

Agency	Program or Project	Data policy (URL)	Excerpts of Sharing Part of Policy
Inter-national			
	ICSU / CODATA	Principles for the Dissemination of Scientific Data	Both science and the public are well served by a system of scholarly research and communication with minimal constraints on the availability of data for further analysis. The tradition of full and open access to data has led to breakthroughs in scientific understanding, as well as to later economic and public policy benefits. The idea that an individual or organization can control access to or claim ownership of the facts of nature is foreign to science.
	CODATA	Links to Scientific Data Policy Statements	Links to the policies of a number of organizations on data issues. Most of these are related in some way to the environmental sciences, where international sharing of data on a global scale is essential to progress in research.
	World Data Centers	ICSU World Data Center Policy	WDCs will, subject to their financial resources, accept data according to the data management plans of appropriate ICSU scientific programs or monitoring activities, and store these data safely and in good condition. WDCs may enhance their holdings by seeking and collecting related data sets. They may prepare higher-order data products such as indices of activity and collated or condensed data sets.....Data may be subject to privileged use by their originators, for a period to be agreed beforehand, and not to exceed two years from the date of acquisition by the WDC.
	Climate Variability and Predictability (CLIVAR)	CLIVAR Data Policy	While the proprietary nature of some data must be recognized and safeguarded, all such data must be made available to the research community without undue restriction imposed by cost, by withholding of key parts of data sets, or by discrimination against individuals, research groups, or nationality.

Inter-agency			
	US GCRP	Policy Statements on Data Management for Global Change Research July 1991	<p>Data sets should be made available in a timely manner, but the definition of timeliness is left as a responsibility of the funding agencies involved. As data are made available, global change researchers should have full and open access to them without restriction on research use. For those programs in which selected principal investigators have initial periods of exclusive data use, data should be made openly available as soon as they become widely useful. Deciding when data became widely useful is the responsibility of the funding agency, which should explicitly define the period of restricted access, if any. The guiding principle is that as soon as data might be useful to other researchers the data should be released, along with documentation which can be used by the other researchers to judge data quality and potential usefulness. In this way users can determine for themselves if they want to proceed with data of questionable quality or wait for additional developments.</p>
	US GCRP	Research Policy Statement July 2003	<p>Full and open sharing of the full suite of global data sets for all global change researchers is a fundamental objective</p>
	USGCRP	Data Policies of other agencies	<p>Data policies from EPA, NASA, and USGS, summarized on the GCRP Web page</p>

NASA			
	Earth Science Enterprise	NASA Earth Science Enterprise Statement on Data Management	NASA is committed to the full and open sharing of Earth Science data obtained from U.S. Government-funded and -owned systems with all users as soon as such data become available. All Earth System Enterprise missions, projects, grant proposals shall include data management plans to facilitate implementation of this principle. There may be practical impediments to providing timely access to Earth Science Enterprise data held by certain user groups, particularly data used in smaller projects at the principal investigator level. These projects may lack the time, staff, and resources to ensure the earliest public availability of their data product. Nevertheless, even in such difficult cases, NASA is committed to providing the earliest data distribution if feasible, provided that the requester pays for the marginal cost of dissemination. Further, NASA shall require, in advance, data management plans for all Earth Science Enterprise missions, projects, and grant proposals to help assure sufficient resources are available for data management at all Earth Science Enterprise levels.
	EOS	EOS Data Policy	EOS data and products will be available to all users; there will be no period of exclusive access.

	EOS Validation Program	EOS Validation Data Archival Policy	Validation or correlative measurements obtained by EOS Instrument Science Teams, Interdisciplinary Science Teams or by investigators funded through the Validation NRA (MTPE-97-03) must be publicly accessible through a team scientific computing facility (SCF), an EOS Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC), or a functionally comparable alternative data archive mechanism. Teams and investigators should insure that such access is expedited. Delays beyond 6 months of data collection are unjustified in all but the most exceptional circumstances.
	LBA	LBA Data Policy	There will be no periods of exclusive [data] rights to publish LBA results. Exceptions are possible for students where graduation requirements prohibit publication of results prior to acceptance of a Thesis.
	SAFARI 2000	SAFARI 2000 an international project, part of which was funded by NASA	All SAFARI 2000 data should be made available to all SAFARI 2000 participants through open online storage or submission to the Regional Data Center. Data, once quality assured, must be submitted promptly to the Center. Access to some of the data at the Regional Data Center will be limited to registered SAFARI 2000 participants for a period of 18 months after completion of the project.

	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission	SRTM Data Distribution Policy	Terrain height data greater than or equal to three seconds of arc latitude and longitude (ie. Level-1 data sets) generated from the SRTM will be released and distributed without restrictions. NASA may distribute full-resolution image data obtained from the SRTM, which will be archived by NASA. Raw radar data, terrain height data of 1 second of arc latitude and longitude(ie. Level-2 data sets), and strip DEMs with 30-meter spatial resolution over the United States may be released and distributed without restrictions.
DOE			
	ARM	ARM Data policy	Free and open sharing of data. Timely (e.g., "near real time" where desired) delivery of processed data from the Experiment Center to Science Team members. Timely access (e.g., typically "days" for routine processing, housekeeping and archival of data from electronically accessible instrument sites) to data by the general scientific community through the ARM data archive. Timely sharing of all data among various participants in ARM sponsored programs. Recognition of data sources either through co-authorship or acknowledgments as appropriate. Sharing of data of common interest from external sources when possible, but some sources restrict secondary distribution of data. In these cases, ARM will seek specific allowances to distribute such data to members of the ARM Science Team, but will observe restrictions on further distribution from the Archive if required.

	AmeriFlux	AmeriFlux Data policy	<p>The AmeriFlux data provided on this site are freely available and were furnished by individual AmeriFlux scientists who encourage their use. Please kindly inform the appropriate AmeriFlux scientist(s) of how you are using the data and of any publication plans. Please acknowledge the data source as a citation or in the acknowledgments if the data are not yet published. If the AmeriFlux Principal Investigators (PIs) feel that they should be acknowledged or offered participation as authors, they will let you know and we assume that an agreement on such matters will be reached before publishing and/or use of the data for publication. If your work directly competes with the PI's analysis they may ask that they have the opportunity to submit a manuscript before you submit one that uses unpublished data.</p>
	Free Air CO2 Enrichment (FACE)	FACE Data Policy at Brookhaven National Lab	<p>Please kindly inform the appropriate scientist(s) of how you are using the data and of any publication plans. Please acknowledge the data source as a citation or in the acknowledgments if the data are not yet published. If the Principal Investigators (PIs) feel that they should be acknowledged or offered participation as authors, they will let you know and we assume that an agreement on such matters will be reached before publishing and/or use of the data for publication. If your work directly competes with the PI's analysis they may ask that they have the opportunity to submit a manuscript before you submit one that uses unpublished data.</p>

NSF	Division of Earth Science	Division Data Policy	The National Science Foundation advocates and encourages open scientific communication. The NSF expects significant findings from research and educational activities it supports to be promptly submitted for publication, with authorship that accurately reflects the contributions of those involved. It expects investigators to share with other researchers, at no more than incremental cost and within a reasonable time, the data, samples, physical collections, and other supporting materials created or gathered in the course of the work. It also encourages awardees to share software and inventions or otherwise act to make the innovations they embody widely useful and usable.
	Community Climate System Model (CCSM)	CCSM Data Policy	The CCSM data management policy is based on openness and data sharing for the mutual benefit of CCSM PIs and other climate modeling researchers. This policy sets guidelines for the release of CCSM data. Ultimately, all CCSM data will be archived with the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) or at some other cooperating center that agrees to abide by this policy. To achieve the goals set forth by the NSF and the CCSM program, a strong commitment to data management is required of each participating PI. (A PI is any scientist who has or shares responsibility for designing and/or running some experiment with CCSM.) Within the CCSM program, each PI is responsible for meeting the following data management requirements as an integral aspect of their participation in the program.

	Joint Global Ocean Flux Study	US JGOFS Data Policy	The national policy on the release of marine environmental data to the public domain is very explicit regarding submission to the National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC). To paraphrase the national policy, recipients of federal funding supporting collection of marine environmental data must release these data to the NODC within two years of the date of collection. Thus, U.S. JGOFS investigators have these conditions to meet. In addition, the national policy requires that post cruise inventory information, in the form of a ROSCOP form, be completed within 60 days of the end of the cruise, usually by the Chief Scientist.
	CLIVAR	CLIVAR Data Policy	While the proprietary nature of some data must be recognized and safeguarded, all such data must be made available to the research community without undue restriction imposed by cost, by withholding of key parts of data sets, or by discrimination against individuals, research groups, or nationality.