Comprehensive Guidelines for *JSR* Registered Reports

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Registered Reports Procedural Overview

Registered Reports are a form of submission offered at *Journal of Sex Research* (JSR) in which the proposed methods and analyses of one or more studies are reviewed prior to research being conducted. High quality protocols are then provisionally accepted for publication following preregistration of the agreed upon proposal, but before data collection and analysis commences. This format is designed to promote the publication of methodologically rigorous, yet "result-agnostic" research, by minimizing both sources of researcher- and journal-induced bias in hypothesis-driven research (e.g., hypothesizing after results are known, "p-hacking", and selecting for significant effects [i.e., "the file drawer problem" and "publication bias"). Simultaneously, the format affords flexibility to conduct and report exploratory (unregistered) analyses when warranted (e.g., a strong, unexpected pattern of moderation).

The review process for Registered Reports is divided into two stages. At Stage 1, reviewers assess the proposed study(ies)—along with any unregistered study(ies) accompanying them--before data for the registered study(ies) are collected or analyzed. If a Stage 1 proposal is sufficiently strong, authors will be granted an "In Principle Acceptance" (IPA)—a commitment to publish the eventual Stage 2 paper, irrespective of whatever pattern of results is identified, providing the authors preregister and follow exactly the agreed upon Stage 1 protocol. At Stage 2, reviewers consider the full paper, inclusive of all unregistered and registered components.

Stage 1 manuscripts will include only an Introduction, Proposed Methods (including proposed analyses), and Pilot Data/Unregistered Studies (where applicable). In considering papers at Stage 1, reviewers will be asked to assess:

1. The importance of the research question(s).

2. The logic, rationale, and plausibility of the proposed hypotheses.

3. The soundness and feasibility of the methodology and analysis pipeline (including ensuring an adequately informative sample and a justification of sample composition).

4. The authors' commitment to good-faith adoption of transparency-promoting methodologies. Usually this will mean, at bare-minimum, public sharing of one or more REB applications underpinning the to-be-published study(ies) and the analytic code for all data management and modeling. Public sharing of data when ethically feasible is desirable; when this is not possible, then private sharing with the review team, or the provision of a synthesized dataset, to more discretely explore reproducibility is permitted.

5. Whether the clarity and degree of methodological detail is sufficient to reproduce the proposed procedures and analysis pipeline necessary for a good-faith replication attempt.

6. Whether the authors have included theory, methods, and/or analytic strategies that ensures that more than one possible outcome can be interpreted meaningfully. Example criteria are: testing multiple opposed hypotheses or models; tests of the validity of procedures, including manipulations; adequate power and accuracy in the experiment.

Following Stage 1 peer review, proposals will either be rejected, invited for revision, or provisionally accepted. Manuscripts that pass peer review will be issued an in principle acceptance (IPA), indicating that the article will be published, regardless of analytic outcomes, pending:

- preregistration of the proposal in a supported repository
- sharing of IPA Stage 1 report on PsyArXiv
- successful completion of the study according to the pre-registered proposal
- defensible and evidence-based interpretation of the results
- the absence of any unforeseen yet common-sense catastrophic methodological or technical errors (e.g., a randomizer failing in a between-groups experiment)

Following completion of the study, authors will complete the manuscript, including Results and Discussion sections of all registered components. These Stage 2 manuscripts will more closely resemble a regular, completed article. The manuscript will then be returned to the Editor and reviewing team, who will be asked to appraise a more modest set of features:

1. Whether the data are able to test the authors' proposed hypotheses by satisfying the approved outcome-neutral conditions (such as quality checks, positive controls)
2. Whether the Introduction, rationale and stated hypotheses are the same as the approved Stage 1 submission (required)
3. Whether the agreed upon transparency-promoting methods have been utilized
4. Whether the authors adhered precisely to the registered experimental procedures
5. Whether any unregistered post hoc analyses added by the authors are justified, methodologically sound, and informative
6. Whether the authors' conclusions are justified given the data

The Editor or Reviewers at Stage 2 may suggest that authors report additional post hoc tests on their data; however, authors are not obliged to do so unless such tests are necessary to satisfy one or more of the Stage 2 review criteria. Please note that editorial decisions at this stage will not be based on the perceived importance, novelty, or conclusiveness of the results.

Types of Registered Reports

JSR currently supports the consideration of Registered Reports for four different types of investigations:

1. Novel Hypothesis-Driven Study(ies)
2. JSR Replication Study
3. Study(ies) of Small *n* Community Samples
4. Study(ies) of Measurement/Assessment Development and Validation

Any of these Registered Report types can be undertaken by a single research group executing their research design (e.g. Fisher & Sakaluk, 2020), or with a shared design executed/replicated across multiple labs (with effects reported both by individual lab and synthesized across labs, e.g., Wagenmakers et al., 2016)

1. Novel Hypothesis-Driven Studies

In Registered Reports of *Novel Hypothesis-Driven Studies,* the scholarly goal is to use the Registered Report format to provide a compelling test of one or more focal effects. What effects will be considered "focal" will depend on the research context and design, but common examples include: the effect of an experimental manipulation on one or more dependent variables; particular patterns of statistical moderation/interaction/indirect effects; tests of group similarities and differences, etc.

Submissions of this sort may include—but do not formally require—preceding unregistered studies that programmatically led the researchers to their desired test of their focal effect(s). Alternatively, submissions may include no previous studies and multiple proposed registered studies if the proposed registered studies clearly build on one another and are feasible to execute in a reasonable time frame.

2. JSR Replication Study

In Registered Reports of *JSR Replication Studies,* the scholarly goal is to use the Registered Report format to provide a compelling test of one or more focal effects from a previous JSR publication for which a replication test is determined to be of strong fieldwide value (see the *Pottery Barn Rule*, Srivastava, 2012). The determination of what article (and which effect(s) therein) constitute a replication target of strong fieldwide value will vary, but will often contain one or more effects that are in dispute by different theoretical camps, and which may have gone on to serve as a foundational premise/assumption in a large body of subsequent and influential research. In some cases, the adjudication of this feature may be shaped by (in)formal consultations with members of the JSR Editorial Board and/or the readership of JSR.

Submissions of this type typically focus exclusively on the target study/effect and therefore preceding unregistered studies are not desirable, while a more succinct manuscript is desirable. A very strong emphasis will be placed on the fidelity of the replication design to the design of the original study, as well as the plan for data collection. Researchers submitting these proposals should be prepared to very clearly exceed whatever sample size was deployed in the original study, with some rationale for their determined target sample size (e.g., the "small telescopes approach" of using 2.5x the original sample size, which would provide 80% power to determine an original study was uninformative, Simonsohn, 2015). Members of the research team from the original study may be invited to consult on

methodological decisions and fidelity during the development of the proposal, as well as offering written commentaries on the final Stage 2 report.

3. Study(ies) of Measurement/Assessment Development and Validation

In Registered Reports of *Study(ies) of Measurement/Assessment Development and Validation*, the scholarly goal is to use the Registered Report format to provide a stricter environment for engaging in the (often iterative) process of developing novel assessments, documenting the psychometric properties of novel or existing assessments, and/or modifying novel or existing assessments. In making the case for the scientific value of the activities in the Stage 1 proposal, authors should be intentional in speaking to the demand and use case(s) for a given assessment. For existing assessments, this might involve documentation of the extent and themes of application. For novel assessments, meanwhile, authors will need to take care in situating the target construct(s) in the broader theoretical network of pre-existing constructs and their assessments, as reviewers will be asked to appraise novel assessments with the "jingle-jangle jungle" and sibling constructs in mind (see Lawson & Robins, 2021).

Methodologically, authors submitting Stage 1 measurement-focused proposals will need to address measurement-modeling-focused features that promote high evidential value, including, but not limited to:

- Sample size adequacy, which may be informed by Monte Carlo simulations of model selection or intuitively appreciable sample sizes vs. heuristically suggested minimums (e.g., MacCallum et al., 1999)
- Sample composition, including group features and sample sizes and/or covariates ranges when generalizability-testing (e.g., invariance testing) is planned.
- Selection of additional and appropriate measures (e.g., those relevant to criterion validity, competitor measures of ostensibly similar constructs, etc.,)
- Determination of substantively competing measurement models, beyond software default "baseline"/"null" models
- Description of compelling, specific model comparison and selection tools, indexes, and thresholds, while being mindful of avoiding a monotonous focus on model fit, alone, without considering model complexity/plausibility (e.g., Samuel, 2019, on bifactor models)
- All analytic details regarding model identification, scale setting, estimation, regularization, and missing data treatment.
- Thoughtful selection of auxiliary statistical metrics and thresholds of interest/concern, such as model-congruent reliability estimates [e.g., McNeish, 2018], effect sizes for noninvariance [e.g., Gunn et al., 2020], etc.,

For some of these details, authors are encouraged to include actual or exemplar analytic code in their Stage 1 submission, in order to facilitate clear review of methodological decisions.

4. Study(ies) of Small n Community Samples

In Registered Reports of *Study(ies) of Small n Community Samples*, the scholarly goal is to use the Registered Report format to provide structural incentives for the valuable work of creating more generalizable, inclusive sexual science. Research in (frequently) marginalized sexuality-relevant communities is often more resource-intensive, yet also risky, as the smaller samples these studies

typically generate can make securing publication more uncertain. JSR wishes to ensure that the Registered Report format can be leveraged to benefit researchers conducting community-oriented research too, in addition to researchers using more common (and logistically straightforward) lab-based or online survey methodology.

The scholarly focus of these Registered Reports submissions may be either Novel Hypothesis-Driven, Replication, or Measurement-focused in nature, and will typically emphasize one or more underrepresented communities from which to sample. Evaluation of the merits of such Stage 1 proposals will be attuned to the need justifications for greater inclusion of the target community(ies) in sexual science, the relevance of the hypothesis, replication, or measure to the target community(ies), and the selection of workflows, methods, and statistical modeling strategies that will render a result high in evidential value, despite the use of small samples of the target community(ies). Some recommended features to consider include more intensive repeated sampling small-n designs (e.g., Smith & Little, 2018), and/or longer timelines between Stage 1 IPA and the submission of the final Stage 2 report (IPAs for up to 3 years will be considered for these designs, which may give authors the necessary time to secure the requisite resourcing with their collaborators to execute their study).

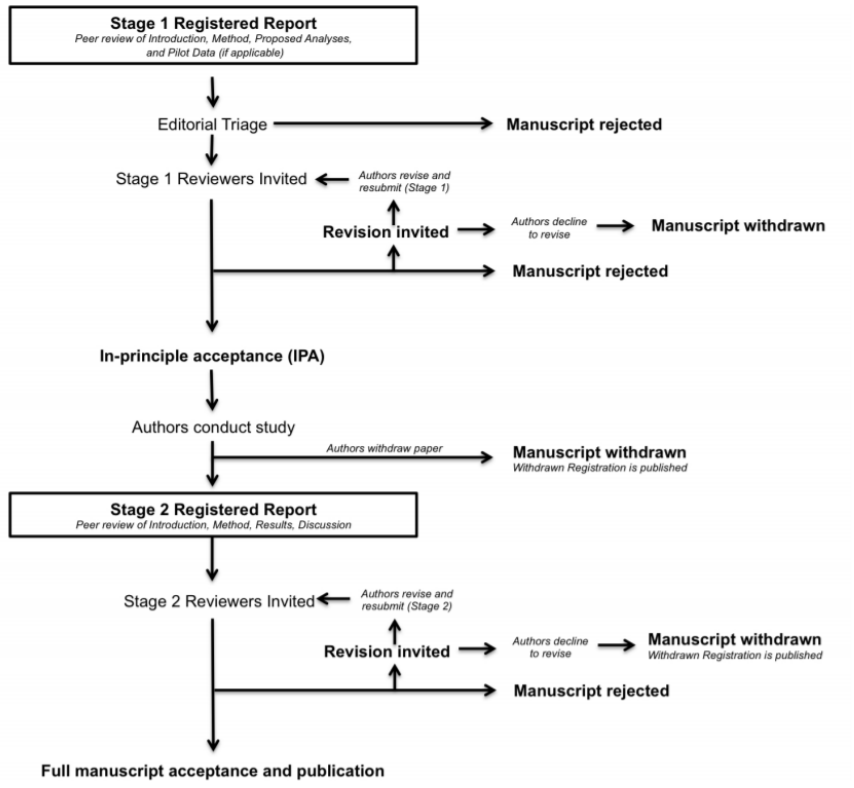
On Collaborative "Multi-Lab" Registered Reports

JSR will consider Registered Reports that involve collaboration and coordination of a shared research design across multiple independent samples collected by a group of cooperating labs, who may share a vested interest in a particular effect (e.g., Cheung et al., 2016) and/or may wish to pool their resources for a more informative investigation of a broader selection of focal effects (e.g., Ebersole et al., 2016). For such proposals, research teams will need to be identified and committed to the project in advance of the consideration of the Registered Report proposal. Interested researchers without a sufficiently large multi-lab team in place can contact the Registered Report handling AE to gauge the feasibility of recruiting more cooperating labs (though ensuring that a sufficiently large team is found is not the responsibility of JSR).

For these multi-lab proposals, researchers should ensure that minimal sample size targets are stated and justified for each individual lab, as well (and particularly) for the meta-analytic synthesis of multi-lab results. Multi-lab proposals may also consider building in some systematic variation of design and methodology across labs (e.g., populations to be sampled, adoption of different measures of the same outcome construct(s), etc.) should they wish to test boundary conditions and/or moderating features in a systematic way, providing this does not appreciably undermine the informativeness of the test of their focal effect(s).

The Submission and Review Process for Registered Reports at JSR

Whereas most Stage 1 Registered Report submissions will proceed through a typical Registered Report Review Process (see Figure below), JSR also offers a "Rapid Review" process (that is modified (with tradeoffs) to provide quicker editorial decisions for submissions with good justifications for expediency.



Stage 1: Initial manuscript submission and review

Due to the high volume of submissions, the editors will select only the most scientifically promising manuscripts for in-depth peer review. Stage 1 submissions should include the manuscript (details below) and a brief cover letter. Authors are welcome to submit presubmission enquiries for advice on the likely suitability of a study as a Registered Report. However, please note that the editorial board will not agree to send manuscripts for in-depth review until a complete Stage 1 submission has been considered.

The cover letter should include:

- A brief scientific case for consideration. Authors are encouraged to refer to the likely field-wide theoretical and/or applied value of the research.
- A statement confirming that all necessary support (e.g. funding, facilities) and approvals (e.g. ethics) are in place for the proposed research (including the IRB/REB of record, and the approved protocol number).
- An anticipated timeline for completing the registered study if the initial submission is accepted.

- A statement confirming that the authors agree to share their raw data when possible (at least with reviewers), synthesized data when not possible, any digital study materials, and laboratory log for all published results. Note that reviewers and editors may request Stage 1 protocols (and their governing REB/IRB protocols) to be revised if they deem the open provision of data as reasonably feasible and important.
- A statement confirming that if the authors later withdraw their paper, they agree to the Journal publishing a short summary of the pre-registered study under a section Withdrawn Registrations.

Manuscript preparation guidelines – Stage 1

Initial Stage 1 submissions should include the following sections:

- Introduction
    - A review of the relevant literature that motivates the research question and a full description of the aims and/or hypotheses. Please note that following IPA, the Introduction section cannot be altered (see below).
- Non-registered studies (optional)
    - Full reports (with lead-in section, Methods, Results, and study-specific discussion) of any novel, non-registered studies that support or precede the registered study proposal. This includes pilot data.
- Registered Study: Methods
    - Full description and justifications of proposed sample characteristics, including criteria for data inclusion and exclusion (e.g., outlier extraction). Procedures for objectively defining exclusion criteria due to technical errors or for any other reasons must be specified, including details of how and under what conditions data would be replaced.
    - A description of methodological procedures in sufficient detail to allow another researcher to repeat the methodology exactly, without requiring further information. These procedures must be adhered to exactly in the subsequent experiments or any Stage 2 manuscript can be rejected.
    - Proposed analysis pipeline, including all preprocessing steps, and a precise description of all planned analyses, including appropriate correction for multiple comparisons. Any covariates or regressors must be stated. Where analysis decisions are contingent on the outcome of prior analyses, these contingencies must be specified and adhered to. Only preplanned analyses can be reported in the main Results section of Stage 2 submissions. However, unplanned exploratory analyses will be admissible in a separate section of the Results (see below).
    - Studies involving statistical tests of group *differences* must also feature logically defensible statistical tests of group *similarities* (i.e., via some form of equivalence testing, see Counsell et al, 2020; Lakens et al., 2018).
    - Studies involving null-hypothesis significance testing (i.e., with p-value statistics) must include/be informed by statistical power analysis or simulation based on 90% (instead of the usual 80%) power for all proposed hypothesis tests, and show an ability to capture an adequate, reasonable effect size, justified with reference to the existing literature. Since publication bias overinflates published estimates of effect size, and pilot data

selected for significance are also likely to be inflated, this sensitivity criterion must include the lowest available or meaningful estimate of the effect size. In the case of highly uncertain effect sizes, a variable sample size and interim data analysis is permissible but with inspection points stated in advance, appropriate Type I error correction for 'peeking' employed, and a final stopping rule for data collection outlined.

- Methods involving Bayesian hypothesis testing are also welcomed (e.g., Schönbrodt et al., 2017; Schönbrodt & Wagenmakers, 2018). For studies involving analyses with Bayes factors, the predictions of the theory must be specified so that a Bayes factor can be calculated. Authors should indicate what distribution will be used to represent the predictions of the theory and how its parameters will be specified. For example, will you use a uniform up to some specified maximum, or a normal/half-normal to represent a likely effect size, or a JZS/Cauchy with a specified scaling constant? For inference by Bayes factors, authors must be able to guarantee data collection until the Bayes factor is at least 6 times in favour of the experimental hypothesis over the null hypothesis (or vice versa). Authors with resource limitations (e.g., pursuing a Registered Report of *Small-n Community Samples*) are permitted to specify a maximum feasible sample size at which data collection must cease regardless of the Bayes factor; however, to be eligible for advance acceptance this number must be sufficiently large that inconclusive results at this sample size would nevertheless be an important message for the field.
- Full descriptions must be provided of any outcome-neutral criteria that must be met for successful testing of the stated hypotheses. Such quality checks might include the absence of floor or ceiling effects in data distributions, positive controls, successful manipulation checks, or other quality checks that are orthogonal to the experimental hypotheses.
- Timeline for completion of the study and proposed resubmission date if Stage 1 review is successful. Extensions to this deadline can be negotiated with the Registered Reports Editor, and longer timelines are encouraged when necessary to ensure the feasibility of Registered Reports for *Small-n Community Samples*.
- Any description of prospective methods or analysis plans should be written in future tense.

Stage 1 submissions that are judged to be of sufficient quality and scientific importance will be sent for in-depth peer review. In considering papers at the registration stage, reviewers will be asked to assess:

1. The importance of the research question(s).
2. The logic, rationale, and plausibility of the proposed research questions or hypotheses.
3. The soundness and feasibility of the methodology and analysis pipeline (including statistical power analysis where appropriate).
4. Whether the clarity and degree of methodological detail is sufficient to exactly replicate the proposed experimental procedures and analysis pipeline.
5. Whether the authors have included theory and methodological basis that ensures that more than one possible outcome can be interpreted meaningfully.

Following Stage 1 peer review, manuscripts will be rejected outright, offered the opportunity to revise, or accepted. Proposals that meet or exceed the highest standards of importance and scientific rigour will

be issued an in principle acceptance (IPA), indicating that the article will be published pending completion of the registered study according to the approved methods and analytic procedures, passing of all pre-specified quality checks, and a defensible interpretation of the results. Stage 1 protocols are not published in the journal following IPA. Instead they are held in reserve by the journal and integrated into a single completed article following approval of the final Stage 2 manuscript. However, if proof of IPA is desirable, researchers may request at time of decision that the IPA Stage 1 proposal be posted to the Journal's *PsyArXiv* preprint repository.

Authors are reminded that any deviation from the stated experimental procedures, regardless of how minor it may seem to the authors, could lead to rejection of the manuscript at Stage 2. In cases where the pre-registered protocol is altered after IPA due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g. change of equipment or unanticipated technical error), the authors must consult the Registered Reports Editor immediately for advice, and prior to the completion of data collection. Minor changes to the protocol may be permitted according to editorial discretion. In such cases, IPA would be preserved and the deviation reported in the Stage 2 submission. If the authors wish to alter the experimental procedures more substantially following IPA but still wish to publish their article as a Registered Report then the manuscript must be withdrawn and resubmitted as a new Stage 1 submission. Note that registered analyses must be undertaken, but additional unregistered analyses can also be included in a final manuscript (see below).

Stage 2: Full manuscript review

Once the study is complete, authors prepare and resubmit their manuscript for full review, with the following additions:

- Submission of data and analytic materials
    - Registered Reports at JSR require authors to provide an openly available data file—either original, or synthesized based on the original (see Nowok et al., 2016; Nowok et al., 2017)—and materials sufficient to reproduce the analyses. In rare cases where this is not feasible, the Registered Reports Editor may consider facilitating a private virtual demonstration of the data and analytic reproducibility. When provided, data files should be appropriately time stamped to show that data was collected after IPA and not before. Other than pre-registered and approved pilot data, no data acquired prior to the date of IPA is admissible in the Stage 2 submission. Data must be accompanied by guidance notes, where required, to assist other scientists in replicating the analysis pipeline. Authors are also expected to upload any relevant analysis scripts and other experimental materials that would assist in replication (e.g., stimuli & presentation code).
    - Any supplementary figures, tables, or other text (such as supplementary methods) can either be included as standard supplementary information that accompanies the paper, or they can be archived together with the data. Please note that the raw data itself should be archived (see above) rather than submitted to the journal as supplementary material.
    - The authors must collectively certify in the resubmission Cover Letter that all non-pilot data was collected after the date of IPA.

- Background, Rationale and Methods
    - Apart from minor stylistic revisions, **the Introduction cannot be altered from the approved Stage 1 submission, and the stated hypotheses cannot be amended or appended**. At Stage 2, any description of the rationale or proposed methodology that was written in future tense within the Stage 1 manuscript should be changed to past tense. Any textual changes to the Introduction or Methods (e.g. correction of typographic errors) must be clearly marked in the Stage 2 submission. Any relevant literature that appeared following the date of IPA should be covered in the Discussion.
- Results & Discussion
    - The outcome of all registered analyses must be reported in the manuscript, except in rare instances where a registered and approved analysis is subsequently shown to be logically flawed or unfounded. In such cases, the authors, and editor (with help from reviewers if needed) must agree that a collective error of judgment was made and that the analysis is inappropriate. In such cases the analysis would still be mentioned in the Methods but omitted with justification from the Results.
    - It is reasonable that authors may wish to include additional analyses that were not included in the registered submission. For instance, a new analytic approach might become available between IPA and Stage 2 review, or a particularly interesting and unexpected finding may emerge. Such analyses are admissible but must be clearly justified in the text, appropriately caveated, and reported in a separate section of the Results titled "Exploratory analyses". Authors should be careful not to base their conclusions entirely on the outcome of statistically significant post hoc analyses.
    - Authors reporting null hypothesis significance tests are required to report exact p values and effect sizes for all inferential analyses.

The resubmission will be considered by the same Editor as in Stage 1, who may also invite the same or new reviewers if their special expertise is needed. In considering papers at Stage 2, the Editor and Reviewers will be asked to decide:

1. Whether the data are able to test the authors' proposed hypotheses by satisfying the approved outcome-neutral conditions (such as quality checks, positive controls)
2. Whether the Introduction, rationale and stated hypotheses are the same as the approved Stage 1 submission
3. Whether the authors adhered precisely to the registered experimental procedures
4. Whether any unregistered post hoc analyses added by the authors are justified, methodologically sound, and informative
5. Whether the authors' conclusions are justified given the data

Reviewers are informed that editorial decisions will not be based on the perceived importance, novelty or conclusiveness of the results. Thus, while reviewers are free to enter such comments on the record, they will not influence editorial decisions. Reviewers at Stage 2 may suggest that authors report additional post hoc tests on their data; however, authors are not obliged to do so unless such tests are necessary to satisfy one or more of the Stage 2 review criteria.

Manuscript withdrawal and Withdrawn Registrations

It is possible that authors with IPA may wish to withdraw their manuscript following or during data collection. Possible reasons could include major technical error, an inability to complete the study due to other unforeseen circumstances, or the desire to submit the results to a different journal. In all such cases, manuscripts can of course be withdrawn at the authors' discretion. However, the journal will publicly record each case in a commentary of Withdrawn Registrations, including the authors, proposed title, description of the approved Stage 1 submission, and brief reason(s) for the failure to complete the study. Partial withdrawals are not possible; i.e. authors cannot publish part of a registered study by selectively withdrawing one of the planned experiments. Such cases must lead to withdrawal of the entire paper. Studies that are not completed by the agreed Stage 2 submission deadline (which can be extended in negotiation with the editorial office) will be considered withdrawn and will be subject to a Withdrawn Registration.

Incremental Registrations

Authors may add experiments to approved submissions. In such cases the approved Stage 2 manuscript will be accepted for publication, and authors can propose additional experiments for Stage 1 consideration. Where these experiments extend the approved submission (as opposed to being part of new submissions), the editorial team will seek to fast-track the review process. This option may be particularly appropriate where an initial experiment reveals a major serendipitous finding that warrants follow-up within the same paper. In cases where an incremented submission is rejected (at either Stage 1 or 2), authors will retain the option of publishing the most recently approved version of the manuscript.

Registered Report "Rapid Review"

Finally, authors may apply for "Rapid Review" evaluation of their Registered Report proposal (e.g., for projects requiring fixed, expedited deadlines [e.g., thesis projects], involving rare time-limited data collection, etc.). The process for Rapid Review is as follows:

1. Authors submit a 2-3 page (single-spaced, maximum) prospectus, succinctly describing the essential components and rationale for their Stage 1 proposal (***see Manuscript preparation guidelines – Stage 1***).
2. The Registered Reports Editor will evaluate the prospectus and return a decision in 10 days, either inviting a full Stage 1 Registered Report proposal of the prospectus for Rapid Review, or (in most cases) rejecting the prospectus for Rapid Review.
    a. Invitation for Rapid Review does <u>not</u> guarantee the Stage 1 submission will be met with an eventual In Principle Acceptance. Rather, there remains an evaluative peer-review process, that is carried out more expediently than normal (with some tradeoffs)
    b. Rejection from Rapid Review does not mean a Stage 1 submission based on the program of research outlined in the prospectus would never be met with an eventual In Principle Acceptance. Rather, the rejection of the prospectus is either indicative of the need for expediency being unclear and/or unwarranted, or that the merits of the proposal are not yet sufficient to feel confident about the utility of Rapid Review
3. Those invited to submit Stage 1 proposals will then be given a Rapid Review, that prioritizes expediency of reviewer feedback and editorial decision-making, at the expense of some of the depth of commentary authors may otherwise be used to receiving. Specifically:
    a. An editorial decision will be tendered on the submission 15-20 days following the matching of reviewers to the submitted Stage 1 Registered Report proposal
    b. Reviewers will anonymously make comments on the manuscript using tracked changes—this will allow reviewers to be more targeted and succinct in their commentary, while also avoiding redundant observations (e.g., they can simply "agree" with a previously made comment)
    c. The AE handling Registered Report Submissions at JSR will synthesize these comments and return their synthesis and decision in a decision letter; unlike traditional peer-review processes there will be no other stand-alone appraisals contributed by reviewers
4. In the event that the initial decision is "reject", the proposal will no longer be eligible for Rapid Review (e.g., should authors decide to dramatically re-tool the proposal). Likewise, Rapid Review cannot be guaranteed for subsequent resubmissions of many proposals receiving "major revision" decisions, especially following longer gaps between initial decision and subsequent resubmissions