Fair Use of NOAA's CDR Data Sets, Algorithms and Documentation:

The development of a Climate Data Record (CDR) - including computer algorithms, data sets and documentation - is typically a painstaking process involving multiple scientists working over many years. These scientists rely on the fair use and proper acknowledgment of the CDR to sustain their professional reputations and careers.

The National Academy of Sciences has issued guidance for credit allocation in scientific work [1]. The CDR Program urges anyone using a NOAA CDR to honor this guidance by properly recognizing the CDR scientist and CDR Program following the acknowledgement and citation examples below. In cases where a NOAA CDR becomes a fundamental part of a study, publication, presentation or proposal, the CDR Program encourages users to offer co-authorship status to the original CDR developers. If the data are used we encourage the use of the data citation to ensure data provenance and attribution [2].

Acknowledgement Example: The MSU/AMSU Atmospheric Temperature CDR used in this study was acquired from NOAA's National Climatic Data Center (http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov). This CDR was originally developed by Carl Mears and colleagues through support from NOAA's Climate Change Data and Detection and CDR Program.

Literature Citation Example:

(For Channels TMT, TTS, and TLS)

Mears, C. A. and F. J. Wentz, 2009a: Construction of the Remote Sensing Systems V3.2 Atmospheric Temperature Records From the MSU and AMSU Microwave Sounders. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, **26**, 1040-1056.

(For Channel TLT)

Mears, C. A. and F. J. Wentz, 2009b: Construction of the RSS V3.2 Lower Tropospheric Dataset from the MSU and AMSU Microwave Sounders. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, **26**, 1493-1509.

Data Citation Example: TBD

CDR Program Open Data Policy:

The NOAA CDR Program's official distribution point for CDRs is NOAA's National Climatic Data Center which provides sustained, open access and active data management of the CDR packages and related information in keeping with the United States' open data policies and practices as described in the President's Memorandum on "Open Data Policy" [3] and pursuant to the Executive Order of May 9, 2013, "Making Open and Machine Readable the New Default for Government Information" [4]. In line with these policies, the CDR data sets are non-proprietary, publicly available, and no restrictions are placed upon their use.

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Users of CDR data, products, and related information received from any source are encouraged to engage with the CDR Program to establish the authenticity of the data, algorithms, and information and to ensure they are using the most recent version of the CDRs. Users may "Register" for any product of interest on the CDR website [5]; registration enables the CDR Program to provide announcements of product status, changes and updates, and provides a pathway for optional user feedback on product quality, existing applications and emerging uses of the data.

[1] On Being a Scientist: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research: 3rd Edition (2009), Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy, National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, and Institute of Medicine, 82 pages, ISBN-10: 0-309-11970-7. Available for download at: http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12192.
[2] Ruth E. Duerr, Robert R. Downs, Curt Tilmes, Bruce Barkstrom, W. Christopher Lenhardt, Joseph Glassy, Luis E. Bermudez and Peter Slaughter. On the utility of identification schemes for digital earth science data: an assessment and recommendations, Earth Science Informatics, Vol. 4, Num. 3, 139-160, 2011, doi:10.1007/s12145-011-0083-6.
[3] http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2013/m-13-13.pdf
[4] http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/05/09/executive-order-making-open-and-machine-readable-new-default-government-
[5] http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdr/operationalcdrs.html