

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEWS

Starting with the ROSS-2000 NRA the Office of Space Science (OSS) reorganized its research programs into a smaller number of “clusters” to better allow for the consideration of the allocation of resources in compliance with evolving NASA program priorities and strategies. This introduction and overview to Appendix A provides a guide to the purview of these clusters and their program components and their relationship to the OSS science themes, which interested proposers are encouraged to read to fully understand the purpose and directions of this ROSS-2001 NRA.

A. Cross-Theme Theory and Data Analysis

The Cross-Theme Theory and Data Analysis is the one cluster that collects program elements based on the techniques used or the targeted objectives for the proposed investigations rather than on physical phenomena to be studied. The two types of techniques involved are those of either broad theory/modeling programs or data analysis efforts. The program elements of the first type are the Sun-Earth Connection Theory program (Appendix A.1.1) and the Astrophysics Theory (A.1.6) program, whereas program elements of the second type are the Sun-Earth Connection Guest Investigator (A.1.2), the Astrophysics Data (A.1.4), and the Long-Term Space Astrophysics (A.1.5) programs. One objective-based program element that is new in this ROSS – 2001 NRA is entitled the “Living With a Star Targeted Research and Technology” program (Appendix A.1.3).

B. Sun-Earth Connection Sciences

The Sun-Earth Connection (SEC) science theme of NASA's Office of Space Science (OSS) supports investigations of the Sun and planetary space environments, including the origin, evolution, and interactions of space plasmas and electromagnetic fields in the heliosphere and in connection with the galaxy. Understanding the origin and nature of solar activity and its effect on the space environment of the Earth is a particular focus. The traditional discipline interests have been:

Solar and Heliospheric Physics, which treats the Sun as a typical dwarf star, as the dominant, time-varying source of energy, plasma, and energetic particles in the solar system (especially concerning its influence on the Earth) and the origin and behavior of the solar wind, energetic particles, and magnetic fields in the heliosphere and their interaction with the interstellar medium; and

Geospace Sciences, which treats the physics of magnetospheres, including their formation and fundamental interactions with plasmas, fields, and particles (the Earth's magnetosphere is emphasized, but studies of the magnetospheres of planets, comets, and other primordial bodies are also supported); and the physics of the mesosphere, thermosphere, ionosphere, and aurorae of the Earth, including the coupling of these phenomena to the lower atmosphere and magnetosphere.

The strategic vision for the Sun-Earth Connection is embodied in the Sun-Earth Connection Roadmap (available on line at <http://www.lmsal.com/sec/>). The Sun-Earth Connection research program supports several types of endeavors, including Supporting Research and Technology (SR&T) and Low Cost Access to Space (LCAS) programs in the various disciplines, the Sun-Earth Connection Theory Program, as well as a Guest Investigator program. Generic program descriptions follow immediately below, while discipline specific information can be found in the individual SEC program elements. It is the overall guiding objective of each of these programs to contribute as effectively and directly as possible to the achievement of OSS strategic goals, and priority for selection is given to those proposals that most clearly demonstrate the potential for making such contributions.

(1) Supporting Research and Technology (SR&T) Programs support individual research tasks each that employ a variety of research techniques, e.g., theory, numerical simulation, and modeling; analysis and interpretation of space data; development of new instrument concepts; and laboratory measurements of relevant atomic and plasma parameters, all to the extent they have a clear application to Sun-Earth Connection program goals. The solar and heliospheric SR&T programs are administered as part of the Solar and Heliospheric Physics cluster, which is described in Appendix A.2, while the disciplines related to the ionosphere, thermosphere, and mesosphere are included in the Geospace cluster described in Appendix A. 3.

(2) Low Cost Access to Space (LCAS) programs have as their objectives science investigation that may be completed through suborbital rocket, balloon, or Shuttle flight of experiment instrumentation, as well as proof-testing new concepts in experimental techniques that may ultimately find application in free-flying Sun-Earth Connection space missions. The LCAS program for Solar and Heliospheric Physics is treated in the Solar and Heliospheric Physics program element in Appendix A.2, and the Geospace LCAS program is treated in the Geospace cluster in Appendix A.3.

(3) The Sun-Earth Connection Theory (SECT) program supports efforts to attack problems concerning phenomena relating to the Sun-Earth Connection program using relatively large "critical mass" groups of investigators that are beyond the scope of the nominally smaller SR&T tasks discussed above. Proposals for the SECT program, which is competed in its entirety every three years, are solicited in this ROSS-2001 NRA; see Appendix A.1.1.

(4) The Sun-Earth Connection Guest Investigator program is intended to maximize the return from currently ongoing SEC missions by providing support for research which heavily utilizes mission specific data from currently operating spacecraft. The current Sun-Earth Connection GI program element is described in Appendix A.1.2.

(5) The Living With a Star (LWS) Targeted Research and Technology (TRT) program was first added as an amendment to the ROSS-2000 NRA to initiate additional research in the Sun-Earth Connection theme for the new program, called Living With a Star (LWS), which has the goal of addressing those aspects of the connected Sun-Earth system that affect life and society on the Earth. The current LWS TRT is described in Appendix A.1.3 and is expected to be competed annually.

Proposals to any of the SEC program elements are expected to present within their Scientific/Technical/Management Section a clear description of a specific scientific problem; a description of how the attack on this problem will be carried out; and a discussion of the relevance of the proposed research to NASA's strategic goals and objectives. The development and testing of new instrument concepts, new observing techniques, new models, and/or new data analysis techniques that are pertinent to discipline goals are also supported. However, proposals for such efforts must provide at least a brief explanation of the relationship between such proposed efforts and clearly defined SEC science problems.

C. Solar System Sciences

The Solar System Sciences are covered by two clusters entitled Origin and Evolution of Solar System Bodies (Appendix A.4) and the Planetary Systems Science (A.5). The Origin and Evolution of Solar System Bodies cluster relates primarily to the Office of Space Science's Solar System Exploration science theme, though one of its components also relates strongly to the Astronomical Search for Origins theme as well:

(1) The Cosmochemistry Program (Appendix A.4.1) supports scientific investigations that are cosmochemical in nature and may involve laboratory studies of a variety of extraterrestrial materials (meteorites, cosmic dust, and lunar samples) or understanding of the geochemical nature of the solar system bodies.

(2) The Planetary Geology and Geophysics (Appendix A.4.2) program supports scientific investigations of the planetary surfaces and interiors, satellites (including the Moon), satellite and ring systems, and smaller solar system bodies such as asteroids and comets.

(3) The Origins of Solar Systems Program (Appendix A.4.3) solicits basic research proposals to conduct scientific investigations related to understanding the formation and early evolution of planetary systems and to provide the fundamental research and analysis necessary to detect and characterize other planetary systems.

(4) The objective of the Mars Data Analysis Program (Appendix A.4.4) is to enhance the scientific return from the Mars Pathfinder (MPF) and Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) missions.

The Planetary Systems Science cluster (Appendix A.5) is an element of the Solar System Exploration (ESS) science theme of NASA's Office of Space Science (OSS). This cluster supports investigations of all classes of objects in the Solar System except the Earth and Sun, consistent with the strategy for Solar System Exploration embodied in "Mission to the Solar System: Exploration and Discovery, A Mission and Technology Roadmap" (available at <http://sse.jpl.nasa.gov/roadmap/>). The programs within this section are described briefly as follows:

- Planetary Astronomy (Appendix A.5.1) supports ground-based telescopic observations that contribute to understanding the general properties and evolution of planets, natural satellites, asteroids, and comets.
- Near Earth Object Observations (Appendix A.5.2) supports ground-based telescopic observations to inventory the population of the asteroids whose orbits bring them near the Earth and to characterize a representative sample of them.
- Planetary Atmospheres (Appendix A.5.3) supports investigations directed at the understanding of planetary atmospheres, including their formation, evolution, and fundamental properties.
- Planetary Suborbital Research (Appendix A.5.4) provides support for the remote sensing of solar system objects using flight instruments flown from sounding rockets, stratospheric balloons, Shuttle-based platforms, and the Space Station. Proposals for fabrication of flight instruments are appropriate only in the suborbital program.

Proposals to any of these programs must present, within their proposals Scientific/Technical/Management Section a clear description of a specific scientific problem; a description of how the attack on this problem will be carried out; and a discussion of the relevance of the proposed research to NASA's current and/or future programs. Proposals whose intent or purpose is to extend or directly supplement investigations selected for approved space flight missions are not appropriate for this NRA. Investigators who are members of the science teams of ongoing missions and who propose to use data from these missions in their SR&T efforts must clearly delineate between their mission responsibilities and the proposed efforts.

D. Astrobiology and Planetary Instrumentation

The Astrobiology and Planetary Instrumentation cluster (Appendix A.6) includes Exobiology research, as well as the Planetary Instrument Definition and Development program and the Planetary Major Equipment program. The newest addition to this cluster, starting as an

amendment to the ROSS-2000 NRA, is the Astrobiology Science and Technology Instrument Development program. This cluster relates to both OSS science themes of Astronomical Search for Origins and Solar System Exploration.

(1) The Exobiology Program (Appendix A.6.1) seeks to understand the origin, evolution, and distribution of life in the universe. Research is centered around the origin of life and is focused on achieving this goal by tracing the pathways taken by the biogenic elements, leading from the origin of the universe through the major epochs in the evolution of living systems and their precursors. In addition, research in the area of planetary protection and exobiology instrument concepts may also be supported.

(2) The Planetary Instrument Definition and Development Program (Appendix A.6.2) supports the advancement of spacecraft-based instrument technology that shows promise for use in scientific investigations on future planetary missions. The goal of the program is not to develop flight-qualified hardware but rather to define and develop scientific instruments or components of such instruments to the point where the instruments may be proposed in response to future announcements of flight opportunity without additional extensive technology development.

(3) The Planetary Major Equipment (Appendix A.6.3) program allows proposals for upgrading the analytical, computational, telescopic, and other instrumentation required by investigations sponsored by the Solar System Exploration programs, including Exobiology.

(4) The Astrobiology Science and Technology Instrument Development (ASTID) program (Appendix A.6.4) seeks to develop instrumentation capabilities that may help meet the science requirements of future space missions having astrobiological objectives, as well as to advance such objectives for Earth-based investigations. This program is meant to support the development of prototype instruments, primarily for future space flight but also for terrestrial laboratory use; the ASTID program does not provide for the construction of flight-qualified hardware or operational laboratory or field equipment.

E. Space Astrophysics

The Space Astrophysics Research and Analysis (SARA) cluster, as described in Appendix A.7 of this solicitation, is a consolidation of the programs previously known as Space Astrophysics Suborbital, the Space Astrophysics Detector Development, and the Space Astrophysics Research and Analysis, which were separate elements of the ROSS-1998 & -1999 NRA's. This cluster relates strongly to both the Astronomical Search for Origins and the Structure and Evolution of the Universe OSS science themes. It now contains all research elements of both the Ultraviolet, Visible, and Gravitational Astrophysics program and the Infrared, Submillimeter, Radio, and Interferometry Astronomy program, as well as the laboratory astrophysics component of the High Energy Astrophysics program. The primary goal of the SARA program is to obtain a better understanding of astrophysical objects and phenomena as revealed through their electromagnetic radiation characteristics in the wavelength regime greater than approximately 100 Å through the radio spectrum, and studies in relativity, gravitational astrophysics and tests of the fundamental laws of physics as relevant to astrophysics, and cosmology.

NASA intends to solicit proposals for the consolidated SARA program every year in order to provide more frequent opportunities to investigators for proposing new ideas. However, since the evolution to an annual solicitation is within the previously available budgets for these programs, the budget wedge available for funding new programs through this solicitation is very limited. The wedge is expected to grow only as the phasing of the component programs change and the funding cycle reaches a steady state.

F. High Energy Astrophysics

The High Energy Astrophysics cluster (Appendix A.8) consolidates the High Energy Astrophysics (HEA) and Cosmic Ray Physics (CRP) disciplines, which are now called, respectively, X-Ray and Gamma-Ray Astrophysics (XGA) and Cosmic Ray Astrophysics (CRA) in the ROSS – 2001 NRA. This new consolidated program element solicits basic research proposals to conduct investigations that are relevant to the NASA XGA and CRA Supporting Research and Technology (SR&T) Programs. The primary goal of the XGA and CRA programs is to obtain a better understanding of astrophysical objects (other than the Sun) and phenomena as revealed through their high-energy radiation characteristics and to conduct studies of the origin, acceleration, and transport of galactic cosmic rays. This cluster will be jointly managed by the Discipline Scientists responsible for the above programs.

In prior Announcements, proposals for participation in the HEA (XGA) and CRP (CRA) SR&T Programs were solicited and reviewed on a three-year cycle. Starting with the ROSS-2000 NRA (for investigations commencing in Fiscal Year (FY) 2001), the solicitation of proposals for participation in the above programs was changed to be conducted jointly, and, in addition, a transition to an annual solicitation/review cycle was begun with the goal of reaching a

steady-state situation by FY 2003 in which approximately one third of the total cluster funds will be made available annually. In the case of the HEA (XGA) SR&T Program, which underwent its three-year review in response to the ROSS-1999 NRA, this transition to annual reviews was begun by selection of a mix of one-, two-, and three-year projects in response to that NRA. For the CRP (CRA) SR&T Program, which underwent its three-year review with the ROSS-1998 NRA, this transition has required that some of the ongoing grants were terminated one year early, i.e., nominally after two years instead of three. With this ROSS-2001, this transition has now reached steady state.

G. Interdisciplinary Program Elements

Currently, the only component of this cluster (Appendix A.9) is the Applied Information Systems Research (AISR) program that supports information systems research for the application of new developments in computer science and information technology to improve and enhance ongoing support for any of the OSS science programs. The specific goals of the AISR program are to:

- Increase the scientific return on research within all OSS science themes by making advanced tools and capabilities available for the acquisition and utilization of science data and information;
- Exploit advances in computer science and information technology for the benefit of space science; and
- Promote strong collaborations involving the space science community, computer science community, data system engineers and technologists, academia, and the private sector and technology innovators.

This page left blank.

OMB Approval No. 2700-0087

**RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN SPACE SCIENCE - 2001
(ROSS-2001)**

NASA Research Announcement
Soliciting Basic Research Proposals

NRA 01-OSS-01
Issued: January 26, 2001

Proposals Due
Starting April 6, 2001,
and Ending November 9, 2001

Office of Space Science
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC 20546-0001

**RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN SPACE SCIENCE - 2001
(ROSS-2001)**

SUMMARY OF SOLICITATION

• INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL POLICIES

The stated mission of the Space Science Enterprise of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is to solve the mysteries of the universe, to explore the solar system, to discover planets around other stars, and to search for life beyond Earth. To carry out this mission, NASA's Office of Space Science (OSS) sponsors a broad range of research programs relevant to its four Science Themes, which are defined as:

- *Astronomical Search for Origins and Planetary Systems (ASO)* that addresses the origins of galaxies, stars, proto-planetary and extra-solar planetary systems, Earth-like planets, and the origin of life;
- *Solar System Exploration* (abbreviated as ESS) that seeks to understand all aspects of our Solar System, including the planets, satellites, small bodies, and solar system materials, and the search for possible habitats of life beyond Earth;
- *Structure and Evolution of the Universe (SEU)* that involves the study of cosmology, the large scale structure of the universe, the evolution of stars and galaxies, including the Milky Way and objects with extreme physical conditions, and an examination of the ultimate limits of gravity and energy in the Universe; and
- *The Sun-Earth Connection (SEC)* that concerns the Sun as a typical star and as the controlling agent of the space environment of the Solar System, especially the Earth.

Stated informally, these four themes seek to answer four fundamental questions, "How did the Universe begin and evolve?" "Where did we come from?" "Where are we going?" and "Are we alone?" Further information about these themes as well as access to the most recent Strategic Plans (as of late 2000) for both NASA and OSS may be found through the OSS homepage on the World Wide Web at <http://spacescience.nasa.gov> . In addition, this NRA may be found through the menu listings "*Research Opportunities and Data/OPEN Opportunities*" at this same Web site.

OSS pursues these fundamental science themes using a wide variety of both space flight programs and investigations in basic science and technology. This current NASA Research Announcement (NRA) ROSS-2001 solicits proposals for Supporting Research and Technology (SR&T) investigations that seek to understand naturally occurring space phenomena and space science-related technologies across a full range of science subdisciplines relevant to OSS interests. These program elements are listed in the index to Appendix A at the

end of this Summary of Solicitation. Table 1 lists these program elements in the order of their respective due dates for the submission of proposals, while Table 2 lists them in according to their order shown in Appendix A. As a guide to their relationships, Tables 1 and 2 also cross references these program elements to the OSS Science Themes as noted above. Appendix A contains detailed descriptions of each element, and questions about each may be directed to their respective Discipline Scientists who are identified in the section entitled “Programmatic Information” that concludes the description of each program element.

Beginning with the ROSS NRA issued in February 2000 (NRA 00-OSS-01), the program elements offered through this series of solicitations have been grouped into nine “clusters” as indicated in the Table of Contents of Appendix A at the end of this Summary of Solicitation. It is a goal to group the due dates for proposals for the program elements within each cluster closely together in time to allow for the possibility of the reallocation of funding within a cluster once all its related proposals are reviewed. In addition, recommendations from a comparative review of all clusters in mid-2001 will be used to help determine the cluster structure and content, as well as funding allocations for Fiscal Year's 2002-2004 (October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2003). Questions about this evolving approach to the structure and review of the OSS SR&T program may be sent to:

Dr. Guenter R. Riegler
Director
Research Program Management Division
Code SR
Office of Space Science
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC 20546-0001
Telephone: 202-358-1588
E-mail: guenter.riegler@hq.nasa.gov
Facsimile: 202-358-3097

Although Tables 1 and 2 effectively cross-references these newly defined clusters to many of the traditional ROSS Program Elements and the four OSS Science Themes, the section entitled “INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW” of Appendix A also provides additional narrative material that expands on these relationships. Therefore, anyone interested in applying to this NRA is urged to read the relevant parts of this introductory section to Appendix A for a full understanding of whether their research interests are relevant to NASA OSS interests, and, if so, to which cluster and program element their proposal should be submitted. It is especially important to note that the overall objective of each of these program elements to contribute as effectively and directly as possible to the achievement of OSS strategic goals. Therefore, priority for selection will be given to those proposals that most clearly demonstrate the potential for making such contribution (see also the discussion of the evaluation criteria below).

Recommendations for funding for the proposals submitted to this NRA will be based on the peer evaluation of each proposal's intrinsic merit, its relevance to NASA's objectives, and its cost. For the purposes of this NRA: (i) by intrinsic merit is meant the proposal's science and technical merits, the capabilities of the proposing institution, the qualifications of the proposing personnel, and the overall standing of the proposal among similar proposals and/or evaluation against the state-of-the-art; (ii) by relevance to NASA's objectives is meant the proposal's relevance to the objectives of the OSS science program element as described in this NRA to which the proposal is submitted; and (iii) by cost is meant the reasonableness and realism of the proposal's requested budget, in addition to its size. In all cases, the Government's obligation to make awards is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds from which payment can be made and upon the receipt of proposals in response to this NRA that NASA determines are acceptable for award.

Participation in this program is open to all categories of U.S. and non-U.S. organizations, including educational institutions, industry, nonprofit institutions, NASA Centers, and other Government agencies. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's), other minority educational institutions, and small businesses and organizations owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals or women are particularly encouraged to apply. Participation by non-U.S. organizations in this program is encouraged subject to NASA's policy of no-exchange-of-funds (see further information in the "*OSS Guidebook for Proposers...*" discussed below).

- NEW INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION/SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS

Starting in 1998, the Office of Space Science began to use a single, unified set of instructions for the submission of proposals for almost all of its NRA's that were incorporated into each NRA. Such standardization has proven to be of significant value to NASA to help ensure the uniform handling and processing of submitted proposals, as well as to researchers interested in responding to multiple program elements within the ROSS NRA's, or even different OSS NRA's. However, starting with this ROSS-2001 NRA, these proposal policies and procedures, as well as those for NASA's review and selection of proposals for funding, are now described in a separate document entitled "*Office of Space Science (OSS) Guidebook for Proposers Responding to NASA Research Announcement – January 2001*" (abbreviated as "*OSS Guidebook – 2001*") that is accessible by opening "*Research Opportunities and Data*" from the menu at the World Wide Web URL <http://space.science.nasa.gov>, or may be directly accessed at URL <http://space.science.nasa.gov/research/ossguidebook/>.

By reference, this *OSS Guidebook – 2001* is hereby incorporated into this ROSS-2001 NRA, and proposers to this NRA are responsible for understanding and complying with its procedures before preparing and submitting their proposals. In particular, its Chapter 2 ("Proposal Preparation and Organization") and Chapter 3 ("Proposal Submission Procedures") largely

replace the contents of “Chapter C” in most OSS NRA's issued during the previous three years. Proposers familiar with these past OSS NRA's will find that these instructions are essentially unchanged from those introduced starting in 1998. Also, note that the NASA-required proposal *Budget Summary* form is now available electronically through the Web site designated for the *Cover Page/Proposal Summary* (see Summary Information below) for printing in hard copy for submission with the hard copies of the proposal. The other chapters and appendices of this *OSS Guidebook – 2001* provide supplemental information about the entire NRA process, including NASA policies for the solicitation of proposals (including those involving non-U.S. participation), guidelines for writing complete and effective proposals, the NASA policies and procedures for the proposal review and selection processes, and for issuing and managing the awards to the institutions that submitted selected proposals, and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) about a variety of proposal and award processes and procedures.

Comments and suggestions of any nature about this *OSS Guidebook – 2001* are encouraged and welcomed and may be directed at any time to Dr. David Bohlin, Research Program Management Division, Code SR, Office of Space Science, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546-0001; telephone: 202/358-0880; E-mail: david.bohlin@hq.nasa.gov (if submitted by E-mail, use "Proposer's Guidebook" as the Subject of the message).

The World Wide Web site for submitting both a Notice of Intent (NOI) to propose and a proposal's *Cover Page/Proposal Summary* is given in the Summary Information below (Chapters 2 and 3 of the *OSS Guidebook – 2001* as discussed above contains detailed information about these two items). This Web site will be open for the submission of NOI's for any given program element in this NRA for typically 30 days, starting about 90 days before the proposal due date, and the site will be open for the submission of the other required proposal materials starting about 45 days before the proposal due date (see Tables 1 and 2 below for all schedules). A point of contact for assistance in accessing and/or using this Web site is given in the Summary Information below.

- OSS EDUCATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH (E/PO) PROGRAM

OSS policy continues to strongly encourage participation by the space science community in education and public outreach activities with the goal of enhancing the Nation's formal education system and contributing to the broad public understanding of science, mathematics, and technology. A significant national program in space science education and outreach is now underway, and OSS's demonstrated contributions to education and outreach have now become an important part of the broader justification for the public support of space science (for further details open “*Education and Public Outreach*” on the OSS homepage at <http://spacescience.nasa.gov>).

Since 1998 when it started to offer the opportunity to propose E/PO activities in conjunction with its NRA's, the Office of Space Science has received many constructive comments from

members of the space science community as to how to improve its efforts to involve space scientists in education and public outreach. Based on the experience of the past few years and these comments, OSS is making a number of important changes in procedure this year. In particular, starting with this OSS ROSS-2001 NRA, E/PO proposals will be solicited only from those proposers whose research proposals have been already selected for an award. This change should decrease the overall workload on the space science community, increase the likelihood that more E/PO proposals of merit will be funded, and more effectively encourage successful science proposers to add an E/PO component to their research effort.

Therefore, only those proposers to this NRA who are eventually selected on the basis of the excellence of their research awards will be eligible to propose a supplemental E/PO program in accord with the OSS E/PO policies and guidelines. At the time of the release of this NRA it is anticipated that selected Principal Investigators will have two windows of opportunity to submit an E/PO proposal, either: (i) no later than 45 days after the date of the letter of selection of their parent research proposal, with the anticipation of starting the proposed E/PO activity within the first third of the first year of parent research award; or (ii) no later than 75 days before the yearly anniversary date of their award, with the anticipation of starting the proposed E/PO activity in conjunction with next yearly funding supplement of their multiple year award. In either case, consistent with the past E/PO policies and to ease the burden of NASA's administration of these supplemental awards, the total period of performance of an E/PO award will be restricted to that of its parent research award.

The current description of the underlying strategy and implementation plans for the OSS E/PO program may be found through the menu item *Education and Public Outreach* on the OSS homepage at <http://spacescience.nasa.gov>. The specific policies and procedures for writing and submitting supplemental E/PO proposals in conjunction with proposals selected through this NRA will be posted no later than the end of July 2001, which will be sufficiently early to allow those selected for the program elements with the earliest proposal due dates (see Table 1 below) to organize and submit an E/PO proposal. Questions and/or comments about this OSS E/PO program are sincerely welcomed and may be directed to Dr. David Bohlin, Research Program Management Division, Code SR, Office of Space Science, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546-0001 (telephone: 202-358-0880; E-mail: david.bohlin@hq.nasa.gov)

- ITEMS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THIS NRA

(1) Because this ROSS-2001 NRA is being released far in advance of many of the deadlines given in Tables 1 or 2, additional programmatic information for any given entry may develop before proposals are due. If so, such material will be added as an Amendment to this NRA as posted at its NRA Web site no later than 30 days before the proposal deadline. Although NASA OSS will also send an electronic alert of any such amendments to all subscribers of its electronic notification system (see Special Note (3) below), it is the

responsibility of prospective proposers to check this NRA Web site for updates concerning the program element(s) and/or cluster(s) of interest.

(2) OSS now requires the electronic submission of certain key elements of proposals through the World Wide Web (see below in the Summary Information), and this practice continues with this NRA. While every effort is made to ensure the reliability and ease of accessibility of this Web site, and to maintain a point of contact for assistance via E-mail, difficulty in accessing and/or using this site may arise at any point on the Internet including the user's own equipment. Therefore, prospective proposers are urged to familiarize themselves with this site and to submit the required proposal materials well in advance of the deadline(s) of the program element(s) of interest.

(3) OSS maintains an electronic notification system to alert interested subscribers of the impending release of its research program announcements. Subscription to this service is accomplished through the menu item *Get E-mail Announcements* on the OSS home page at <http://spacescience.nasa.gov> by following the instructions for *Space Science Research Announcements*. Owing to the increasingly multidisciplinary nature of OSS programs, this electronic service will notify subscribers of all future NASA OSS program announcements regardless of its type and objective (10 to 15 per year). Regardless of whether this service is subscribed to or not, all OSS research announcements may be accessed from the Web as soon as they are posted (about 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the day of release) through *Research Opportunities and Data* on the OSS homepage.

• SUMMARY INFORMATION APPLICABLE TO THIS NRA

- Program alphanumeric identifier: NRA 01-OSS-01
- Date of NRA issue: January 26, 2001

- Guidance for preparation and submission of proposals:

“OSS Guidebook for Proposers – 2001” at URL
<http://spacescience.nasa.gov/research/ossguidebook/>
- Submission of Notice of Intent (NOI) to propose:
 - Due date: See Table 1 or 2 below for program element of interest (typically 60 days prior to the Proposal Deadline)
 - Web site for electronic submission: <http://props.oss.hq.nasa.gov>
(contact for help: deb.tripp@hq.nasa.gov)
- Electronic submission of the proposal’s Cover Page/Proposal Summary:
 - Deadline: See Table 1 or 2 below for program element of interest.
 - Web site for electronic submission: <http://props.oss.hq.nasa.gov> (open for submissions starting about 45 days in advance of proposal due date for each program element; (contact for help: deb.tripp@hq.nasa.gov)
- Web site for download of proposal Budget Summary form:

<http://props.oss.hq.nasa.gov>
(contact for help: deb.tripp@hq.nasa.gov)
- Submission of hard copy of proposals:
 - Page limits: Default values are given in Section 2.3 of “OSS Guidebook – 2001” (unless otherwise specified in Appendix A of this NRA).
 - Required number: Signed original plus 15 copies (unless otherwise specified in Appendix A of this NRA).
 - Deadlines: 5 p.m. Eastern Time on dates in Table 1 or 2 below.

- Address for submission by US Postal Service, commercial delivery, or courier:

Name of Program Element
ROSS-2001 NRA
NASA Peer Review Services
Suite 200
500 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20024
Telephone: 202/479-9030

- Selecting Official: Director or Deputy Director
Research Program Management Division
Office of Space Science
- Announcement of selections: Goal: 150 days after proposal due date.
- Initiation of funding for new awards: Goal: 46 days after proposal selection.
- Further information:
 - Specific science program elements: Discipline Scientist listed for each program element in Appendix A.
 - General NRA policies and procedures: Dr. David Bohlin
Research Program Management Division
Code SR
Office of Space Science
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Washington, DC 20546-0001
Phone: (202) 358-0880
E-mail: david.bohlin@hq.nasa.gov

Your interest and cooperation in responding to this ROSS-2001 NRA are appreciated. Comments about the inclusive nature and/or structure of this NRA for the OSS supporting research and analysis programs are welcome and may be directed to either the Discipline Scientists identified for each program element in Appendix A or to the point of contact for General NRA Procedures identified above.

Alan N. Bunner
Science Program Director
Structure and Evolution of the Universe

Jay Bergstralh
Acting Science Program Director
Solar System Exploration

Anne L. Kinney
Science Program Director
Astronomical Search for Origins
and Planetary Systems

George L. Withbroe
Science Program Director
The Sun-Earth Connection

APPENDIX A.	<u>DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM OPPORTUNITY</u>	<u>Page</u>
	<u>INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEWS</u>	A-1
	A. Cross-Theme Theory and Data Analysis	A-1
	B. Sun-Earth Connection Sciences	A-1
	C. Solar System Sciences	A-3
	D. Astrobiology and Planetary Instrumentation	A-5
	E. Space Astrophysics	A-6
	F. High Energy Astrophysics	A-6
	G. Interdisciplinary Program Elements	A-7
A.1	<u>CROSS-THEME THEORY AND DATA ANALYSIS</u>	A.1-1
	A.1.1 Sun-Earth Connection Theory	A.1-1
	A.1.2 Sun-Earth Connection Guest Investigator	A.1-3
	A.1.3 Living With a Star Targeted Research And Technology	A.1-9
	A.1.4 Astrophysics Data	A.1-13
	A.1.5 Long-Term Space Astrophysics	A.1-17
	A.1.6 Astrophysics Theory	A.1-21
A.2	<u>SOLAR AND HELIOSPHERIC PHYSICS</u>	A.2-1
A.3	<u>GEOSPACE SCIENCES</u>	A.3-1
A.4	<u>ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF SOLAR SYSTEM BODIES</u>	
	A.4.1 Cosmochemistry	A.4-1
	A.4.2 Planetary Geology and Geophysics	A.4-5
	A.4.3 Origins of Solar Systems	A.4-13
	A.4.4 Mars Data Analysis	A.4-17
	A.4.5 Discovery Sample Return Laboratory Instruments and Data Analysis	A.4-21
A.5	<u>PLANETARY SYSTEMS SCIENCE</u>	
	A.5.1 Planetary Astronomy	A.5-1
	A.5.2 Near Earth Object Observations	A.5-3
	A.5.3 Planetary Atmospheres	A.5-5
	A.5.4 Planetary Suborbital Research	A.5-7

A.6	<u>ASTROBIOLOGY AND PLANETARY INSTRUMENTATION</u>	
A.6.1	Exobiology	A.6-1
A.6.2	Planetary Instrument Definition and Development	A.6-5
A.6.3	Planetary Major Equipment	A.6-11
A.6.4	Astrobiology Science and Technology Instrument Development	A.6-17
A.7	<u>SPACE ASTROPHYSICS RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS</u>	A.7-1
A.8	<u>HIGH ENERGY ASTROPHYSICS</u>	
A.8.1	X-ray and Gamma-ray Astrophysics	A.8-1
A.8.2	Cosmic Ray Astrophysics	A.8-2
A.9	<u>INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM ELEMENTS</u>	
A.9.1	Applied Information Systems Research	A.9-1

TABLE 1

SCIENCE PROGRAM ELEMENTS SOLICITED IN THE ROSS-2001 NRA
(in order of the proposal due dates)

Cluster	NRA Appendix	Science Program Element (see Appendix A)	NOI Due Date	Proposal Due Date	Relevant OSS Science Themes [1]			
					ASO	SEU	ESS	SEC
A.8	A .8.1	X-ray and Gamma-ray Astrophysics	2/23/01	4/06/01		X		
A.8	A.8.2	Cosmic Ray Astrophysics	2/23/01	4/06/01		X		
A.1	A.1.2	Sun-Earth Connection Guest Investigator	2/23/01	4/20/01				X
A.5	A.5.3	Planetary Atmospheres [2]	2/23/01	4/20/01			X	
A.5	A.5.4	Planetary Suborbital Research	2/13/01	4/20/01			X	
A.1	A.1.1	Sun-Earth Connection Theory	3/02/01	4/27/01				X
A.1	A.1.4	Astrophysics Data	3/02/01	5/04/01	X	X	X	
A.1	A.1.5	Long-Term Space Astrophysics	3/02/01	5/04/01	X	X	X	
A.4	A.4.2	Planetary Geology and Geophysics [2]	3/09/01	5/10/01			X	
A.4	A.4.1	Cosmochemistry [2]	3/23/01	5/18/01	X		X	
A.4	A.4.3	Origins of Solar Systems	3/30/01	6/01/01	X		X	
A.5	A.5.1	Planetary Astronomy [2]	4/13/01	6/15/01	X		X	
A.5	A.5.2	Near Earth Object Observations	4/13/01	6/15/01	X		X	

A.7	A.7	Space Astrophysics Research and Analysis [3]	4/06/01	6/21/01	X	X		
A.3	A.3	Geospace Sciences [4]	5/02/01	6/22/01			X	X
A.1	A.1.6	Astrophysics Theory	5/25/01	7/20/01	X	X		
A.6	A.6.1	Exobiology [2]	6/08/01	8/03/01	X		X	
A.6	A.6.2	Planetary Instrument Definition and Development	6/07/01	8/08/01			X	
A.2	A.2	Solar and Heliospheric Physics	6/22/01	8/24/01				X
A.4	A.4.4	Mars Data Analysis	7/06/01	8/31/01			X	
A.1	A.1.3	Living With a Star Targeted Research and Technology	7/18/01	9/19/01				X
A.9	A.9.1	Applied Information Systems Research	7/27/01	9/26/01	X	X	X	X
A.5	A.6.4	Astrobiology Science and Technology	9/14/01	11/09/01	X		X	
A.6	A.6.3	Planetary Major Equipment [2]	See ESS Program Element of interest. [2]		X		X	
A.5	A.4.5	Discovery Sample Return Lab. Instruments and Data Analysis	TBD	TBD	X		X	

[1] ASO: Astronomical Search for Origins; SEU: Structure and Evolution of the Universe; ESS: Solar System Exploration; SEC: The Sun-Earth Connection.

[2] The proposals for Planetary Major Equipment program element A.6.3 may be submitted in conjunction with program elements A.4.1: Cosmochemistry; A.4.2: Planetary Geology and Geophysics; A.5.1: Planetary Astronomy; A.5.3: Planetary Atmospheres; and A.6.1 Exobiology.

[3] The Space Astrophysics Research and Analysis cluster includes the following program elements that were separately identified in the ROSS-1998 and -1999 NRA's: Ultraviolet, Visible, and Gravitational Astrophysics; Infrared/Submillimeter/Radio/Interferometry Astronomy; Space Astrophysics Detectors; and Astrophysics Suborbital.

[4] The Geospace Sciences cluster includes the following program elements that were separately identified in previous ROSS-1998 and -1999 NRA's: Ionospheric, Thermospheric, and Mesospheric (ITM) Physics; Magnetosphere Physics; and Magnetospheric and ITM Low Cost Access to Space.

TABLE 2

SCIENCE PROGRAM ELEMENTS SOLICITED IN THE ROSS-2001 NRA
(in order of NRA Table of Contents)

Cluster	NRA Appendix	Science Program Element (see Appendix A)	NOI Due Date	Proposal Due Date	Relevant OSS Science Themes [1]			
					ASO	SEU	ESS	SEC
A.1	A.1.1	Sun-Earth Connection Theory	3/02/01	4/27/01				X
A.1	A.1.2	Sun-Earth Connection Guest Investigator	2/23/01	4/20/01				X
A.1	A.1.3	Living With a Star Targeted Research and Technology	7/18/01	9/19/01				X
A.1	A.1.4	Astrophysics Data	3/02/01	5/04/01	X	X	X	
A.1	A.1.5	Long-Term Space Astrophysics	3/02/01	5/04/01	X	X	X	
A.1	A.1.6	Astrophysics Theory	5/25/01	7/20/01	X	X		
A.2	A.2	Solar and Heliospheric Physics	6/22/01	8/24/01				X
A.3	A.3	Geospace Sciences [4]	5/02/01	6/22/01			X	X
A.4	A.4.1	Cosmochemistry [2]	3/23/01	5/18/01	X		X	
A.4	A.4.2	Planetary Geology and Geophysics [2]	3/09/01	5/10/01			X	
A.4	A.4.3	Origins of Solar Systems	3/30/01	6/01/01	X		X	
A.4	A.4.4	Mars Data Analysis	7/06/01	8/31/01			X	
A.5	A.4.5	Discovery Sample Return Lab. Instruments and Data Analysis	TBD	TBD	X		X	

A.5	A.5.1	Planetary Astronomy [2]	4/13/01	6/15/01	X		X	
A.5	A.5.2	Near Earth Object Observations	4/13/01	6/15/01	X		X	
A.5	A.5.3	Planetary Atmospheres [2]	2/23/01	4/20/01			X	
A.5	A.5.4	Planetary Suborbital Research	2/13/01	4/20/01			X	
A.6	A.6.1	Exobiology [2]	6/08/01	8/03/01	X		X	
A.6	A.6.2	Planetary Instrument Definition and Development	6/07/01	8/08/01			X	
A.6	A.6.3	Planetary Major Equipment [2]	See ESS Program Element of interest. [2]		X		X	
A.5	A.6.4	Astrobiology Science and Technology	9/14/01	11/09/01	X		X	
A.7	A.7	Space Astrophysics Research and Analysis [3]	4/06/01	6/21/01	X	X		
A.8	A.8.1	X-ray and Gamma-ray Astrophysics	2/23/01	4/06/01		X		
A.8	A.8.2	Cosmic Ray Astrophysics	2/23/01	4/06/01		X		
A.9	A.9.1	Applied Information Systems Research	7/27/01	9/26/01	X	X	X	X

[1] ASO: Astronomical Search for Origins; SEU: Structure and Evolution of the Universe; ESS: Solar System Exploration; SEC: The Sun-Earth Connection.

[2] The proposals for Planetary Major Equipment program element A.6.3 may be submitted in conjunction with program elements A.4.1: Cosmochemistry; A.4.2: Planetary Geology and Geophysics; A.5.1: Planetary Astronomy; A.5.3: Planetary Atmospheres; and A.6.1 Exobiology.

[3] The Space Astrophysics Research and Analysis cluster includes the following program elements that were separately identified in the ROSS-1998 and -1999 NRA's: Ultraviolet, Visible, and Gravitational Astrophysics; Infrared/Submillimeter/Radio/Interferometry Astronomy; Space Astrophysics Detectors; and Astrophysics Suborbital.

[4] The Geospace Sciences cluster includes the following program elements that were separately identified in previous ROSS-1998 and -1999 NRA's: Ionospheric, Thermospheric, and Mesospheric (ITM) Physics; Magnetosphere Physics; and Magnetospheric and ITM Low Cost Access to Space.

This page blank.