 inform the development and/or revision of this funding opportunity? What changes were made if any?

Yes. If the tribal organization has an active, eligible NIH award, then they may apply for a competitive revision. If the tribal organization is not a current recipient, they can apply for a new award via RFA-OD-21-008 or RFA-OD-21-009. Information regarding the May 28th tribal consultation can be found here.

If the parent grant has an international focus (non-US target population), is it still eligible for the competitive revision NOSI for which the eligible target population is only US residents?

Yes. An award with existing foreign subaward or foreign component is eligible to apply for a competitive revision. The NOSIs/FOAs are focused on the US population. However, as stated in NOT-OD-21-103, competitive revision applications to these NOSIs may not propose new foreign components or subawards and may not request additional funding for existing foreign components or subawards. Foreign institutions, non-domestic components of US institutions, and foreign components are not eligible for new awards in response to RFA-OD-21-008 and RFA-OD-21-009.

Regarding investigator/institutional eligibility within a network: Do all members of the designated network need to apply jointly for a competitive revision?

No. A competitive revision is a revision to a parent NIH award. Therefore, the contact PI indicated on your competitive revision application will be the contact PI indicated on the parent award. Recipients may add members to the leadership team outside of the named PD/PIs, to provide expertise needed for the supplemental activities. The contact PD/PI and Multi-PD/PIs may not differ from the parent award. Any changes to the PD/PIs must be submitted as a prior approval request, along with an updated leadership plan for the award.

If a group of awardees (e.g., network, consortium, center) is intending to apply "together" for competitive revisions, then there are a couple options.

Each interested awardee in the eligible network could apply for a separate competitive revision for their specific parent award.

A single parent award could submit a competitive revision on behalf of the network (or subset) and then subcontract to the other awardees in the network. Note, this approach gives that parent awardee more control over the other awardees in the network. The NIH does not have a strong preference on the approach. The awardees may want to consult with their NIH Program Officer for recommendations specific to their situation.

For NOT-OD-21-103, if I am a network investigator applying for a competitive revision, can I propose a collaboration with PIs who are not already part of the parent grant? Can community partners only come from those already established by the parent award?

Yes. A competitive revision application can be submitted by the recipient of a parent award. While the contact PI must remain the same as the parent award, the contact PI can propose a different research team for the competitive revision, and the members of that research team do not already need to be part of the parent award or the network, consortium, or center. The contact PI can also propose new collaborators or community partners in the competitive revision application, and those partners don't already need to be part of the parent award.

Does the PI have to be a multiple PI to be on the leadership team for the competitive revision application?

Recipients may add members to the leadership team outside of the named PD/PIs, to provide expertise needed for the supplemental activities. The contact PD/PI and Multi-PD/PIs may not differ from the parent award. Any changes to the PD/PIs must be submitted as a prior approval request, along with an updated leadership plan for the parent award.

Can any PI on a multiple PI parent award be the contact PI for the competitive revision PI?

No. The contact PI on the parent award will also be the contact PI for the competitive revision.

Does the contact PI on a multiple PI award need to have effort supported to meet requirements as the contact PI?

There are no specific effort requirements for PIs on RADx-UP projects. However, note that NIH policy requires all senior/key personnel to devote measurable effort to the project whether or not salaries or compensation are requested. "Zero per-cent" effort or "as needed" are not acceptable levels of involvement for those designated as Senior/Key Personnel.

Can my project collaborate with a PI from Puerto Rico?

Yes. You may collaborate with PIs from US Territories for any of these funding announcements. For the competitive revision NOSI, if you have a parent award, you can propose collaborations with PIs from Puerto Rico in the competitive revision application.

Submitting an Application

General

How do I apply to a NOSI?

In order to submit a competitive revision application through NOT-OD-21-103, you must first have an existing NIH award that meets the eligibility requirements. Competitive revision applications in response to the NOSI must be submitted using the following targeted funding opportunity or its subsequent reissued equivalents:

PA-20-135 Emergency Competitive Revision to Existing NIH Awards (Emergency Supplement - Clinical Trial Optional) is intended to provide funds for NIH grantees applying to expand the scope of their active grant.

The funding instrument, or activity code, for the competitive revision application will be the same as the parent award.

For funding consideration, all applicants must designate “NOT-OD-21-103” (without quotation marks) in the Agency Routing Identifier field (Box 4b) of the SF424 (R&R) Form. *Applications without this information in Box 4b will not be considered for this initiative.*

What is the application due date for NOT-OD-21-103?

The application due date for this NOSI is May 28, 2021. The original application due date of May 24 was extended to May 28. The expiration date for the NOSI will/has been pushed back to May 29, to accommodate the new date.

When applying to the competitive revision NOSI (NOT-OD-21-103), do I also need to specify the IC? Is there any advantage to applying to one IC over another?

No. When you apply to a competitive revision NOSI, you are doing this through a parent award that is already associated to a specific IC. The RADx-UP funding opportunities are being funded by OD and are part of a trans-NIH effort. ICs will not make individual decisions as to who should be funded. There will be a trans-NIH review and recommendation process, and only the OD will be funding awards.

When applying to the U01 funding opportunities (RFA-OD-21-008, RFA-OD-21-009), do I also need to specify the IC? Is there any advantage to applying to one IC over another?

Yes. You do need to specify the IC you are applying to. No, there is no advantage to applying to one IC over another. The four RADx-UP funding opportunities are being funded by OD and are part of a trans-NIH effort. ICs will not make individual decisions as to who should be funded. There will be a trans-NIH review and recommendation process, and only the OD will be funding awards.

What are the page limits for the research strategy?

NOT-OD-21-101 (Phase I RADx-UP Supplements): 6 pages

NOT-OD-21-103 (Competitive Revisions): 6 pages

RFA-OD-21-008 (Testing-Vaccination): 12 pages, as described in the SF424 Application Guide and the Table of Page Limits.

RFA-OD-21-009 (SEBI): 12 pages, as described in the SF424 Application Guide and the Table of Page Limits.

A group of universities maintains a nationwide consortium of Satellite Centers which is central to our outreach and dissemination efforts. Can they be mobilized to support proposed research in our competitive revision application if they weren't featured in the parent grant?

Yes, it is allowable to feature new partnerships in your competitive revision applications.

Will I need to obtain additional IRB approval as a result of my competitive revision application?

Yes, the applicant should start now and work closely with their IRB (including Tribal IRBs) to expedite this process so that awards are not delayed.

Do the funding announcements require applicants to use FDA-authorized tests or obtain FDA authorization for their tests prior to submission?

Yes. Applicants should demonstrate in their application that they have the capacity to acquire, disseminate, and utilize diagnostic tests that have already been FDA-authorized/approved. Because the specific tests that have been FDA-authorized/approved may change over time, applicants are encouraged to check with the FDA for updates.

For NOT-OD-21-103 and RFA-OD-21-008, are applicants expected to propose a randomized controlled trial or other experimental design to determine best testing practices?

No. Randomized clinical trial designs are not required. Other study designs are also acceptable, as long as rigorous research is emphasized.

If I am a PI of a center or network applying for a competitive revision, is it expected/required that an applicant describe (and budget subawards for) specific collaborations with other centers that are members of their consortium (e.g., CTSA hubs)? Or might collaborations across such consortia evolve informally post-award?

Yes. If you anticipate you will be collaborating with other centers within your consortium, please address this in your application. Collaborations and partnerships may continue to grow post award; however, your application will be evaluated partially on the strength of your current/proposed collaborations.

Scope of Application

Are there differences in the types of interventions (those that increase uptake of testing and/or vaccination) acceptable for NOT-OD-21-103 (competitive revision testing NOSI) and RFA-OD-21-008 (new U01 awards for testing) versus those applicable to RFA-OD-21-009 (new U01 awards for SEBI)?

Yes. The "Research Objectives" sections of each opportunity will help to distinguish between the interventions appropriate for each funding opportunity. The Testing and Vaccination competitive revisions (NOT-OD-21-103) and U01s (RFA-OD-21-008) are meant to focus on overall design and implementation of testing and vaccination programs to decrease disparities. The SEBI opportunity (RFA-OD-21-009) is focused on identifying and addressing actionable social, ethical, behavioral, environmental, historical and policy factors that underlie the disparities in access to and uptake of COVID-19 testing.

Are the testing announcements (NOT-OD-21-103 and RFA-OD-21-008) focused only on engaging the community or can testing plans also include school children returning in the fall session?

Yes. Testing in school settings can be responsive to these funding opportunities. Please see descriptions in the funding opportunities for full details on the types of interventions that are appropriate for each. Community-engaged research is a requirement. The

award timeline for NOT-OD-21-103 will mean that the school testing would begin after the fall school year has started.

Can grantees propose to study co-morbidity factors (e.g., HIV/AIDS and alcohol/drug misuse) that may affect COVID-19 outcomes?

Yes. It is allowable for co-morbidity factors as well as social factors to be included in testing research projects to understand the reasons for testing (or lack of testing) among underserved and/or vulnerable populations and to understand ways that we can have a bigger impact in these populations.

Can serologic testing be proposed?

Yes. It is permitted to propose antibody testing in your application. Both diagnostic and serologic testing are targeted in these NOSIs and the project application can include both forms of testing.

Can antibody testing be done on banked specimens?

Testing of banked specimens would be based on the consent agreement that is established with the research participants to allow their specimens to be used in future research.

As part of my competitive revision application, to expand the scope of the project, can I change research locations, populations, or create new aims?

Yes. Competitive revision applications can propose additional (domestic) locations, populations, and aims. The competitive revision is not intended to *change* the aims of the parent award, but to add new, additional aims to the scope of the parent award.

Do competitive revision applications need to focus on the same populations as those which are the focus of the parent grants?

No. The competitive revision can propose new populations. However, the applicant must be able to explain their relationships and partnerships for reaching these new populations.

For testing studies proposed in response to NOT-OD-21-103 and RFA-OD-21-008, is the focus meant to be broad screening of asymptomatic persons, or focused on symptomatic individuals and targeted contacts?

Either approach is fine. You should use the approach that makes the most sense for your research project, community, and targeted populations.

Is the vision that one project will focus on a single specific population or have multiple targets and perhaps sub-programs within it?

Either approach is fine. You should use the approach that makes the most sense for your research project, community, and targeted populations.

Can a study design be proposed that would include populations that are not underserved/COVID-19 vulnerable for comparison purposes?

Yes, such a design can be proposed.

Is there a required minimum number for the project sample size?

No. There is no required project sample size; however, the purpose of these FOAs/Notices is "to understand factors that have led to the disproportionate burden of the pandemic on underserved populations so that interventions can be implemented to decrease these disparities". Projects will be evaluated for scope and potential breadth of impact.

Can a subpopulation (e.g., cancer patients) be used for RFA-OD-21-008 or NOT-OD-21-103?

Yes. There is no prohibition on the analysis of sub-populations if it is justified based on power calculations and impact.

Can you use a non-FDA authorized test as a comparison?

Yes. You must use an FDA-authorized test for the primary purpose of the testing research. However, if a researcher wants to use another test as a comparison (that may not be FDA authorized), this would be permitted.

Can you include SEBI components for NOT-OD-21-103, NOT-OD-21-101, and RFA-OD-21-008?

Yes. You may ask SEBI-related research questions in applications to the three FOAs/Notices, but the primary focus of applications needs to align with the parameters outlined in each respective FOA/Notice.

Is follow-up of participants to observe infection expected?

Follow up requirements will depend on the study design. If necessary, to achieve the goals of the proposed study, follow up will be expected.

Is the expectation that research projects should be doing their own testing or linking to other available testing in the area?

Where feasible to link to local resources for testing, certain cost-efficiencies may be found and longer-term sustainability may be seen. But for areas where such testing is not available, incorporating testing into the research study is acceptable.

For the competitive revision NOSI (NOT-OD-21-103) if the original/parent grant does not have a community outreach focus, can we still submit to the NOSI with an added community outreach/partners focus?

Yes. You may add an outreach focus through a competitive revision, which expands the scope of the parent award.

For the SEBI RFA (RFA-OD-21-009), can testing be done as part of the approach to, for instance, test hypothesis related to mechanisms and mediators of testing dissemination/implementation?

Yes. This is acceptable. However, please note that applications to this FOA whose primary aim is to conduct or administer COVID-19 testing and return results will be deemed non-responsive. Applicants interested in a project focused primarily on COVID-19 test implementation rather than SEBI barriers should consider applying to RFA-OD-21-008.

Budget and Allowable Costs

What are the budget limitations for applications to each FOA/NOSI?

NOT-OD-21-103 (Testing Competitive Revisions): No more than $750,000 in direct costs per each year for the 2-year budget.

RFA-OD-21-008 (Testing-New U01 Awards): No more than $750,00 in direct costs per year for the 2-year budget unless the following criteria are met (see funding announcement for full details):

1. The applicant(s) will collaborate with one or more investigators from institutions that received no more than an average of $6 million NIH RPG[1] funding (Total Costs) per year over the fiscal years 2018 through 2020 who may serve as either multi-PI(s) or key collaborator(s) of the proposed study.
2. The applicant(s) agree that no less than 40% of the funds of the award will go to the collaborator institutions(s), that receive no more than $6 million NIH RPG funding.

If the application meets these and other criteria outlined in the RFA, they may request pre-approval for a budget over the limit by emailing the scientific contact (Lindsey Martin, lindsey.martin@nih.gov) 6 weeks prior to the application due date. Applications that request a higher budget without pre-approval will not be considered.

RFA-OD-21-009 (SEBI-New U01 Awards): No more than $400,000 in direct costs per year for the 2-year budget.

Are pre-award costs allowable?

Yes. A recipient may, at its own risk and without NIH **prior approval**, incur obligations and expenditures to cover costs up to 90 days before the beginning date of the initial budget period of a new or renewal award if such costs:

- are necessary to conduct the project, and
- would be allowable under the grant, if awarded, without NIH **prior approval**.

Please see the NIH Grants Policy Statement for full details.

Do these funding opportunities provide resources to purchase testing supplies and process assays in settings where that type of processing is not available on site?

Yes, these are acceptable costs to include in your budgets for competitive revision applications and applications for new awards under RFA-OD-21-008. Note that any tests must be FDA approved/authorized.

Are there resources available through this funding for reporting back to community members their test results?

The budget you request should support the return of COVID-19 test results.

Can we include costs in our budget to support participants travel to the testing sites (if needed)?

Yes. This is an allowable cost.

Can the funding be used to address the potential implications of a positive test (e.g., support for housing, food support during quarantine)?

The purpose of RADx-UP is to identify COVID-19 disparities in underserved and/or vulnerable populations, with a focus on testing. The inclusion of supports to address housing, food, etc. may be allowable if they are significant components of the study design.

Are incentive costs to study participants allowable?

Yes. The purpose of RADx-UP is to identify COVID-19 disparities in underserved and/or vulnerable populations, with a focus on testing. Incentive payments to volunteers or patients participating in a RADx study are an allowable cost and may include quarantine and services to participants that test positive for COVID-19. Incentive payments to individuals to motivate them to take advantage of grant-supported health care or other services are allowable if within the scope and integral to the approved project.

Review and Selection Process

Will this follow the traditional peer review process?

Using the authorities provided to the NIH under this public health emergency, NIH will be utilizing an expedited review process.

For NOT-OD-21-103, RFA-OD-21-008, and RFA-OD-21-009: The reviews will be centralized into trans-NIH review groups after IC-specific confirmation of basic eligibility and feasibility. Applications will be evaluated for scientific and technical merit by internal NIH staff review panels, in accordance with the review criteria specified in PA-20-135, as well as the additional review criteria provided in each corresponding NOSI. For NOT-OD-21-103, all applications in response to a specific NOSI will be reviewed together, regardless of the parent award mechanism (e.g., U54, UM1, U24, R01, etc.).

Will I receive a summary statement?

No. No applicants who submit in response to NOT-OD-21-103, RFA-OD-21-008, and RFA-OD-21-009 will receive a summary statement.

Who selects and pays for these awards?

Following the review process, the RADx-UP Governance Committee will make funding recommendations to the NIH Director based on review results as well as consideration of program balance and program priorities.

Though all awards will be *issued* by the NIH Institutes and Centers (ICs), decisions on which applications to fund will be made centrally, and only the NIH Office of the Director will be funding these awards. ICs may not fund the applications received through the three funding opportunities.

Especially given the COVID-19 pandemic, most tribal communities have been totally shut down, meaning that we have not been able to determine our data-sharing approach. Will the reviewers be properly prepared to understand tribal data sovereignty-related issues?
Yes. Multiple participants on the review panels are familiar with working with Tribal Nations and the considerations that need to be given to this community.

Expectations of Recipients

For NOT-OD-21-103 (competitive revision NOSI) am I expected to collaborate or share data with other recipients, even if my parent award is not a cooperative agreement?

Yes. NIH expects that all competitive revisions funded under this NOSI will actively coordinate, collaborate, and share data with other Testing Research Projects, the Coordination and Data Collection Center (CDCC), and other research supported by the SEBI program, as allowed, considering Tribal IRB processes and Tribal data sovereignty where appropriate.

What are the expectations of reporting test results to local Tribal and/or community partners?

Recipients are expected to demonstrate knowledge of and to comply with federal, state, local, and/or Tribal requirements on testing, reporting and surveillance policies in study protocols.

Have the Native American nations, (e.g. the Navajo Nation) agreed to the CDCC collection and handling of their data?

Those projects are put into a separate category because they fall under tribal sovereignty and the data will remain under control of the Tribe, although many of them are working with the CDCC on collecting data. There are opportunities for negotiation between academic partners and tribal partners.

Can the testing technology Core of the CDCC bulk order PPE for the testing sites?

When needed, the CDCC may coordinate and assist with vendor purchase discussions of FDA-authorized tests and supplies and provide technical support and coordination/negotiation for

testing equipment to the RADx-UP Consortium for local procurements for the Testing Research Projects. The intent is not for the CDCC to be responsible for procuring supplies for the testing sites, but rather to be of assistance to specific sites if they were are encountering problems obtaining supplies.

Who is doing what in relation to cleaning data, aggregating it, linking it, etc.?

The research site should have members of their team who are familiar with data management, cleaning, storing, and transferring for analytical purposes. The CDCC data component will provide overarching guidance and guidelines that they would like all the research sites to follow and then the specific detail of how to clean and transfer data. This will all be further delineated in the data management policies that the RADx-UP consortium will work on, once established.

Will novel testing techniques previously submitted to RADx-tech or RADx-ATP be available to RADx-UP to address the applicability to underserved populations and how it could benefit them?

Yes. New technologies developed by RADx-tech or RADx-ATP that have received FDA-authorization, may be utilized in the research for RADx-UP. The CDCC will be tracking these technologies and providing information to RADx-UP awardees for their consideration.

General Questions

How can I get more information about these opportunities?

Website: Please visit the RADx Program website here for a general overview of the different program initiatives.

What additional resources are available online?
The CDCC provides information about the consortium, data toolkits and forms consortium investigators must use, and project updates at https://radx-up.org/ (link is external).

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) has a number of unique resources including access to research literature and data on health terminology and standards. Also, there is a network of 8,000 libraries and community-based organizations across the US -- including a dissemination of COVID-19 information (https://nnlm.gov/(link is external)).

Also, the Disaster Research Response Data Collection Tools database (DR2) provides access to COVID-19 related data collection tools (CRFs, DCFs, instruments, surveys, questionnaires) that are currently in use.

Another important resource is the PhenX Toolkit (link is external) which provides access to many of the COVID-19 instruments contained in the DR2 collection, but broken down into specific topic areas for improved ease of use. The PhenX Toolkit also provides recommended standard data collection protocols for conducting biomedical research.