

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (noaa.gov): National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Type of data and information created

Describe the types of environmental data and information created during the course of the project

Guidance:

Environmental data are recorded and derived observations and measurements of the physical, chemical, biological, geological, and geophysical properties and conditions of the oceans, atmosphere, space environment, sun, and solid earth, as well as correlative data, such as socioeconomic data, related documentation, and metadata. Media, including voice recordings and photographs, may be included. In this section also include the type of collection method (aircraft, ship, satellite, etc).

Data sharing plans should encompass all data from funded research that can be shared without compromising individual subjects' rights and privacy, regardless of whether the data have been used in a publication. Furthermore, data sharing prior to the publication of major results is encouraged in many instances, for example, when data are collected to provide a resource for the scientific community (as in the case of many large surveys).

- [NOAA Data Sharing Policy](#)
- [FAQ for Data Sharing for NOAA Grants](#)

Expected schedule for data sharing

Tentative date by which the data will be shared

Guidance:

Environmental data must be shared in a timely manner. Sharing data refers to making data visible, accessible, and independently understandable to users in a timely manner at minimal cost to users, except where limited by law, regulation, policy, or by security requirements.

In general, data that have potential usefulness to others are expected to be made available as soon as possible, consistent with logistical considerations. Data from small studies can be analyzed and ready for publication and sharing relatively quickly. If data from large studies are collected over several discrete time periods or waves, data should be released in waves as they become available or main findings from waves of the data are published.

NOAA recognizes that the investigators who collected the data have a legitimate interest in benefiting from their investment of time and effort. NOAA continues to expect that the initial investigators may benefit from being the first user of the data, but not from prolonged or indefinite exclusive use.

- [NOAA Data Sharing Policy](#)
- [FAQ for Data Sharing for NOAA Grants](#)

Standards for format and content

Describe the standards to be used for data/metadata format and content

Guidance:

Describe the format of your data. Ideally, data formats will be chosen that are openly and freely available, and/or non-proprietary in nature. The data must be accompanied with documentation, metadata and, if needed, tools to read the data that allow a user to interpret the data properly. Documentation and metadata should clearly indicate the status of the dataset (initial raw data, draft data with only rudimentary quality controls, partial dataset, final data, etc).

- [NOAA Data Sharing Policy](#)
- [FAQ for Data Sharing for NOAA Grants](#)

Policies for stewardship and preservation

Describe your program's policies that address data stewardship and preservation

Guidance:

NOAA facilities that archive data and make the data openly available should be considered first for the disposition of the data. The process to contact a NOAA archive regarding a data stream is described in the [NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval](#)

- [NOAA Data Sharing Policy](#)
- [FAQ for Data Sharing for NOAA Grants](#)

Procedures for providing access

Describe the procedures for providing access, sharing, and security

Guidance:

Data sharing can be accomplished through:

1. Data Archive: place where data are acquired, manipulated, documented, and distributed. NOAA facilities that archive data and make the data openly available should be considered.
2. Data Enclave: controlled, secure environment in which eligible researchers can perform analyses using data resources
3. Publishing: articles in scientific publications
4. Researcher's Efforts: investigator responds directly to data requests (e.g., posting data on a website)

Policies applicable to protection of personally identifiable information, critical infrastructure information, or proprietary trade information as well as regulations related to export control may impact your ability to share data, among other items.

Your data sharing plans could indicate the criteria for deciding who can receive your data and whether or not you will place any conditions on their use. Data should be made as widely and freely available as possible while safeguarding the confidentiality of the data and privacy of participants. You should not place limits on the questions or methods others might pursue nor should you require coauthorship as a condition for receiving the data.

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Previous published data

Describe your prior experience in publishing research data

Guidance:

If you have previously published research data, list the citations here (including the website or persistent identifier).

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