



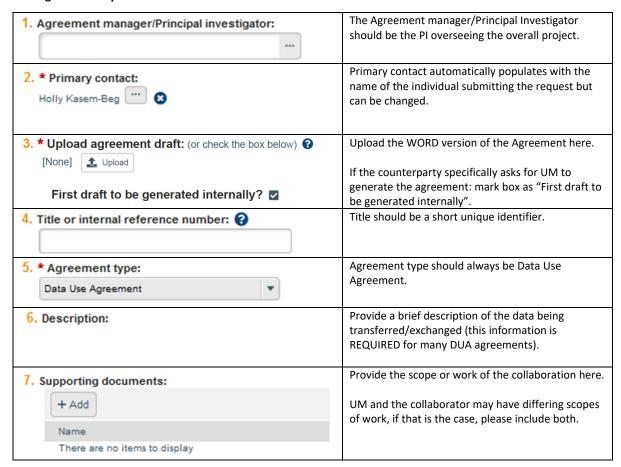
# Data Use Agreement (DUA) Agreement IBIS Submission Guidance

#### **Prerequisite Checklist:**

- ☐ A DUA or DTA governs the transfer or use of specific data between UM and another organization but does not involve the transfer of funds.
- □ Standalone DUAs are only needed in the event that no other contract with the same parties will be executed in support of the project (inbound sponsored agreement or outbound subagreement). If such other agreement will be executed, that agreement should incorporate appropriate data transfer terms.

### **Collaboration Agreement IBIS Submission Instructions:**

#### 3. Agreement Upload Tab



4. Click Continue:







# 5. General Information Tab

1. * Contracting party:  If you cannot find the organization in the list above, enter its information here:  Contracting party name:	This is the other party that the Agreement is with.
2. Contracting party contact name:	This Contact should be an individual employed by the Contracting Party responsible for the negotiation of agreements.
3. Contracting party contact e-mail:	Email address is <b>required</b> .
4. Contracting party contact phone:	Optional.
5. * Responsible department/division/institute:  ORA Administration	Ensure accuracy.
6. Agreements collaborators: (institutional staff given read/edit permissions for this Agreement)   Name E-mail Phone There are no items to display	Ensure all individuals who must have read/edit access to the request are added.

# 6. Data Use Agreement Information Tab

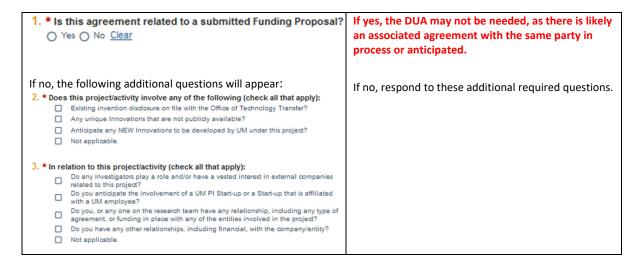
* Is the data being received or provided?	Select the direction of the data transfer.
2. * Is the data human subject data?  O Yes O No Clear	Confirm whether the data being transferred constitutes human subjects data.
If yes, the following additional questions will appear:  3. * Is the Data:  Protected Health Information (PHI)  Limited Data Set  Personally Identifiable Information (PII)  De-Identified  Only coded data will be shared with the sponsor	If yes, select the appropriate data classification—see end of this document for data classification definitions.





4. * Please briefly describe the purpose or use of the data being transferred:	Please include the applicable information.
5. * Is any data originating in the EU?  Yes No Clear	Please respond to this required question.
6. * Will any of the data be sent to or received in the EU?  Yes No Clear	Please respond to this required question.

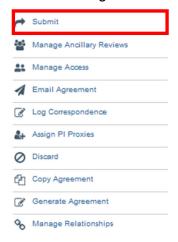
### 7. Intellectual Property Information Tab



8. Completion Instructions Tab: confirm all information inputted accurately and Click Finish



9. The Data Use Agreement should now be in Pre-Submission status. Click Submit on the leftmost menu:







- Notes: 1) Submission of a Data Use Agreement request in IBIS constitutes department and PI approval for Research Administration to review and negotiate the agreement according to UM guidelines, policies and procedures.
  - 2) Failure to comply with this guidance document may result in rejection/discarding of the Data Use Agreement request or a formal Request for Clarification in IBIS.

#### **Data Classification Definitions:**

Government or legal classifications for certain types of data and information. Government may elect through legislation or practice to codify certain groups of data by classifying them to facilitate consistent data management in accordance with government expectations and needs.

### **Data Classification, HIPAA**

HIPAA (defined under H) requires entities performing a covered function to identify and classify data based on these identifiers:

- 1. names (including initials),
- 2. geographic location smaller than a state (i.e. address),
- 3. any dates specific to an individual except year (i.e. date of birth, hospital admission and discharge dates, date of death, et cetera) and for those over 89 must aggregate into a single category of age 90 or older any year that might be indicative of age;
- 4. telephone numbers;
- 5. fax numbers;
- 6. e-mail addresses;
- 7. social security number;
- 8. medical record number;
- 9. health plan number;
- 10. account numbers of any kind;
- 11. certificate or license number(s);
- 12. Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers, including license plates;
- 13. device identifiers and/or serial numbers;
- 14. web URLs;
- 15. IP addresses,
- 16. biometric identifiers,
- 17. photographic images; and
- 18. any other unique identifier.

#### **De-Identified Data**

Data are considered de identified if the covered entity removes 18 specified personal identifiers from the data.

### **Limited Dataset (LDS)**

Protected Health Information that excludes the following direct identifiers of the patient or of relatives, employers, or household members of the patient: Names; Postal address information, other than town or city, State, and zip code; Telephone numbers; Fax numbers; Electronic mail addresses; Social security numbers; Medical record numbers; Health plan beneficiary numbers; Account numbers; Certificate/license numbers; Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers, including license plate numbers; Device identifiers and serial numbers; Web Universal Resource Locators (URLs); Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers; Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints; Full





face photographic images and any comparable images; and Any other unique identifying number, characteristic, or code except as specifically permitted by HIPAA.

### **Full Personal Health Information (PHI)**

Contains identifiers that could be linked to a specific individual, such as initials or address. See list above.

#### **Coded Data**

Data that has: 1) identifying information (such as name or social security number) that would enable the investigator to readily ascertain the identity of the individual to whom the private information or specimens pertains has been replaced with a number, letter, symbol, or combination thereof (i.e., the code); and 2) a key to decipher the code exists, enabling linkage of the identifying information to the private information or specimens. Coded data may constitute a limited data set, as further defined above. Office of Health Policy Research (OHPR) considers private information or specimens not to be individually identifiable when they cannot be linked to specific individuals by the investigator(s) either directly or indirectly through coding systems.