Data Management Plans - What You Need to Know

Michele Gibney, University Libraries Barbara Sasso, Office of Research and Sponsored Programs

Introductions

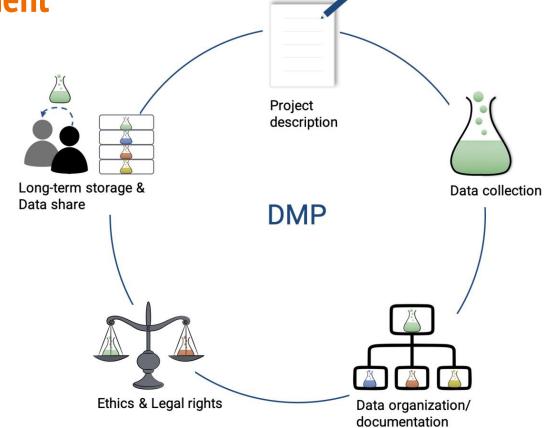
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And you?

What is a data management plan (DMP)?

- 1. Description
- 2. Collection
- 3. Organization
- 4. Ethics
- 5. Storage



Why does it matter?

- Grant funding requirements
- Journals requiring the research data alongside the article/study
 - Increase impact and visibility
- Reproducibility
 - Maximize transparency, accountability and scrutiny of research findings
- Enable reuse and new research projects

Funder Requirements: NIH example



Sherpa Juliet					
Browse	Search	Statistics	Our APIs		
Nationa	National Institutes of Health				
▲ Funde	▲ Funder Information				
Funder Name		Na	tional Institutes	of Health (NIH) [English]	
URL http://www.nih.gov/ [English]					
Identifiers		Fu	FundRef DOI: 10.13039/100000002		
Country		Ur	United States of America		

^	Requires Open Access Archiving		
	Requirement	National Institutes of Health requires Open Access Archiving	
	What to archive	Peer-reviewed publications	
	Publication version	Author's final version	
	When to archive	When accepted for publication	
	Permitted Embargo	12 months	
	Where to archive	Named repository	
	Named Repositories	PubMed Central http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/ (Required)	

Requires Open Data Archivir	niving		
Requirement	National Institutes of Health requires Open Data Archiving		
Types of Data	Research Data Supporting Documentation		
When to archive	Within a reasonable time after completion of the work		
Where to archive	Any appropriate repository (Required)		
Named Repositories	NIH Databases http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/ (Example)		
Effective for all new projects from	1 October 2003		
Special Conditions	Applies to applications seeking \$500,000 plus in direct costs within any year of the project period, include a data sharing plan within application, Sharing of data no later than publication of final results		
Policy links	NIH Data Sharing Policy [Policy]: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/ Implementation Guidance [Guide/FAQ]: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/data_sharing_guidance.htm		

Funder Requirements: NSF example

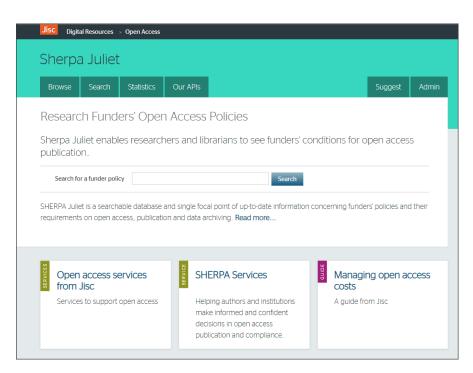


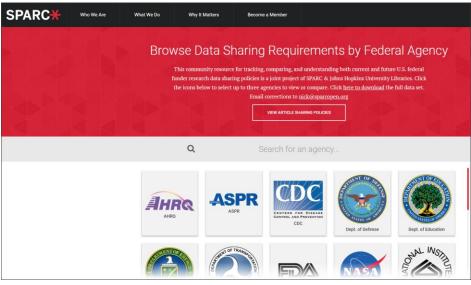
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URL	URL		http://www.nsf.gov/ [English]	
Ident	Identifiers		FundRef DOI: https://doi.org/10.13039/100000001	
Cour	Country		nited States of Ar	merica

Requires Open Access Archiving		
Requirement	National Science Foundation requires Open Access Archiving	
What to archive	Conference papers Peer-reviewed publications	
Publication version	Publisher's version (Optional) Author's final version (Optional)	
When to archive Permitted Embargo	At the earliest possible opportunity 12 months	
Where to archive Named Repositories	Named repository Public Access Gateway for Energy and Science (PAGES) http://www.osti.gov/pages/(Required)	
Metadata Record	Metadata must be deposited at the date of publication	

Requires Open Data Archivi	ng	
Requirement	National Science Foundation requires Open Data Archiving	
Types of Data	Research Data	
	Specimens and Samples	
	Associated Metadata	
	Program Code	
When to archive	Within a reasonable time after completion of the work	
Where to archive		
Effective for all new projects from	18 January 2011	
Data Access Cost	Costs of access provision may be recovered on a not-for-profit basis.	
Special Conditions	Applies to primary datam samples, physical colletions and supporting materials created of gatehred in the course of the work, Encouraged to share software and inventions, Data Management Plan must detail the types of data to be shared, the standards of data and metadata format and content, the policies for access and sharing of data, the policies for provisions of re-sue and re-distribution, as well as plans for archiving, Data should acknowledge support of NSF and award number, Applies to all approved NSF Individual Research and Development plans for NSF employees and Intergrovernmental Personnel assignes	
Policy links	Dissemination and Sharing of Research Results [Policy]: http://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/dmp.jsp	

Grant Compliance Checkers





Examples

Pacific

Boilerplate describing Scholarly Commons

Writing guides from ORSP Research Development

<u>Guidance from NIH Office of Extramural</u> Research

External

- Example of NIH Data Sharing Plans
 - Three short examples of data-sharing plans from the NIH website
 - o <u>Create a Resource Sharing Plan</u>

- NSF Data Sharing Requirements
 - Requirements by Directorate or other NSF unit

Data Repositories -Scholarly Commons

Pacific branded Unlimited storage Any file type Excellent SEO Customizable display & metadata FAIR Principles



Scholarly Commons

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in this repository .

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At a Glance

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Item of the Day

FAIR Principles

- 1. Findable
- 2. Accessible
- 3. Interoperable
- 4. Reusable

https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/ https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618



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FAIR Principles

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> FAIR Principles

- > F1: (Meta) data are assigned globally unique and persistent identifiers
- > F2: Data are described with rich metadata
- > F3: Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they describe
- > F4: (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource
- > A1: (Meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardised

In 2016, the 'FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship' were published in Scientific Data. The authors intended to provide guidelines to improve the findability. accessibility, interoperability, and reuse of digital assets. The principles emphasise machineactionability (i.e., the capacity of computational systems to find, access, interoperate, and reuse data with none or minimal human intervention) because humans increasingly rely on computational support to deal with data as a result of the increase in volume, complexity, and creation speed of data

Findable

The first step in (re)using data is to find them. Metadata and data should be easy to find for both humans and computers. Machine-readable metadata are essential for automatic discovery of datasets and services, so this is an essential component of the FAIRification process.

- F1. (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. Data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they describe
- F4. (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

Data Repositories - External

Figshare: https://figshare.com/

OSF: https://osf.io/

Re3data:

https://www.re3data.org/



DMP Tool

https://dmptool.org/

Additional DMP Resources



QUESTIONS?

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