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Publishing Protocols for Employees in Science-Based Federal Agencies

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Agency	Publishing Protocol
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL GUIDANCE ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY Version 2.1 (April 2016).	"CDC facilitates dissemination of scientific information by publishing research findings and periodical reports to the public for free (online or printed), including the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Series, Emerging Infections Diseases (EID), Preventing Chronic Diseas (PCD), and in peer-reviewed journals published outside the agency." "Publishing: CDC encourages professional dissemination of findings of scientific research by employees and CDC-funded researchers. Multiple venues exist for scientists and researchers to publish their work. Research studies may be published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) for example, or in non-CDC publications including journals, books, chapters, editorials, reviews, proceedings, or abstracts." https://www.cdc.gov/od/science/docs/CDCSIGuide_042516.pdf
Department of Agriculture U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENTAL REGULATION (NOV. 18, 2016)	"Ensure that USDA scientists may communicate their scientific findings (data and results) objectively without political interference or inappropriate influence, while at the same time complying with USDA policies and procedures for planning and conducting scientific activities, reporting scientific findings, and reviewing and releasing scientific products. Scientific communications for non-USDA media (e.g., manuscripts and presentations for scientific journals, workshops, conferences, and symposia) should adhere to agency technical review procedures." "When reporting scientific findings or communicating with the media or the public in their official capacities as USDA employees, USDA scientists should refrain from making or publishing statements that could be construed as being judgments of, or recommendations on, USDA or any other Federal Government policy, unless they have secured appropriate prior approval to do so. Such communications should remain within the bounds of their scientific or technological findings, unless otherwise authorized." "Encourage publications of research in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals "in a manner that is consistent with Federal rules of ethics, job responsibilities, and existing agency policies, and to the extent that is practicable given the availability of funding to support such interactions and any budgetary constraints." https://www.ocio.usda.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2012/Final%20-%20DR%201074-001%20Scientific%20Integrity.pdf
Department of Commerce MEMORANDUM FROM CAMERON F. KERRY,	"DAO-219 allows scientists to engage in oral fundamental research communications (based on their official work) with the media and the public without notification or prior approval to their supervisor or to the Office of Public Affairs. Electronic communications with the media related to fundamental research that are the equivalent of a dialogue are considered to be oral communications; thus, prior

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FOR ALL CHIEF COUNSELS AND GENERAL COUNSELS, ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY (Dec. 16, 2011).	approval is not required for a scientists to engage in online discussions or email with the media about fundamental research, subject to restrictions on protected nonpublic information as set forth in DAO-219-1. In accordance with DAO 219-1 and consistent with the OSTP memo, in no circumstance may a public affairs officer ask or direct a Department employee to alter scientific findings." https://2010-2014.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2012/april/scientific_integrity_memorandum_dtd_2011-12-16.pdf But DAO-219-1 requires prior review of what is termed a "Fundamental Research Communication": "Section 7.01 Approval of Materials. Based on the operating unit's internal procedures, all written and audiovisual materials that are, or are prepared in connection with, a Fundamental Research Communication, must be submitted by the researcher, before the communication occurs, to the head of the operating unit, or his or her designee(s), for approval in a timely manner. These procedures may not permit approval or non-approval to be based on the policy, budget, or management implications of the research. The head of the operating unit, or his or her designee(s), is responsible for ensuring that, if appropriate, advance notice is provided to that unit's public affairs office." http://www.osec.doc.gov/opog/dmp/daos/dao219_1.html
Department of Defense DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INSTRUCTION, SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING INTEGRITY (July 26, 2012).	DOD shall "maximize the free flow to the public of scientific and engineering information developed or used by DoD, consistent with applicable laws and regulation…by …(1) Permitting publication of fundamental research results in accordance with National Security Decision Directive 189 and Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) Memorandum (Reference (qp))." "Support professional development of DoD scientists and engineers by encouraging: (1) Professional presentations and peer-reviewed publications." *https://fas.org/irp/doddir/dod/i3200_20.pdf*
Department of Education U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTIVE (Dec. 16, 2014)	"To facilitate the free flow of scientific information, all ED grantees and contractors are expected to make public findings resulting from their Scientific Activities. ED grantees engaged in research are encouraged to submit findings resulting from their Scientific Activities to peer reviewed journals for publication. Research reports, including evaluation and statistical reports describing findings resulting from Scientific Activities conducted by ED or its contractors should be peer reviewed, including, where appropriate, internal review by ED Scientists, prior to publication in print or on the ED's website." https://ies.ed.gov/pdf/EDScientificIntegrityPolicy.pdf
Department of Energy THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY, SECRETARIAL POLICY STATEMENT ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY (March 23, 2012).	"Scientists employed directly as Federal employees at Department-owned-and-operated laboratories for the specific purpose of conducting research are encouraged to public research findings in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals and to present findings at professional meetings, **subject to prior approval by their supervisor**." https://www.directives.doe.gov/other-requirements-documents/secretarial_policy_statement_on_scientific_integrity/@@images/file
Department of Health and Human Services U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES FOR ASSURING SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY (March 30, 2012).	"The foundation of HHSs long-standing record of excellence and accomplishments in science is embodied in our personnel. Accordingly HHS has a significant interest in promoting and facilitating the professional development of its scientists and engineers. Subject to Operating and Staff Division authorities, Federal ethics rules, individual job responsibilities, and existing agency policies, HHS permits and encourages: The publication of research findings in peer reviewed, professional or scholarly journals" "Research and scientific study findings disseminated by HHS are subject to an external, objective peer review at both the inception stage and the pre-dissemination stage as part of the publication process in

	peer reviewed journals. Substantive reports from HHS statistical activities undergo a quality review process within their organizations before they are released, including expert review by supervisors, internal peer review by qualified scientists and statisticians, and, in some cases, external peer review as well as expert review by other offices prior to dissemination. Results of evaluation activities are released to the public only after agency management has taken steps to evaluate the quality, accuracy and completeness of the report." https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/policies-and-principles-assuring-scientific-integrity#Professional
Department of Homeland Security DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY	"Promote professional development for the Department's scientists, engineers, and researchers, by, for example, encouraging them, to publish Research findings in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals, and to present Research findings at professional meetings and conferences, consistent with ethics rules for Federal employees and in coordination with OPA and OGC." "The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for coordinating and responding to media interview requests about the scientific and technological dimension of the Department's work. OPA has issued Directives requiring DHS personnel to coordinate with OPA regarding press briefings, interviews with the news media, and publication of documents for the media. OPA: (1) Ensures that DHS scientists and engineers are permitted to speak to the media and the public, consistent with ethics rules and DHS policy, about scientific and technology matters based upon their official work when there is appropriate coordination with their immediate supervisor and OPA. (3) Facilitates the free flow of scientific and technological information, consistent with privacy, security, ethics, and proprietary considerations. (4) In response to media interview requests about the scientific and technological dimensions of the Department's work, offers articulate and knowledgeable spokespersons who can, in an objective and nonpartisan fashion, describe and explain these dimensions to the American people. (5) Consistent with privacy, security, ethics, and proprietary considerations, ensures that public affairs officers do not ask or direct DHS scientists, researchers, or engineers to alter or suppress their scientific findings or reports." https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/dhs_scientific_integrity.pdf
Department of the Interior DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENTAL MANUAL CHAPTER 3: INTEGRITY OF SCIENTIFIC AND SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES (Dec. 12, 2014).	"A. It is the policy of the Department to: . . .(5) Facilitate the free flow of scientific information, consistent with privacy and classification standards. . . . (7) Ensure that public communications policies provide procedures by which scientists and scholars may speak to the media and the public about scientific matters based on their official work and areas of expertise. Public affairs officers must never ask or direct Federal scientists to alter scientific findings. (8) Encourage the enhancement of scientific integrity through appropriate, cooperative engagement with the communities of practice represented by professional societies and organizations. Oath of Individuals Engaged in Scientific Activity: (4) I will adhere to appropriate professional and organizational standards for authoring and responsibly publishing the results of scientific activities and will respect the intellectual property rights of others. https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/department_of_the_interior_scientific-integrity_policy_2014-dec-16.pdf
Department of Justice U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH INTEGRITY POLICY.	"Encourage publication of research findings in peer-reviewed, professional or scholarly journals." https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/open/legacy/2013/07/29/doj-scientific-integrity-policy.pdf
Department of Labor	"Professional Development of Government Scientists and Engineers . . . The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer should foster an environment to encourage and support professional development of scientific personnel within established and ongoing DOL initiatives in collaboration with human resources components in agencies engaged in scientific activities. . . . Consistent with

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY: STATEMENT OF POLICY.	applicable law, DOL agencies should:. . . Encourage publication of research findings in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals" https://www.dol.gov/asp/ideascale/si-policy-for-comment.pdf
Department of State DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 11 FAM SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY (March 20, 2018).	"It is the policy of the Department of State to: (5) Allow scientists who are employed as Civil Service or Foreign Service employees, political appointees, fellows, interns, contractors, and locally employed staff (LES) to publish in scientific journals and present at public or professional meetings provided they follow the guidelines in 3 FAM 4174" "All unofficial speaking, writing, or teaching activities on scientific topics, policies, and research that are of official concern must be approved by public affairs offices according to the guidelines of 3 FAM 4170 and require a disclaimer. Unofficial activities on matters clearly not of official concern do not require review (see also 3 FAM 4174 and 10 FAM 130)." **"Unofficial:** Speaking, writing, or teaching is unofficial when conducted in a private capacity outside U.S. Government property, work hours, or orders. An activity can be unofficial but still be of official concern (see also 3 FAM 4170 and 10 FAM 130)." **"Of official concern:** Activities or topics that may reasonably be interpreted as relating to the current responsibilities, interests, programs, or operations of the Department of State; and current U.S. foreign policies, which reasonably may be expected to affect the foreign relations of the United States (see also 3 FAM 4170 and 10 FAM 130). Activities or topics that do not meet this definition are of no official concern." https://fam.state.gov/fam/11fam/11fam0820.html
Department of Transportation MEMORANDUM FROM JOHN D. PORCARI, THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, TO HEADS OF OPERATING ADMINISTRATIONS AND SECRETARIAL OFFICERS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DEPARTMENTAL SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY POLICY (April 10, 2012).	"The Department promotes the professional development of its scientific staff that is consistent with Federal ethics rules, job responsibilities and existing DOT policy regarding political appointees. Scientific staff is encouraged to present research findings at professional meetings and to publish findings in professional and scholarly journals, consistent with applicable law." https://www.transportation.gov/administrations/assistant-secretary-research-and-technology/memorandum-implementation-departmental
Department of Veteran Affairs DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY (MARCH 27, 2012).	"VA investigators are encouraged to report their work at professional meetings and in scientific, technical, and medical publications, and to participate in the activities of their professional organizations, in compliance with applicable conflict of interest laws and the Standards of Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch." "VA employees, including research investigators, must not independently, or through academic affiliation, promote their VA work to the media through news releases, inquiries about interviews, or other similar media outreach activities without coordination through the Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs. NOTE: Publication of scientific and technological findings in the peer reviewed scientific literature or the presentation of scientific and technological findings at a scientific conference or through a published abstract is not considered promotion of scientific and technological findings under this paragraph." "Promotion of Professional Development. VA actively promotes and facilitates the professional development of its employees consistent with their job responsibilities, applicable ethics requirements, and policies regarding political appointees. To this end, VA:

	(1) Encourages the publication of VA scientific and technological findings in peerreviewed, professional, or scholarly journals." https://www.va.gov/HEALTH/docs/DRAFT_VADirective0005.pdf
Environmental Protection Agency U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY POLICY	"This policy recognizes the importance of, and the need to foster a culture of, openness regarding the results of research, scientific activities, and technical findings. To that end, the EPA strongly encourages and supports transparency and active, open communications through various forms including, but not limited to, publication in peer-reviewed or refereed journals, conference papers and presentations, media interviews, responses to Congressional inquiries, web postings, and news releases." Agency scientists are expected to: "Freely exercise their right to express their personal views provided they specify that they are not speaking on behalf of, or as a representative of, the Agency but rather in their private capacity. **Scientists and managers must clearly identify that the information represents their views and not necessarily those of the EPA and use the following disclaimer language when presenting scientific information on matters that do not reflect their official Agency scientific activities and direct responsibilities:** The views expressed in this [article/chapter/paper/speech] are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency." Professional development: "Scientific leadership is a key component of advancing the mission of the EPA. Agency scientists are therefore encouraged to engage with their peers in academia, industry, government, and nongovernmental organizations, **consistent with their work responsibilities**. Examples of encouraged professional activities include presenting their work at scientific meetings, serving on editorial boards and on scientific expert review panels, and actively participating in professional societies and national/international scientific advisory and science assessment bodies. It is Agency policy to: **Encourage publication and presentation of research findings in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals** and at professional meetings." "Encourage publication and presentation of research findings in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals and at professional meetings." (consistent with work responsibilities) However, EPA has yet to adopt any review procedures to implement the ability of its scientist to publish. A footnote in the agency's Scientific Integrity Policy states: > "4 The EPA Scientific Integrity Committee will develop an Agency-wide framework for the approval of scientific communications. Each Program Office and Regional Office will develop and document procedures for review and approval, consistent with the Scientific Integrity Committee's framework. The procedures will include guidance for review elements, time frames for review and approval, and a process for redress if review procedures are not met." https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-02/documents/scientific_integrity_policy_2012.pdf
Fish & Wildlife FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE INFORMATION AND EXPRESSION, PART 117 COMMUNICATING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, CH. 1 POLICY REVIEW GUIDANCE FOR SCIENTIFIC	"1.1 What is the purpose of this chapter? This chapter: A. Describes the requirements for employees publishing scientific information in any outlet, including Service reports, reports for other agencies, Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management, North American Fauna, and non-Service peer-review journals; and B. Makes it clear that we do not review these scientific publications for policy purposes." "1.2 What is the policy? Our policy is that for scientific publications within the scope of this chapter, Service employees must: A. Include a disclaimer on the publication (see section 1.4), and

PUBLICATIONS (Dec. 26, 2010).	B. Provide a copy of the draft publication to their supervisor to ensure the supervisor is aware of it. Supervisory policy review or approval is not implied or required." "1.4 Why do we require a disclaimer and what does it say? A. We require that authors add a disclaimer because we do not specifically review the articles or reports for policy implications, and they may or may not represent the official views of the Service. B. The disclaimer must say: ''The findings and conclusions in this article are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.'' file:///L:/Scientific%20Integrity/Right%20to%20Publish/177%20FW%201,%20Policy%20Review%20Guidance%20for%20Scientific%20Publications,%20Fish%20and%20Wildlife%20Service%20Manual.pdf
Food and Drug Administration U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, FDA'S KEY PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY	"'Review of FDA-Related Articles and Speeches' (SMG 2126.3). FDA encourages employees to share scientific or technical information that may benefit the public health by giving speeches and publishing articles in professional journals or other publications. The SMG is important for both FDA and public health in that it provides for a clear set of processes for agency employees to follow when they are contemplating an article or presentation that relates to their work, or the work of others, at FDA. Perhaps just as importantly, the policy makes it clear that scientists within the agency are free to publish or present their findings even when they are not in agreement with the agency on the findings, conclusions, or policy implications in the article or speech, provided they identify the findings, conclusions, or policy implications as their own and follow all statutes and regulations applicable to such activities." "FDA policies also encourage both the publication of research findings in professional journals and the presentation of research findings at professional meetings." *https://www.fda.gov/downloads/AboutFDA/ReportsManualsForms/StaffManualGuides/UCM290169.pdf*
Marine Mammal Commission MEMORANDUM FROM TIMOTHY J. RAGEN TO JOHN P. HOLDREN ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY AT THE MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION (Feb. 14, 2012).	"To the extent consistent with their job responsibilities and applicable ethics laws, staff members are allowed and encouraged to prepare articles and papers for publication in peerreviewed, professional, or scholarly journals. Newly hired staff members are provided opportunities and encouraged to complete and submit for publication any papers or research results pending at the time of appointment." https://www.mmc.gov/wp-content/uploads/sci_integrity_policy.pdf
National Aeronautics and Space Administration ENSURING SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY AT THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 16, 2011). NASA PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS (Sept. 7, 2015).	"It is NASA policy to encourage Agency employees to publish NASA-sponsored research findings in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals." https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/611201main_NASA_SI_Policy_12_15_11.pdf "NPR 2200.2, Requirements for Documentation, Approval, and Dissemination of NASA Scientific and Technical Information, establishes NASA requirements for approving and publishing NASA scientific and technical information and disseminating it to the NASA technical community and the public consistent with the stipulations contained in NPD 2200.1." **"6.4 Professional and Technical Reviews.** 6.4.1.3 Journal articles will be reviewed via the DAA prior to release for external peer reviews." https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/611201main_NASA_SI_Policy_12_15_11.pdf
National Institutes of Health	"Scholarly writing, lecturing, editing, and publishing are essential parts of research and professional development. These activities are in the public interest and bring credit and distinction to both NIH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, NIH EMPLOYEE PROCEDURES FOR COMPLYING WITH NIH PUBLIC ACCESS POLICY NIH EMPLOYEE PROCEDURES FOR COMPLYING WITH NIH PUBLIC ACCESS POLICY, NIH.	and its employees. In encouraging investigators to share information about their official and professional activities, NIH seeks to advance scientific knowledge and contribute to its employees' professional education" https://www.nih.gov/sites/default/files/about-nih/nih-director/testimonies/nih-policies-procedures-promoting-scientific-integrity-2012.pdf "The NIH Public Access Policy (http://publicaccess.nih.gov/policy.htm) helps ensure that the public has access to published results resulting from research conducted by NIH. The policy requires scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts resulting from NIH-funded research to the digital archive PubMed Central® upon acceptance for publication. To help advance science and improve human health, the policy requires that these papers be made available to the public on PubMed Central® no later than 12 months after publication." **"1. Obtain clearance for your publication.** In general, any writing by an NIH employee on a work-related subject, whether intended for electronic or print publication, or for oral delivery, must be prepared according to accepted NIH standards, reviewed for substantive content, and administratively approved. NIH intramural scientists should use this IC manuscript submission approval form and employees of the Office of the NIH Director should use this form. Other NIH Employees may have different procedures, depending on their IC. Please see NIH Policy Manual issuance 1184 for more information." https://publicaccess.nih.gov/nih_employee_procedures.htm"
National Institute of Standards and Technology NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, SUMMARY REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY SUMMARY REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY, NIST.	"It is NIST policy to promote scientific integrity by creating a culture of personal and organizational responsibility where the practice and management of scientific research and of its products are free from undue influences that are not essential to the practice of science such as person or social allegiances, beliefs or interests. The Associate Director for Laboratory Program is responsible for ensuring that requirements, processes and procedures are developed, implemented and maintained that encourage personal and organizational responsibility in upholding scientific integrity at NIST." See https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/nist_scientific-integrity-policy.pdf "All official writing (as defined in Departmental Administrative Order DAO 219-1) must be reviewed by an internal Editorial Review Board, and approved for publication in accordance with procedures defined in the NIST Manual. The Editorial Review Boards at NIST are responsible for the final review and approval of all technical manuscripts produced by NIST." "The NIST Manual also contemplates that NIST employees may publish "nonofficial" manuscripts subject to prior review to ensure that the government has neither proprietary nor regulatory interest." https://www.nist.gov/summary-report-scientific-integrity
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, NAO 202-735D: SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY (Dec. 7, 2011).	"To establish a culture of transparency, integrity, and ethical behavior among its employees NOAA will use a combination of policy, opportunities for training, and open communications, both internally and with the public. NOAA commits to: . . . provide information to ensure that employees and contractors are fully aware of their rights regarding publication of their research, communication with the media and the public, participation in professional scientific societies, and their responsibility to report waste, fraud, and abuse." "NOAA scientists are encouraged to publish data and findings in ways that contribute to the effective transparency and dissemination of NOAA science and that enhance NOAA's reputation for reliable science, including online in open formats and through peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals. Development and dissemination of scientific and technical products must be consistent with NOAA policies and procedures related to peer review, the Open Government Directive (Office of Management and Budget, 2009b), NOAA's information quality guidelines, and other legislative and policy mandates.

	"NOAA scientists are free to present viewpoints, for example about policy or management matters, that extend beyond their scientific findings to incorporate their expert or personal opinions, but in doing so they must make clear that they are presenting their individual opinions- not the views of the Department of Commerce or NOAA. In such cases, NOAA personnel may also note their NOAA affiliation as part of their biographical information, provided that their NOAA affiliation is noted as one of several biographical details, or, if the information is being published in a scientific or technical journal, their NOAA affiliation may be listed with an appropriate disclaimer. Appropriate disclaimers for use by NOAA scientists when expressing such opinions will be posted to the Scientific Integrity Commons website." However, NOAA employees (except those represented by the National Weather Service Employees Organization) are still subject to the pre-review policies of the Department of Commerce: "04 This Order is in addition to and does not alter the requirements applicable to the specific activities, topics, and persons that are explicitly covered by other applicable federal statutes, regulations, or policy directives, or by other NOAA or Department of Commerce administrative orders, such as but not limited to: Department policy for engaging in public communications, as specified in Departmental Administrative Order (DAO) 219-1, 'Public Communications,' as clarified on June 15, 2011 by the General Counsel of the United States Department of Commerce's Memorandum for all Bureau Chief Counsels and General Counsels.[exempting NWSEO members]." http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/ames/administrative_orders/chapter_202/202-735-D.html
National Science Foundation NSF SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY POLICY.	"Employees have the right to review, approve, and comment publicly on the final version of any proposed publication that significantly relies on their research, identifies them as an author or contributor, or purports to represent their scientific opinion. Under no circumstance may public affairs officers ask or direct NSF-funded scientists/engineers and staff to alter their scientific/technical findings." https://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/si/sipolicy.pdf
Office of the Director of National Intelligence MEMORANDUM FROM THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TO DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY.	"Encourage employees to seek out opportunities to publish in peer reviewed literature. Dissemination of scientific and technical results is important to foster crosspollination of ideas. Publication of results in unclassified journals should be encouraged when the work is fundamental in nature and can be clearly separated from classified applications. Where appropriate classified results should be published or presented in classified forums for peer review with appropriately cleared individuals. Documenting and archiving program reports;, records, and results sustain the value of the research investment and is particularly important for classified activities that are unable to be published openly." https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/scientific_integrity/Director-of-Intelligence-SI-policy-1.pdf
Office of Management & Budget	The Office of Management and Budget does not have a Scientific Integrity Policy.
Office of Science & Technology Policy MEMORANDUM FROM JOHN P. HOLDREN, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES ON SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY (Dec. 17, 2010).	According to OSTP's response to a FOIA request by PEER, OSTP's 2010 memorandum providing drafting guidance to other agencies serves as OSTP's own final scientific integrity policy. No other explanation was provided. "Encourage publication, consistent with Federal ethics rules, job responsibilities, and existing policies regarding political appointees."

	https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/scientific-integrity-memo-12172010.pdf
Social Security Administration Statement of Commitment to Scientific Integrity by Principal Statistical Agencies	The Social Security Administration is listed as a "principal statistical agenc[y]" on the Statement of Commitment to Scientific Integrity by Principal Statistical Agencies document. "The National Research Council of the National Academies (NRC) has developed practical guidance in its publication, Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency. . . .Of special note is the emphasis that the NRC publication places on the impartiality and independence of each statistical agency. The NRC discussion of independence includes the following. - Independence must include the statistical agency having authority for professional decisions over the scope, content, and frequency of data collected; analysis, or publishing of the information; authority to release statistical information without prior clearance; and adherence to predetermined schedules for public release of statistical information" https://www.ssa.gov/policy/about/scientific_integrity_statement_of_the_principal_statistical_agencies.pdf
United States Agency for International Development USAID SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY POLICY.	"Encourage USAID and implementing partner staff to publish in scientific and technical journals and other media while adhering to appropriate professional standards for authoring, peer review, and responsibly publishing results" See https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/15396/integrity.pdf