Minutes of Meeting
17 December 2014
San Francisco, CA, USA

Meeting Attendees
1 Tim Ahern, GSNL SAC member, IRIS, USA, tim@iris.washington.edu
2 Falk Amelung, GSNL SAC member, University of Miami, USA, famelung@rsmas.miami.edu
3 Scott Baker, UNAVCO, USA, baker@unavco.org
4 Gerald Bawden, NASA, USA, gerald.w.bawden@nasa.gov
5 Juliet Briggs, Volcanoes CEOS Pilot, University of Bristol, UK, juliet briggs@bristol.ac.uk
6 Claudio Chiarabba, INGV, Italy, claudio.chiarabba@ingv.it
7 José Fernandes, CSIC, Spain, jft@mat.ucm.es
8 José Ferrandiz, Universidad de Alicante, Spain, jm.ferrandiz@ua.es
9 Francesco Gaetani, GEO Secretariat expert DRR, fgaetani@geosec.org
10 Brenda Jones, CEOS DCT, USGS, USA, bkjones@usgs.gov
11 Wolfgang Lengert, ESA, wolfgang.lengert@esa.int
12 Chuck Meertens, GSNL SAC member, UNAVCO, USA, meertens@unavco.org
13 Irwan Meilano, ITB, Indonesia, irwanm@ac.id
14 Gilles Ollier, GEO Europe, DG-RTD, European Commission, gilles.ollier@ec.europa.eu
15 Haluk Ozener, Marmara Supersite, Bagazic Univ., KOALI, Turkey, ozener@boun.edu.tr
Agenda Items

1. Status and new directions of the GSNL initiative (Salvi)

The SAC Chair introduced the main results and the existent challenges for the GSNL initiative as of December 2014. His overview included CEOS DCT activity for data coordination and provision to Supersite PoCs; current mechanisms and proposed mechanisms for data distribution; GSNL data policy and its adoption by the Supersets PoCs; and institutional involvement and commitments of GEO Member Countries involved in GSNL.

The Chair clarified his view on the GSNL and his intention to work with the other SAC members and PoCs towards the implementation of a new paradigm for this initiative (so called GSNL 2.0). In general data access for scientific use is increasingly easier (or totally open as for the Sentinel satellites) and, while open data access will remain the main requirement for any Supersite, it cannot represent the only objective of the initiative.

To completely fulfill the GEO principles, a strong effort has now to be placed on the improvement of the societal benefits of GSNL, which in essence depends on the possibility of an immediate and direct use of the scientific results produced for each Supersite. The main challenge is thus to define mechanisms by
which scientists contributing to GSNL could be able to communicate, and eventually provide their results, to the local or international stakeholders who need updated scientific information for Disaster Risk Reduction activities.

A possible roadmap towards the full implementation of GSNL 2.0 include: an interface for data and scientific product visualisation and sharing (web platform); a science repository (actual products with license for re-use); methods and procedures for community work and consensus scientific product definition; involvement in GSNL of the broad DRR community; outreach and communication of GSNL results.

2. The CEOS DRM pilots and interactions with the GSNL initiative - M. Poland

Mike Poland (MP) Hawaii supersite PoC and co-Lead of the CEOS Volcano pilot, reported on the CEOS Volcanoes DRM pilot activities and possible interactions with GSNL, evidencing the differences between the two initiatives. Essentially the CEOS pilots are short-term projects, in which a team of scientists is provided EO data by the CEOS, and theyr commit to provide specific products and deliverables to end users as part capacity building in developing nations within a fixed timeframe. GSNL is an open initiative through which any scientist can access in situ and EO data for the Supersites, but there is no commitment on their part.

Falk Amelung (FA) asked MP to clarify on the data access policy for the CEOS Pilots.

MP clarified that CEOS Pilots’ data would be available for scientists who are willing to engage in specific capacity building activities in areas of the Pilot project focus (especially Latin America). For open access to pilot-project data, a latency period would apply for some datasets at the discretion of Space Agencies.

The Chair argued that the whole geohazards scientific community would benefit from the merging of the two initiatives (CEOS Pilots and GSNL) after 2017.

3. UNAVCO activities - S. Baker

Scott Baker (SB) gave an overview on the UNAVCO activities towards the designing and operational implementation of a data infrastructure for GSNL data and products. (Poster).

https://agu.confex.com/data/handout/agu/fm14/Paper_29578_handout_1590_0.pdf

His presentation provided the meeting with a clear overview of such infrastructure, whose architecture includes a Seamless SAR Archive (SSARA), a federated data viewer, a suite of APIs for data access and visualisation that work with different sw and formats. An additional feature includes a community-contributed InSAR Product Archive (only the product not the processing).

Chuck Meertens (CM), recalled the meeting that UNAVCO is working with EPOS and European partners for a federated search interface for GPS data.

ACTION 1: The PoCs to test the Seamless SAR Archive (SSARA) and the federated data viewer and to report their feedback to SAC.
4. Discussion on data and data products

- Status of the Icelandic volcanoes Supersite - F- Sigmundsson

Michelle Parks (MPA), reported on the status of the Icelandic Volcanoes Supersite (presentation).

Her presentation focused on the data acquisition plan and the main results obtained in response of the recent eruption of the Bardabunga volcano.

The PoC, Freysteinn Sigmundsson (FS) stressed the capacity of the Supersite to provide local DRM authorities with valuable and timely information used for the management of the crisis. He also said that the supersite had made an extensive use of CSK data provided in near real time by ASI, whereas TSX requests were rebounded in some cases because not considered priorities.

- Status of the Marmara Supersite (possibly) - S. Ergintav

Francesco Gaetani (FG) went through the notes that Semih Ergintav, sent in preparation for the meeting.

Apparently there are some communication issues with ASI and CSA for the provision of CSK and Radarsat data.

**ACTION:** Brenda Jones (BJ) to investigate with ASI and CSA if they got formal data requests from the PoC of the Marmara site and how they would like to proceed on these requests.

- Status of the Hawaii Supersite - M Poland

MP provided a synthetic overview of the Hawaii Supersite status and future activities (Presentation).

Main issues include the lack of a formal consortium, which would improve dramatically the way how in situ and spatial data are published and provided by increasing collaboration between Supersite users. There is also a lack of accountability of Supersite users to reporting results, which may endanger the future of the Supersite (the space agencies need to know that their data are being used and are generating tangible benefits for science and society).

Gilles Ollier (GO), suggested MP to consider the way how the European Commission is funding and coordinating the activities of the European Supersites as a good example to overcome the current lack of coordination; he also argued that the ambition for GSNL should be the establishment of a global consortium.

5. New activities

- proposal for a Supersite on the Straits of Messina, Italy - (C. Chiarabba-INGV)

Claudio Chiarabba (CC) presented the rationale to have a new seismic Supersite in the Messina Straits area (South of Italy) (presentation). The supersite will be endorsed by a large and international group of scientists supported by WEGENER.

- proposal for a South East Asia Natural Laboratory - F. Amelung
FA made a brief presentation of the proposal for a Southeast Asia Natural Laboratory, with the intervention of two representatives of national institutions in Indonesia committed to support the activity of the NL once it will be adopted.

AOB

Ramesh Singh expressed his personal interest in the GSNL initiative and committed to find consensus in the scientific community of India and China towards the submission of a proposal for a Chinese and an Indian seismic Supersite.

The meeting adjourned at 20:40 US Pacific Time.