INTRODUCTION
The pediatric residents of the National Capital Consortium (NCC) Pediatric Residency Program all perform scholarly activity, to include research, as a requirement for residency completion. Currently, the mentorship of resident research is provided by individual project mentors, and the Residency Program Leadership are responsible for tracking and ensuring completion of each of the 32 NCC pediatric residents.

OBJECTIVE
Our aim was to develop a centralized committee to improve the oversight of resident scholarly activity, and to facilitate successful completion of longitudinal research projects during residency.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Responsibilities of the RROC
- Offer oversight of resident scholarly projects
- Coordinate with residents to plan research rotations
- Provide access to institutional resources for timely completion of scholarly projects
- Track interval progress of resident projects with goal of completion by the end of residency
- Provide verification to residency leadership of successful scholarly project completion

Responsibilities of the Pediatric Residents
- Develop a research question
- Provide project proposal to the RROC 1 week prior to scheduled meetings
- Schedule and attend RROC meetings at least twice yearly

OUTCOMES
We successfully initiated the RROC with scheduled quarterly meetings in AY 2016-2017 with support of residency program leadership and pediatric residents. In addition to quarterly meetings, an additional interval meeting was added in the fall of AY 2016-2017 per program leadership request.

A total of 32 residents were eligible to participate in the RROC meetings. During the first 3 meetings of this academic year, we successfully met with 17 (53%) of the pediatric residents, including 8 of 11 (73%) current PGY-3s, 7 of 8 (88%) current PGY-2s, and 2 of 13 (15%) current PGY-1s. 3 residents (18% of participants) have already attended at least 1 follow up session to continue active project facilitation.

We have retained all 8 committee members, with an average of 3 committee members present at each RROC meeting.

METHODS
The Resident Research Oversight Committee (RROC) was developed by a core team of pediatric staff, fellows, and residents interested in improving the process of facilitating resident scholarly activity. Invested committee members met over 18 months during academic year (AY) 2014-2015 and AY 2015-2016 to 1.) Define the current resident research oversight process and 2.) Determine the goals and objectives of the RROC.

Roles and responsibilities of the RROC and of the pediatric residents were defined. While the initial goal of the RROC was to streamline oversight of research projects, we determined there was also a need for oversight of other scholarly projects to include advocacy and clinically based projects.

A template for resident project submission for review by the RROC was developed and provided to the residents, and the RROC was introduced to the residents during the spring of AY 2015-2016.

Pediatric staff, fellows, and 3rd year residents with research, scholarly, and advocacy experience were recruited to join the RROC in the spring of AY 2015-2016; a total of 8 committee members were recruited.

The first meetings of the RROC began in the fall of AY 2016-2017.

CONCLUSION
We have successfully initiated a Resident Research Oversight Committee this academic year with excellent resident participation in initial and follow up sessions during this first 6 months of AY 2016-2017. We have received positive feedback from residents regarding the role of the RROC in scholarly oversight.