

Storms Risk Mitigation Dataset Conditions of Use

DRAFT VERSIONto be agreed by SMT*** The use of FAAM data produced in the context of the DIAMET project is ruled by the clauses of the FAAM Data Protocol stated below.

In addition, the Storms Risk Mitigation Data Protocol applies.

Storms Risk Mitigation Data Protocol

The aims of the Storms Risk Mitigation Data Protocol are:

- to encourage rapid dissemination of scientific results from the Storms Risk Mitigation programme;
- to maximize the exploitation of Storms Risk Mitigation scientific results by encouraging joint publications;
- to protect the rights of individual scientists in the Storms Risk Mitigation programme;
- to ensure all participating researchers are treated equitably;
- to ensure the quality of the data in the Storms Risk Mitigation data archive.

These aims conflict at times, and it is hoped that the provisions of the protocol resolve these conflicts fairly. It is recognised that this cannot always be achieved to everyone's complete satisfaction; there are bound to be cases where individual interests clash with those of the Storms Risk Mitigation programme. Therefore to try to meet these aims, all users of Storms Risk Mitigation data must agree to abide by the following conditions:

1. The designated Storms Risk Mitigation data centre is the BADC.
2. FAAM core_processed data collected during DIAMET flights will be available publicly upon agreement with the FAAM data protocol, see below. <http://badc.nerc.ac.uk/data/faam/faam-data-protocol.pdf>
3. Access to all Non-core FAAM data and any non-FAAM DIAMET or other Storms Risk Mitigation project data submitted to the data centre will be restricted to Storms Risk Mitigation participants for two years following the flight (FAAM non-core data) or two year after the data production date (any non-FAAM data, after which they will be released into the public domain. For a definition of core and non-core instruments see <http://www.faam.ac.uk/index.php/science-instruments>
4. Whilst the data are restricted from the public domain, no data should be transferred to a third party without the originator's consent.
5. Whilst the data are restricted from the public domain, all investigators have the right to refuse that their work, whether measurement or calculation, be used in a publication or presentation prior to the investigators' own publication of that work.
6. It is each investigators responsibility to ensure that the data used in publications are the best available at that time.
7. If measurements or model results from other groups within the programme are used in a participant's publication during or after the programme, joint authorship must be offered.
8. In all cases where the data are used in a presentation or publication, an acknowledgement must be given: for example, "Data from the Storms Risk Mitigation programme are provided via the British Atmospheric data centre, BADC."
9. Information submitted in application for access to the data will be made available to the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and its delegated authorities, i.e. the NERC Earth Observation Data Centre and the British Atmospheric Data Centre (BADC) and their host organisation, the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) for the purposes of tracking data usage and of improving the service.
10. Any third party using the data must abide by the rules set out in the Storms Risk Mitigation data protocol.
11. In the event of dispute, the Storms Risk Mitigation science management team will then make a final decision.

FAAM Data Protocol

The aims of the Data Protocol are

- to encourage rapid dissemination of scientific results from the FAAM;
- to protect the rights of the individual scientists using the FAAM;
- to have all the involved researchers treated equitably;
- to ensure the quality of the data in the FAAM data archive.

These aims conflict at times, and it is hoped that the provisions of the protocol resolve these conflicts fairly. It is recognised that this cannot always be achieved to everyone's complete satisfaction; there are bound to be cases where individual interests clash with those of FAAM. Therefore, to try to meet these aims, all scientists involved in the use of the FAAM, in accordance with and on behalf of their co-investigators, must agree to abide by the conditions stated below.

In what follows, it will be referred to "core" versus "non-core" data.

Core data are data generated by core instruments as defined in the *FAAM Instruments document*

(<http://www.faam.ac.uk/public/instrumentation.html>), which will be updated as new pieces of apparatus are assimilated to core instruments. Core instruments are operated by staff appointed by the FAAM.

Flight logs will be considered as core metadata.

Non-core data will be all other data, i.e. data generated by non-core instruments onboard the aircraft, which will be operated by the scientists conducting the experiments and sponsored by the various project funding bodies.

In the clauses below, "FAAM scientists" will denote all the scientists running experiments using the FAAM.

1. The designated FAAM data centre is the British Atmospheric Data Centre (BADC).
2. All validated processed data (i.e. data sets in their final form) together with the associated metadata should be submitted to the BADC.
3. The longevity of raw data must be ensured in a secure archive, possibly but not necessarily the BADC. Details pertaining to this raw data (i.e. metadata), whether or not archived at BADC, must be sent to the BADC, as well as information on how to access the data.
4. All core data must be submitted to the BADC as soon as possible, together with scanned flight logs (no hardcopies).
5. By default, once archived at the BADC, core data will be made freely available to all users within and outside FAAM. However, on request from the principal investigator of a project, access to the core data generated by that project may be made restricted to the project participants for a maximum of 12 months after the last flight.
6. FAAM non-core data produced under the auspices of a NERC directed research programme will be subject to the data protocol of that programme. In the event of conflict the directed research programme protocol will take precedence.
7. FAAM non-core data produced in contexts other than a NERC directed research programme will be subject to a data protocol to be set up in agreement with the project investigators. When the data production, distribution and use are already regulated by an existing programme policy, that policy will apply.
8. Submission of non-core validated processed data must take place no later than two years after the campaign final date.
9. Data submitted to the BADC must be in the data format agreed between FAAM and the BADC (namely, NetCDF and NASA Ames). All agreed metadata describing data (and possibly accompanying model results) must be supplied to BADC. Formats and metadata are documented at BADC.
10. Data submission to the BADC should be made via Web uploading for files not exceeding 1 GB. Larger data files should be submitted on DVDs.
11. Results of model studies feeding or accompanying FAAM campaign data analysis can be made available via the BADC.
12. Data users are requested to contact the responsible scientist prior to any use of the data. FAAM scientists may request acknowledgement (or joint authorship) in any publications based, using or quoting their data.
13. It is each principal investigator's responsibility to ensure that the data used in publications are the best available at that time.
14. In the event of a dispute over this protocol the final decision rests with the FAAM Board.

Contact details of successful applicants may be communicated to the FENNEC management team, who wish to monitor data usage.