Discussions with JWST SWG re Proprietary Time*

With a short discussion of “community fields” and Frontier Fields

*(or “Exclusive Use”, as in the current inside-the-beltway euphemism)

Garth Illingworth & Brad Peterson, JSTAC

JWST SWG July 22, 2013

JSTAC charter

"The committee is charged with advising the STScI Director on the optimum strategies and priorities, consistent with NASA policy and international agreements, for the operations of the James Webb Space Telescope in order to maximize its scientific productivity."

http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/advisory-committee

JSTAC charter

"The areas that the JSTAC will advise on include:

- Capabilities at launch to maximize science return, including archive, data analysis tools, and observing modes
- Prioritization of the capabilities offered at launch
- Observing time allocation strategies, including the balance between large and small programs
- The readiness status of the JWST Science and Operation Center
- Policy implementation, including items such as resolution of conflicts, and availability, timing and level of support of observing modes for GO and GTO observers"

JSTAC members

- Roberto Abraham
- Neta Bahcall
- Stefi Baum
- Roger Brissenden
- Jean Dupuis (CSA; Ex-officio)
- Hashima Hasan (NASA; Ex-officio)
- Tim Heckman
- Garth Illingworth (Chair)
- Malcolm Longair
- John Mather (NASA; Ex-officio)
- Mark McCaughrean (ESA; Ex-officio)
- Christopher McKee
- Brad Peterson
- Joseph Rothenberg
- Sara Seager
- Eric Smith (NASA; Ex-officio)
- Lisa Storrie-Lombardi
- Monica Tosi

Key STScI Interfaces:

Massimo Stiavelli (JWST Office Head)

Neill Reid (Science Mission Office Head)

Jason Kalirai (JWST MO; JSTAC Executive Secretary)

JSTAC Goal

The bottom line for JSTAC is:

Advise on maximizing the scientific productivity of JWST

$8.8B is a large target

We need to argue convincingly that we, the astronomy community and NASA, are doing all we can to make the investment by the tax-paying public, the Administration and Congress return the most scientific bang for the buck.

Proprietary Period

The proprietary period represents a balance between the benefits to the proposal team and the benefits to the community as a whole.

However, the political and the social environment is leading towards more open data access for taxpayer-supported programs which will inevitably push the proprietary time to shorter periods, if not zero.

Maximizing the science return

The bottom line for JSTAC is:

Advise on maximizing the scientific productivity of JWST

$8.8B is a large target

→ The 5-year lifetime of JWST adds a particular challenge

When JWST launches with all its remarkable observational capabilities and with data analysis capabilities, a central issue for "maximizing the science return" will be:

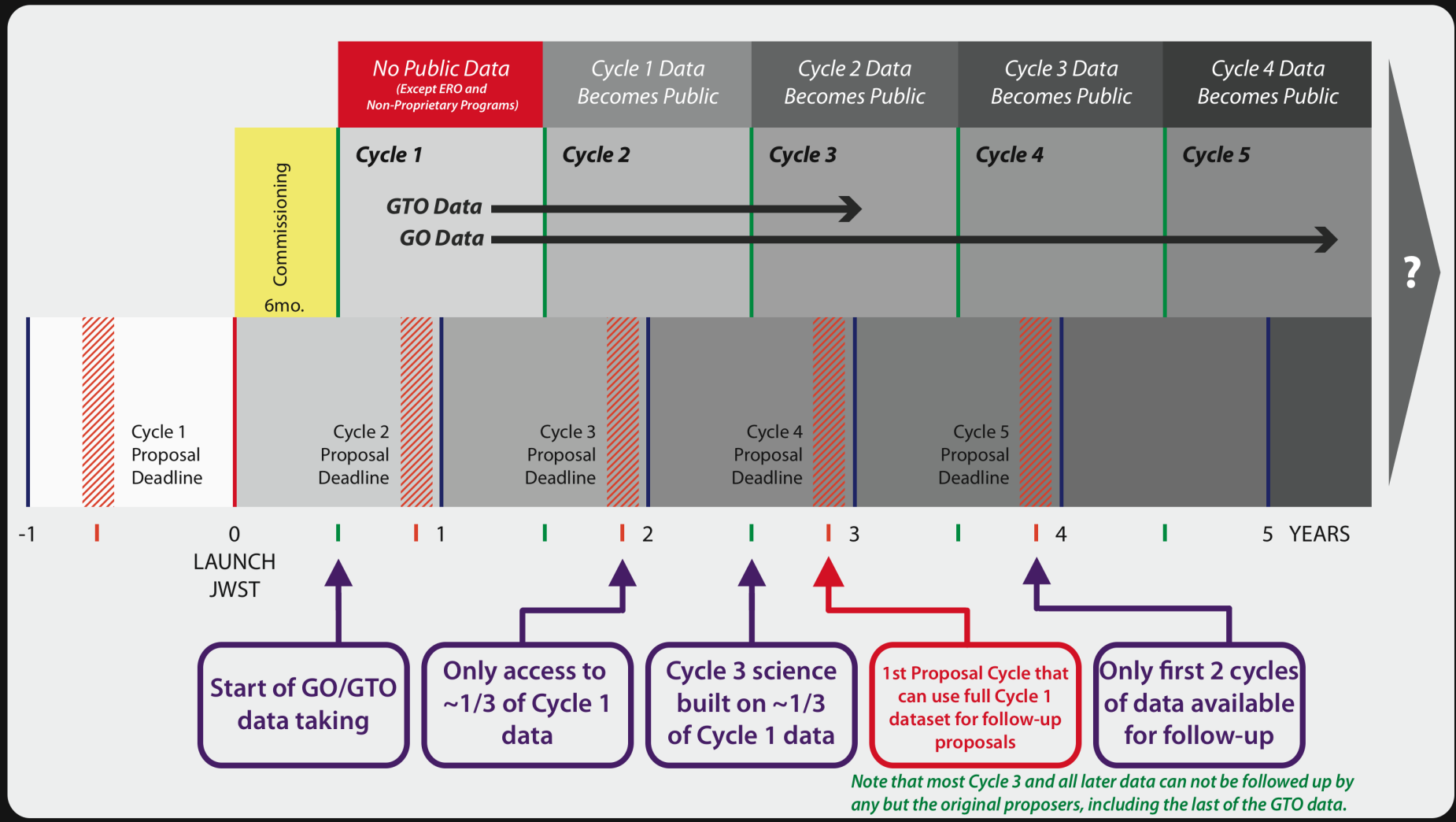
- the length of the proprietary period

In a limited-life mission, such as JWST with its 5-year lifetime, the interplay between proprietary time and proposal periods can seriously impact the astronomy community's ability to iterate on key science objectives.

The interplay between proprietary time and proposal periods can seriously impact the astronomy community's ability to iterate on key science objectives

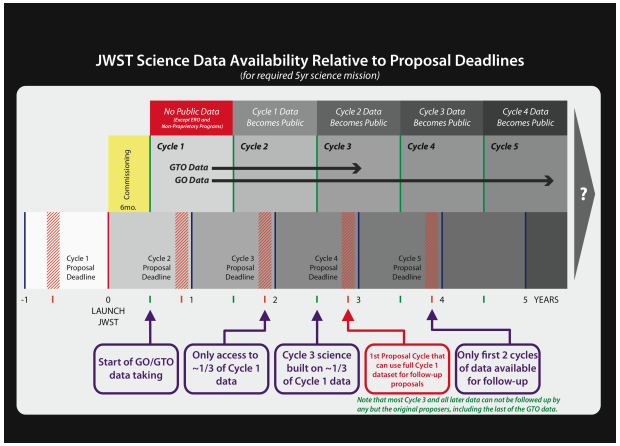
JWST Science Data Availability Relative to Proposal Deadlines

(for required 5yr science mission)



From JSTAC Letters of Feb 25 2010 & June 21 2010

The interplay between proprietary time and proposal periods can seriously impact the astronomy community's ability to iterate on key science objectives



12 month TAC/scheduling cycles
12 month proprietary period

- With a 12-month proprietary period, Cycle 4 is the first cycle able to use all Cycle 1 data to do follow-up.
- By Cycle 3, only ~1/3 of the Cycle 1 data would be available.
- This seriously impacts the science return from the mission.

Major gains occur with a 6 month proprietary period

see later for more details

Eric's May 29 email

Dear Colleague,

In the recent past a discussion of the concept of "community fields" - regions of the sky with significant NASA satellite time invested in them - led to concern and some confusion about how such a concept if implemented would or might affect JWST guaranteed time observers (GTOs). NASA intends to abide by the rules and procedures established in the AO 01-OSS-05 that formed the basis for the selection of guaranteed time observers, and the JWST Science Policies document. Neither of those documents recognize the concept of community fields. Those documents, and the proposals received in response to the AO, do define the science programs and targets or target classes selected by NASA through competitive peer review and the sequence by which the GTOs will finalize their target selection in relation to other observers. The AO also defines the period of exclusive use for GTO data to be 12 months. While GTOs are always free to make their data public at any point within those initial 12 months there will be no change to the default exclusive use period.

At a future Science Working Group meeting we will invite a member or members of the JWST Space Telescope Advisory Committee (JSTAC) to discuss their ideas about the benefits to the astronomical community that could be recognized by voluntary reduction of the GTO exclusive use period as well as their recommendation (to the director of the STScI) to reduce the exclusive use period for general observers to six months.

I hope that this clarification will be helpful to you and your teams as you further refine your science programs.

Best Regards,

Eric

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this defines the GTO rights

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Best Regards,
Eric

a key issue is how the SWG and the JSTAC can work together to maximize the overall science return for JWST cognizant of those rights

are there aspects that the GTOs would be willing to consider for the overall goal of maximizing the productivity in JWST's five-year lifetime?

Community fields & Frontier fields

“Community Fields”

Question of whether to have such fields raised in June 21 2010 letter from JSTAC.

Problems with JWST meant that we never got to have a discussion of this issue with the SWG.

Mikulski-requested JWST Independent Comprehensive Review Panel activity dominated attention from July 2010.

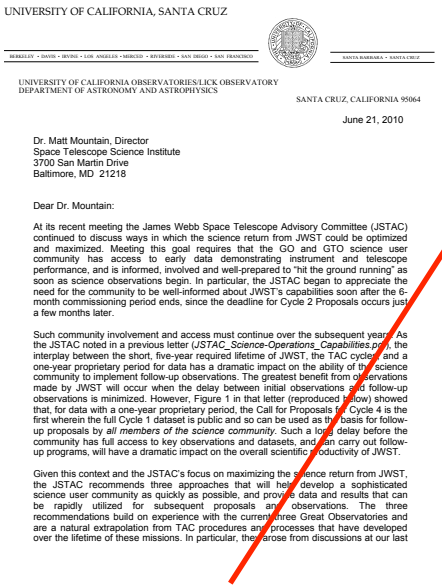
2011 (and much of 2012) dominated by replan activities and House cutting JWST budget to zero in July 2011.

Unfortunately, without an exchange of views between SWG and JSTAC the community fields question became rather contentious.

JSTAC only recently began to focus again on operations and science procedures – and GO issues.

“Community Fields”

June 2010 Letter detailed number of aspects that JSTAC felt were important for “maximizing the science return”.



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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OBSERVATORIES/LICK OBSERVATORY
DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS

SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95064

June 21, 2010

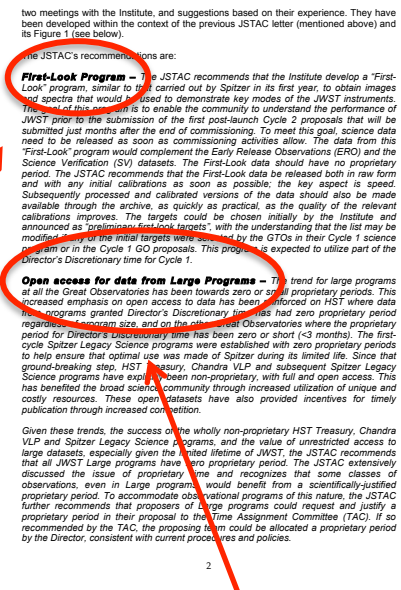
Dr. Matt Mountain, Director
Space Telescope Science Institute
3700 San Martin Drive
Baltimore, MD 21218

Dear Dr. Mountain:

At its recent meeting the James Webb Space Telescope Advisory Committee (JSTAC) continued to discuss ways in which the science return from JWST could be optimized and maximized. Meeting this goal requires that the GO and GTO science user community has access to early data demonstrating instrument and telescope performance, and is informed, involved and well-prepared to “hit the ground running” as soon as science observations begin. In particular, the JSTAC began to appreciate the need for the community to be well-informed about JWST’s capabilities soon after the 6-month commissioning period ends, since the deadline for Cycle 2 Proposals occurs just a few months later.

Such community involvement and access must continue over the subsequent years. As the JSTAC noted in a previous letter (*JSTAC_Science-Operations_Capabilities.pdf*), the interplay between the short, five-year required lifetime of JWST, the TAC cycles, and a one-year proprietary period for data has a dramatic impact on the ability of the science community to implement follow-up observations. The greatest benefit from observations made by JWST will occur when the delay between initial observations and follow-up observations is minimized. However, Figure 1 in that letter (reproduced below) showed that, for data with a one-year proprietary period, the Call for Proposals for Cycle 4 is the first wherein the full Cycle 1 dataset is public and so can be used as the basis for follow-up proposals by *all members of the science community*. Such a long delay before the community has full access to key observations and datasets, and can carry out follow-up programs, will have a dramatic impact on the overall scientific productivity of JWST.

Given this context and the JSTAC’s focus on maximizing the science return from JWST, the JSTAC recommends three approaches that will help develop a sophisticated science user community as quickly as possible, and provide data and results that can be rapidly utilized for subsequent proposals and observations. The three recommendations build on experience with the current three Great Observatories and are a natural extrapolation from TAC procedures and processes that have developed over the lifetime of these missions. In particular, they arose from discussions at our last



two meetings with the Institute, and suggestions based on their experience. They have been developed within the context of the previous JSTAC letter (mentioned above) and its Figure 1 (see below).

The JSTAC’s recommendations are:

First-Look Program – *The JSTAC recommends that the Institute develop a “First-Look” program, similar to that carried out by Spitzer in its first year, to obtain images and spectra that would be used to demonstrate key modes of the JWST instruments. The goal of this program is to enable the community to understand the performance of JWST prior to the submission of the first post-launch Cycle 2 proposals that will be submitted just months after the end of commissioning. To meet this goal, science data need to be released as soon as commissioning activities allow. The data from this “First-Look” program would complement the Early Release Observations (ERO) and the Science Verification (SV) datasets. The First-Look data should have no proprietary period. The JSTAC recommends that the First-Look data be released both in raw form and with any initial calibrations as soon as possible; the key aspect is speed. Subsequently processed and calibrated versions of the data should also be made available through the archive, as quickly as practical, as the quality of the relevant calibrations improves. The targets could be chosen initially by the Institute and announced as “preliminary first-look targets”, with the understanding that the list may be modified. Many of the initial targets were selected by the GTOs in their Cycle 1 science program or in the Cycle 1 GO proposals. This program is expected to utilize part of the Director’s Discretionary time for Cycle 1.*

Open access for data from Large Programs – *The trend for large programs at all the Great Observatories has been towards zero or small proprietary periods. This increased emphasis on open access to data has been reinforced on HST where data from programs granted Director’s Discretionary time has had zero proprietary period regardless of program size, and on the other Great Observatories where the proprietary period for Director’s Discretionary time has been zero or short (<3 months). The first-cycle Spitzer Legacy Science programs were established with zero proprietary periods to help ensure that optimal use was made of Spitzer during its limited life. Since that ground-breaking step, HST Treasury, Chandra VLP and subsequent Spitzer Legacy Science programs have explicitly been non-proprietary, with full and open access. This has benefited the broad science community through increased utilization of unique and costly resources. These open datasets have also provided incentives for timely publication through increased competition.*

Given these trends, the success of the wholly non-proprietary HST Treasury, Chandra VLP and Spitzer Legacy Science programs, and the value of unrestricted access to large datasets, especially given the limited lifetime of JWST, the JSTAC recommends that all JWST Large programs have zero proprietary period. The JSTAC extensively discussed the issue of proprietary time and recognizes that some classes of observations, even in Large programs, would benefit from a scientifically-justified proprietary period. To accommodate observational programs of this nature, the JSTAC further recommends that proposers of Large programs could request and justify a proprietary period in their proposal to the Time Assignment Committee (TAC). If so recommended by the TAC, the proposing team could be allocated a proprietary period by the Director, consistent with current procedures and policies.

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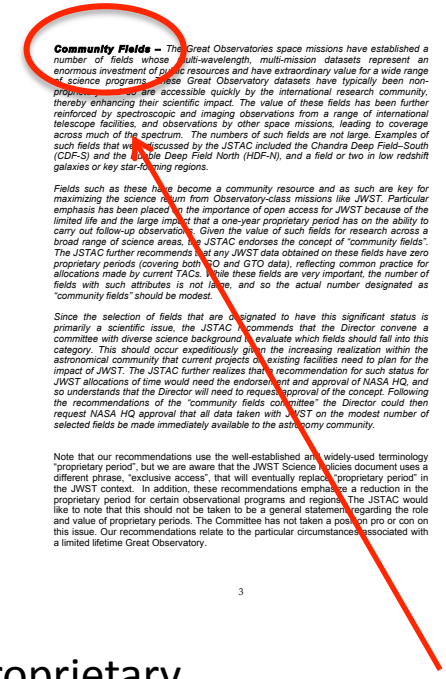

Community Fields – *The Great Observatories space missions have established a number of fields whose multi-wavelength, multi-mission datasets represent an enormous investment of public resources and have extraordinary value for a wide range of science programs. These Great Observatory datasets have typically been non-proprietary and are accessible quickly by the international research community, thereby enhancing their scientific impact. The value of these fields has been further reinforced by spectroscopic and imaging observations from a range of international telescope facilities, and observations by other space missions, leading to coverage across much of the spectrum. The numbers of such fields are not large. Examples of such fields that were discussed by the JSTAC included the Chandra Deep Field–South (CDF-S) and the Hubble Deep Field North (HDF-N), and a field or two in low redshift galaxies or key star-forming regions.*

Fields such as these have become a community resource and as such are key for maximizing the science return from Observatory-class missions like JWST. Particular emphasis has been placed on the importance of open access for JWST because of the limited life and the large impact that a one-year proprietary period has on the ability to carry out follow-up observations. Given the value of such fields for research across a broad range of science areas, the JSTAC endorses the concept of “community fields”. The JSTAC further recommends that any JWST data obtained on these fields have zero proprietary periods (covering both GO and GTO data), reflecting common practice for allocations made by current TACs. While these fields are very important, the number of fields with such attributes is not large, and so the actual number designated as “community fields” should be modest.

Since the selection of fields that are designated to have this significant status is primarily a scientific issue, the JSTAC recommends that the Director convene a committee with diverse science background to evaluate which fields should fall into this category. This should occur expeditiously given the increasing realization within the astronomical community that current projects of existing facilities need to plan for the impact of JWST. The JSTAC further realizes that a recommendation for such status for JWST allocations of time would need the endorsement and approval of NASA HQ, and so understands that the Director will need to request approval of the concept. Following the recommendations of the “community fields committee” the Director could then request NASA HQ approval that all data taken with JWST on the modest number of selected fields be made immediately available to the astronomy community.

Note that our recommendations use the well-established and widely-used terminology “proprietary period”, but we are aware that the JWST Science Policies document uses a different phrase, “exclusive access”, that will eventually replace “proprietary period” in the JWST context. In addition, these recommendations emphasize a reduction in the proprietary period for certain observational programs and regions. The JSTAC would like to note that this should not be taken to be a general statement regarding the role and value of proprietary periods. The Committee has not taken a position pro or con on this issue. Our recommendations relate to the particular circumstances associated with a limited lifetime Great Observatory.

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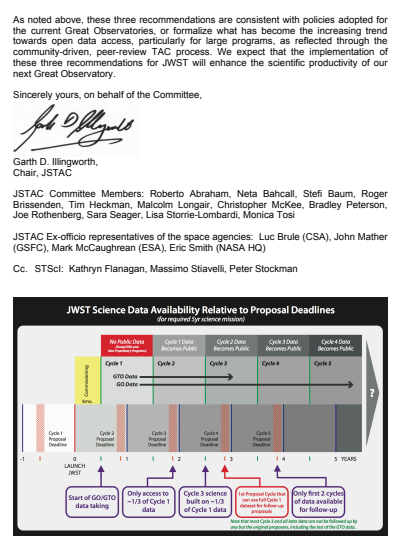

As noted above, these three recommendations are consistent with policies adopted for the current Great Observatories, or formalize what has become the increasing trend towards open data access, particularly for large programs, as reflected through the community-driven, peer-review TAC process. We expect that the implementation of these three recommendations for JWST will enhance the scientific productivity of our next Great Observatory.

Sincerely yours, on behalf of the Committee,

Garth D. Illingworth,
Chair, JSTAC

JSTAC Committee Members: Roberto Abraham, Neta Bahcall, Stefi Baum, Roger Brissenden, Tim Heckman, Malcolm Longair, Christopher McKee, Bradley Peterson, Joe Rothenberg, Sara Seager, Lisa Storrie-Lombardi, Monica Tosi

JSTAC Ex-officio representatives of the space agencies: Luc Brule (CSA), John Mather (GSFC), Mark McCaughrean (ESA), Eric Smith (NASA HQ)

Cc. STScI: Kathryn Flanagan, Massimo Stiavelli, Peter Stockman

4

First-Look program (ERS) – *Neill’s presentation*

Open access (zero proprietary period) for large programs – *current baseline for JWST based on HST default periods: zero for large and treasury programs (and similarly for Chandra and Spitzer equivalents)*

Community fields – open access for regions with a very large investment of time by national scientific facilities – *new consideration for discussion for GOs*

letters at:

http://www.stsci.edu/jwst/advisory-committee

#Exposures	Target	Target	RA	DEC	
4323	SHER-25	ANY	168.78396	-61.25944793	9810000
3548	PAR-TARGET-2	47TUC-FIELD1	6.046076912	-72.08342024	8684908
3268	WCEN	ANY	201.396172	-47.59419537	11464663
3137	ZDROP-CDFS01	ANY	53.16856556	-27.78682245	9419158
2668	SN2002DD	108HDF-NORTH	189.2062421	62.22197969	14007622
2652	HD128621	HD128620	219.8906546	-60.83648306	10959263
2527	SNTEMP-NIC2	ANY	189.1774166	62.16631101	14007631
2218	NGC104-WFC-UPDATE	47-TUC-NIC2-FIELD	5.666821622	-72.06495642	8684926
1870	SN2002ZW	ANY	53.17450547	-27.85486249	9419225
1688	PAR	ANY	161.2666463	-59.68377047	9817310
1640	VCC1316	3C274	187.7024142	12.39252762	14199158
1543	SNTEMP-ACS	ANY	189.2515739	62.19770967	14007630
1531	WFPCUDF1-2	ANY	53.08882612	-27.74687037	9419166
1449	UDFNICP34F	ANY	53.26167756	-27.8803507	9419227
1412	SGRA	20-ARCSEC-GC	266.4163019	-29.0062509	11168293
1188	UDF-WFPC2-PAR	ANY	53.28363297	-27.78874094	9419156
1167	WASP-12	WASP-12	97.6334188	29.66911048	15398085
1153	WFC3-ERSII-UVIS-1	ANY	53.15949639	-27.67942207	9419164
1062	OMEGACEN-3	ANY	201.6957039	-47.48711648	11464689
1008	SN2005CS	ANY	202.4776629	47.19187459	14475196
949	WFPCUDF1-1	ANY	53.03519113	-27.79461676	9419153
926	SN1987A-GRISM-O300	ANY	83.85724114	-69.26840831	8880865
871	ZDROP-CDFS02	ANY	53.11323418	-27.89286316	9419229
836	TRAPEZIUM-POS5	ANY	83.81120365	-5.369832575	8972349
822	TRAPEZIUM-POS4	ANY	83.82956956	-5.40862899	8972351
811	UDFNICP12	ANY	53.25756475	-27.68188684	9419157
795	ZDROP-HDFN04	ANY	189.3125969	62.28301126	14008073
784	ANY	ANY	265.1501227	-53.66587173	10824822
756	WFPCUDF1-1	ANY	53.05440196	-27.86078123	9419218
742	WFC3-ERSII-UVIS-3	ANY	53.09651298	-27.68607675	9419167
734	SWEEPS-FIELD	ANY	269.749728	-29.19958812	11166901
718	SN2005CF	SN2005CF	230.3854416	-7.412417003	11081807
692	HD187642	ALTAIR	297.6969195	8.868838412	13223641
690	HDFSOUTH-NIC-POS-6	ANY	338.2365912	-60.55185828	11915055
657	NGC7078-WFPC2-POS4	K648	322.4954972	12.16937079	13439073
644	HAT-7	HAT-7	292.2469186	47.96924738	13426003
628	PSR-B1620-26	M-4	245.9795496	-26.54269796	11174204
608	NGC6681-WFPC2-POS4	NGC-6681	280.8048067	-32.29236863	11659779
602	PAR	ANY	84.01551677	-69.33280632	8880736
586	PAR-TARGET	ANY	161.1863794	-59.56473359	9817128
582	MU-CAS	HD6582	17.0730263	54.92089346	16117686
574	ZDROP-HDFN02	ANY	189.4413314	62.2852053	14008077
572	NGC6341-POS3	MESSIER-092	259.2842699	43.12846066	14562959
569	SN-SASQUATCH-NIC	ACS-SG-WFC1	189.0902934	62.22778087	14007623
552	WASP-19	WASP-19	148.4114685	-45.66063544	10267306
550	NGC2264-TAIL-NIC1	#NAME?	100.2443731	9.896507952	15256899
546	SN-CAYENNE	ANY	189.3986146	62.22086168	14007617
545	WFC-GENPAR	ANY	92.25013602	24.39759033	15355670
543	IC348-PSF8B	HD281159	56.12409123	32.17133312	16726319
540	WASP-4	WASP-4	353.5617063	-42.0655718	12322677
533	PARALLEL-FIELD	ANY	265.2649909	-53.73613961	10824831
529	NGC188-58-OFF2	ANY	11.69759995	85.27117575	15991911
527	NGC7099-WFPC2-POS4	NGC7099	325.0985786	-23.17791182	12433295
524	NGC6397-HH	NGC6397	265.1863478	-53.67143884	10824830
510	HD-258439	HD-258439	97.72096454	29.42005	15398135
500	PROCYON-2	ALPHA-C-MI-B	114.8254975	5.223040097	15316928

Fields with extensive HST observations

UDF	14457	
HDF North	9222	
47 Tuc	5766	
OmegaCen	4330	
SHER-25	4323	(N3603 - Carina Nebula)
PAR	2274	also Carina Nebula
NGC 6397	1841	
WASP12	1677	
Trapezium	1658	
SN1987A	1528	

Following a recent request by JSTAC, STScI did a search for the 50 most visited regions of the sky by Hubble. The small table groups the most visited areas. A similar analysis remains to be done for Chandra and Spitzer.

Exposures

UDF	14457	CDF-South region
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The UDF/CDF-South region and the HDF-North are clearly dominant, though several galactic clusters are very prominent too.

This remains to be discussed with JSTAC but the most-observed fields basically fall into two groups – the two best observed distant galaxy fields and a variety of MW star cluster fields.

Some preliminary discussions suggest that the long-term legacy value, particularly for JWST, resides in the first two, i.e., UDF/CDF-South and HDF-North, but we are interested to see what others think.

CDF-South and HDF-North have been observed very extensively by the Great Observatories and major ground-based facilities:
For CDF-S it is 6Ms by Hubble, 6Ms by Spitzer and 4Ms by Chandra). Huge ground-based effort on CDF-S too (VLT, Keck, etc and ALMA increasingly).

CDF-S + HDF-N have been observed for 3300 orbits by HST (one full cycle of time)

CDF-S and HDF-N

UDF	14457	CDF-South region
HDF North	9222	
47 Tuc	5766	
OmegaCen	4330	
SHER-25	4323	(N3603 - Carina Nebula)
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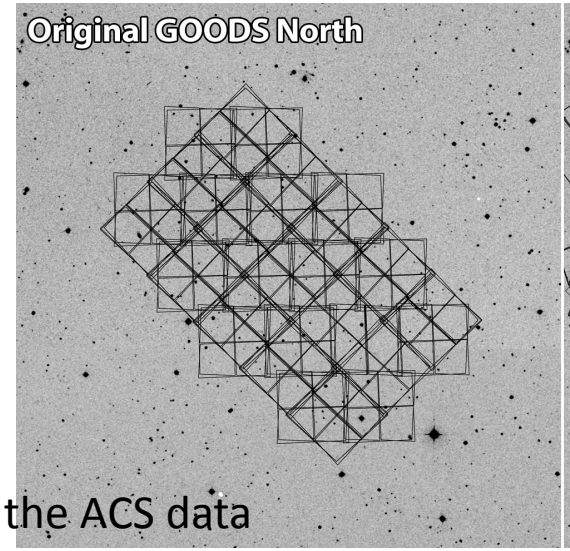
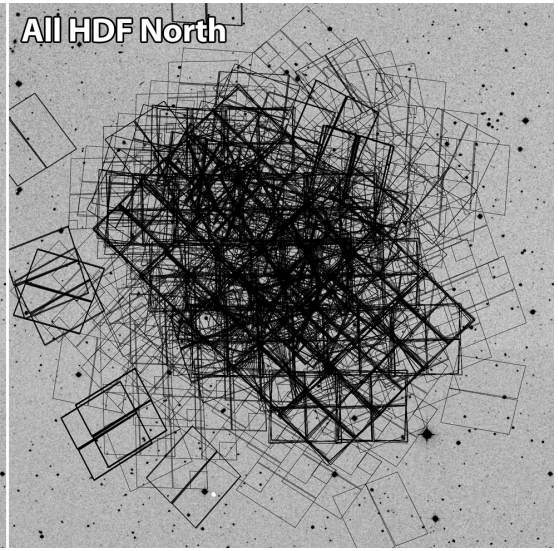
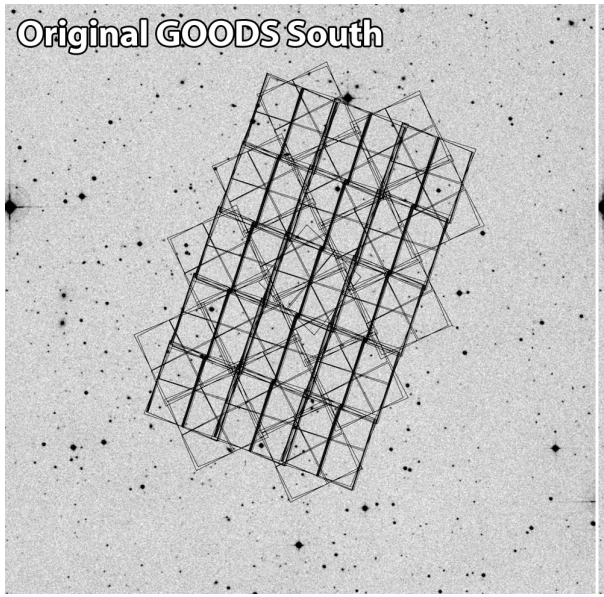
} 3300 orbits

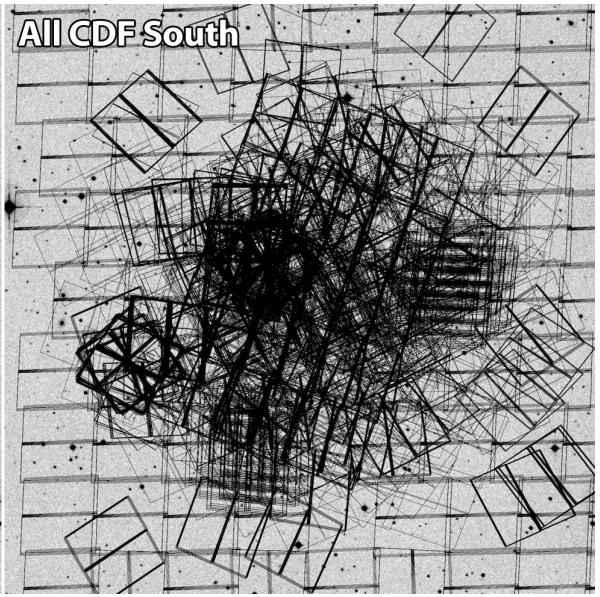
The CDF-South and HDF-North have been observed very extensively – 3300 orbits is a lot of time!

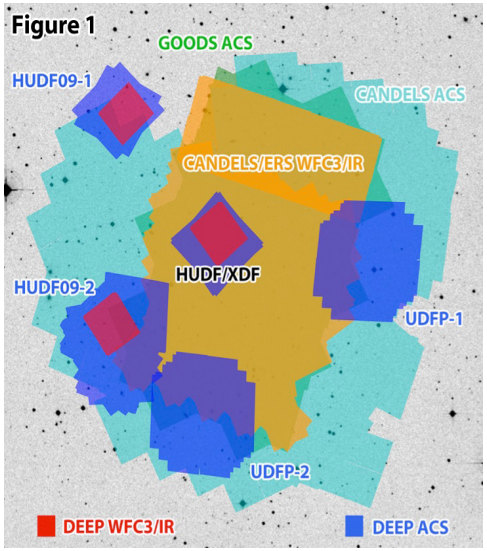




NOTE: These figures show just the ACS data





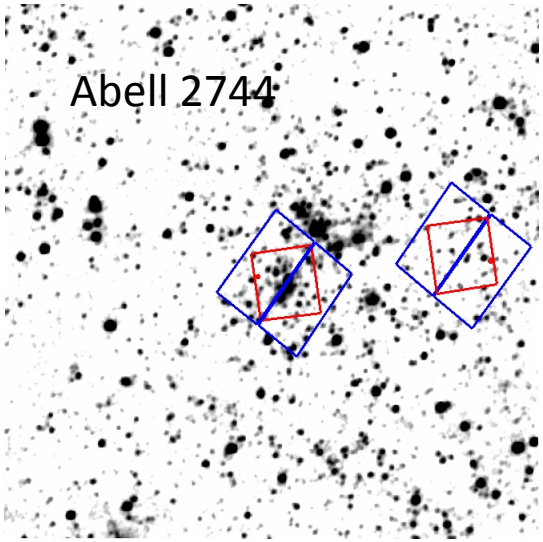


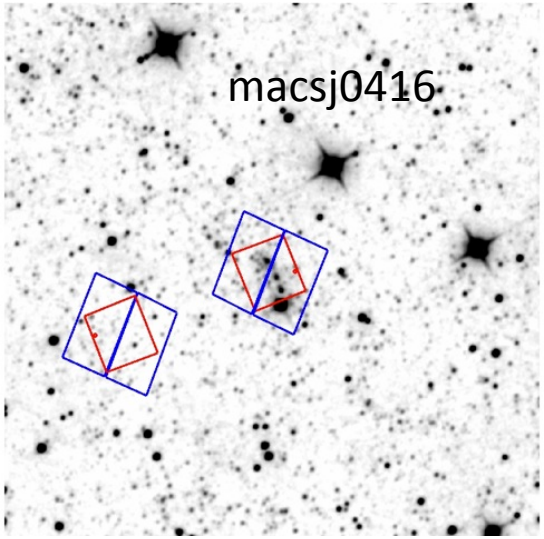
Frontier Fields

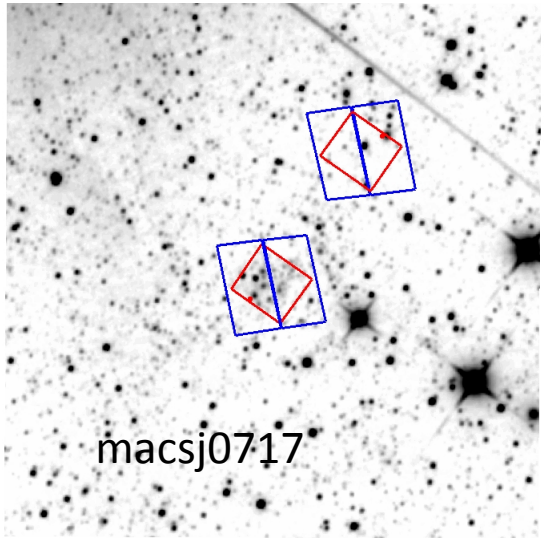
The Frontier Fields will be a substantial dataset. 140 orbits cluster/field with 70 ACS and 70 WFC3/IR (in each pointing since the orientation will be selected to allow overlap). 4 cluster/field pairs will be done (shown here) with possibly two more.

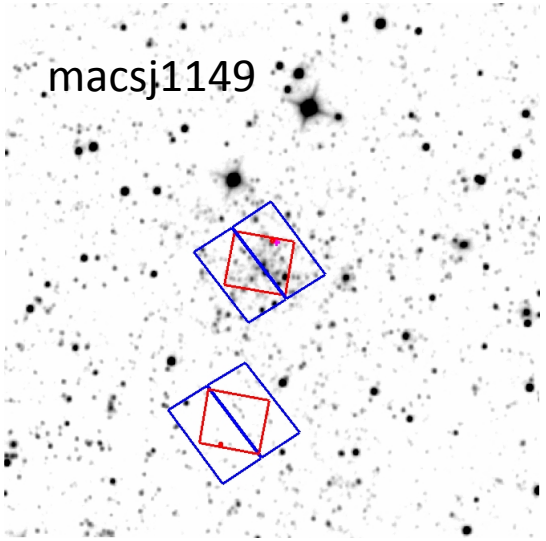
560 orbits will be invested in the first two cycles and then a further 280 orbits in year three. Large investments of time from Chandra and Spitzer planned.

The combination of a cluster and a single-pointing deep field is quite different from the CDF-S and HDF-N (and CANDELS and other fields).









UDF	14457	CDF-South region
HDF North	9222	
47 Tuc	5766	
OmegaCen	4330	
SHER-25	4323	(N3603 - Carina Nebula)
PAR	2274	also Carina Nebula
NGC 6397	1841	
WASP12	1677	
Trapezium	1658	
SN1987A	1528	

Fields with extensive HST, Spitzer and Chandra observations

The JSTAC needs to discuss further what to recommend regarding the role of community fields for GOs but the number of such fields that would fall into this category is relatively small.

We will request similar information from Spitzer and Chandra for the JSTAC discussion. And will also get some sense of the extensive investment of time from major ground-based facilities.

Based on Eric's email, you, the GTOs, can do what you like regarding fields, but we would like to ask you to think about the impact of your decisions and their impact on "maximizing the science return". Let us come back to this after the next few slides.

Community fields & Frontier fields

Summary:

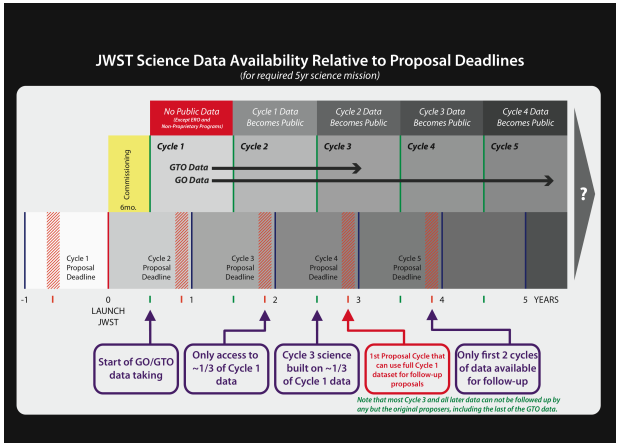
As noted, the JSTAC will be discussing the question of whether there are fields or targets that play such a particular role that they may be accorded special status in terms of proprietary periods for GO observations.

These exemplify what we would like to ask the GTOs to think about, namely:

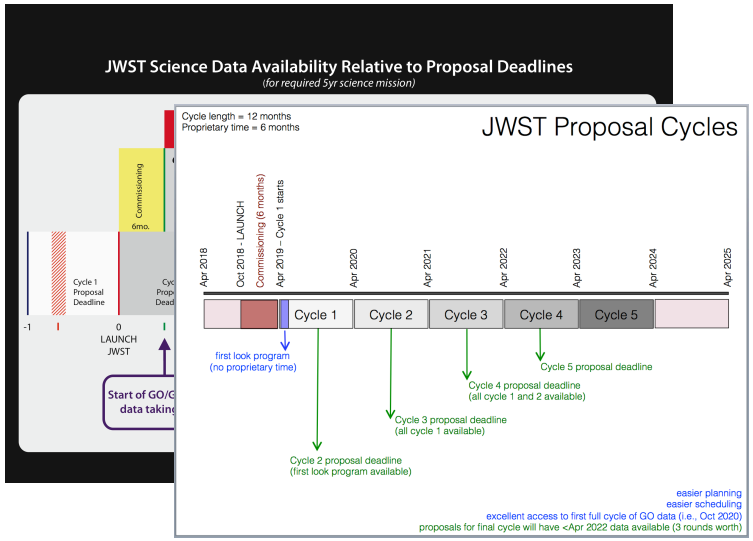
You can have a major impact on the GO science program by (1) your choice of targets and fields, particularly those "benchmarks" with unique characteristics, and (2) by the length of the proprietary period.

Proprietary Period Length

The Impact of a Long Proprietary Period



- With a 12-month proprietary period, Cycle 4 is the first cycle able to use all Cycle 1 data to do follow-up.
- By Cycle 3, only ~1/3 of the Cycle 1 data would be available.
- This seriously impacts the science return from the mission.



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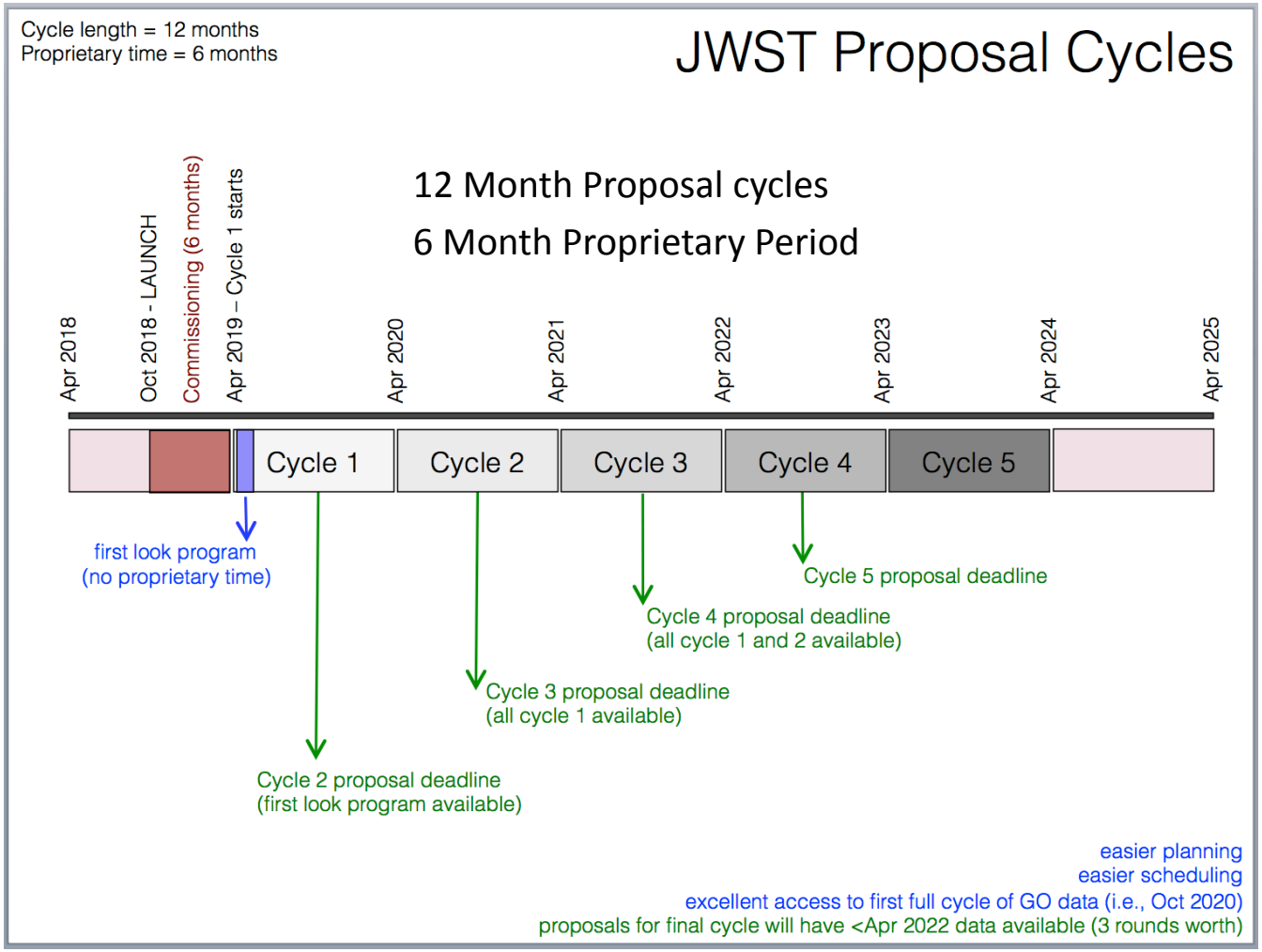
Following on from this initial JSTAC timeline, STScI developed a set of timelines that confirm and refine the JSTAC first characterization of the impact:

- Cycle 4 is when Cycle 1 data is fully available, as before
- ~50% of the cycle 1 data is available for follow-up in Cycle 3
- Proposals for the final cycle (Cycle 5) have only 2.5 cycles of data

STScI timelines address using a shorter proposal period, but the challenges for <12 months are two-fold:

1) mismatch between yearly scheduling cycle (target visibility)
2) more frequent TAC meetings would have a large impact on the community and impact the budget also

Current thinking: Proposal cycles will need to remain at 12 months



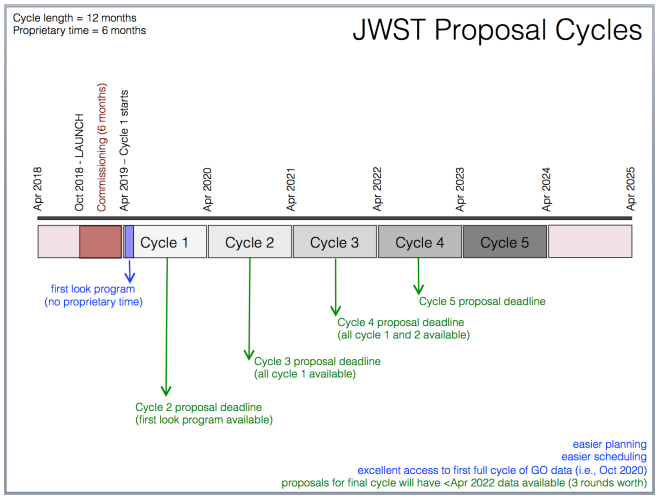
Shorter Proprietary Period

Substantial Improvement with a 6 month proprietary period

STScI charts with a 6-month proprietary period show a major improvement in available datasets:

- Cycle 3 deadline is when Cycle 1 data is fully available
- Cycle 4 deadline has all of Cycles 1 and 2 data available
- Cycle 5 deadline has all of Cycles 1, 2 and 3 data available

Shorter Proprietary Period



Strong consensus at last JSTAC meeting was that 6 months proprietary period was a good baseline. Current recommendation is to baseline 6 months for planning.

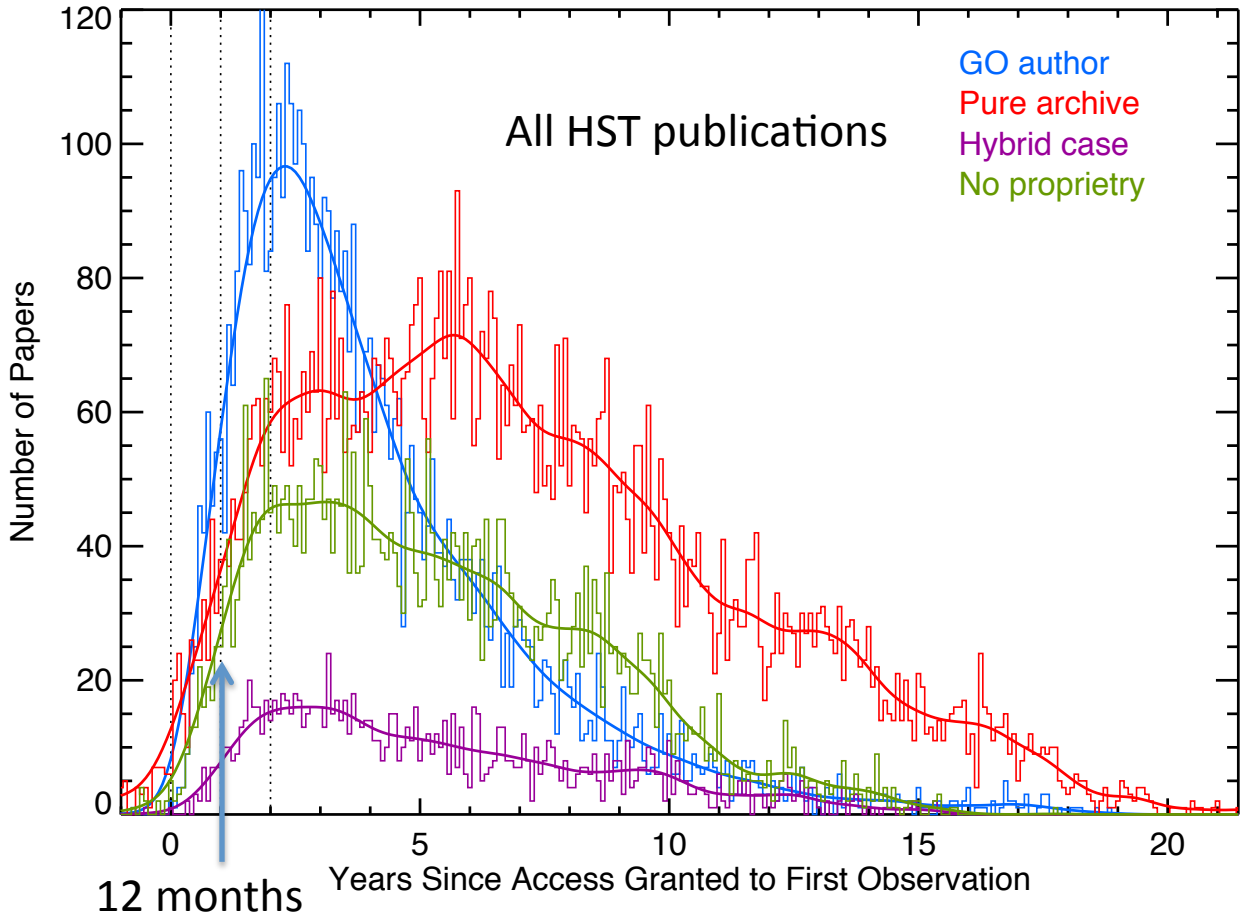
The JSTAC requested timelines for shorter periods (e.g., 0 months, 3 months, 4 months) than 6 months to gain a sense of the gains as a function of proprietary period.

JSTAC also asked STScI SMO to look at approaches for minimizing the time between the call for proposals and the TAC meetings, and then the start of the subsequent cycle.

The committee will discuss this topic further at its December 2013 meeting before making a final recommendation

- Current recommendation is for 6 months proprietary period.
- Final recommended proprietary period unlikely to be >6 months.
- Proposal cycle expected to be 12 months.

There is nothing special about 12 months!

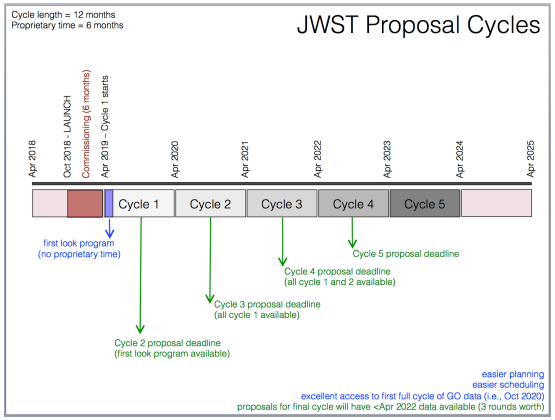


Median time from first observation to first paper for GO programs is ~2.3 years i.e. 2.3X current 12-month proprietary period.

This clearly indicates that protecting data through publication is ***not*** a priority for most PIs.

Is a proprietary period of any value in the real world?

Request to GTOs to consider a Shorter Proprietary Period



As Eric noted:

"…..we will invite a member or members of the JWST Space Telescope Advisory Committee (JSTAC) to discuss their ideas about the benefits to the astronomical community that could be recognized by voluntary reduction of the GTO exclusive use period as well as their recommendation (to the director of the STScI) to reduce the exclusive use period for general observers to six months."

The JSTAC recognizes the GTO rights that have been granted by NASA, ESA and CSA, but would like to ask you to voluntarily agree to releasing data after 6 months.

It is the view of JSTAC that a 12 month proprietary period for the GTOs will impact the science productivity of JWST, and could do so very significantly in some cases if the GTO observations are spaced out over the first 2-3 cycles in ways that constrain GO (and some GTO) access to key fields or objects. It was noted that some objects or fields may be effectively unavailable to GOs (and some GTOs) for the whole 5-year life of the mission.

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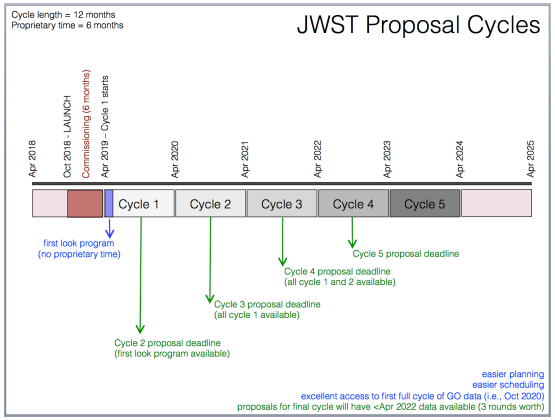

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We humbly ask for your munificence

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Summary

Reducing the proprietary period significantly increases the community data access at each proposal submission deadline.

Current JSTAC recommendation is 6 month proprietary period for small and medium, with 0 months for large and treasury (as currently used for HST – and Chandra and Spitzer).

Expect that 12 month proposal cycle will remain (target visibility and community effort on TACs).

JSTAC will review in Dec 2013 further inputs on this (smaller proprietary periods; likely time intervals between proposal deadline and cycle initiation) to arrive at a final recommendation.

JSTAC asks that the GTOs be collegial and generous, and volunteer to reduce their proprietary time to 6 months and to structure their programs so that fields and targets become available quickly to the GO and the full GTO community.