

**The *Chandra* X-ray
Observatory (CXO)
Research Program**

Call for Proposals

Cycle 24

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The *Chandra* X-ray Center is operated for NASA by the Smithsonian Astrophysical
Observatory

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1 - General Information

1.1 The Chandra Program: Call for Proposals (CfP)

We invite scientists to participate in Cycle 24 of the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory's (CXO) science program. The *Chandra* program is sponsored by NASA's Science Mission Directorate (SMD) and managed by the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC). The *Chandra* X-ray Center (CXC), which is funded by NASA via a contract to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) in Cambridge, MA, has the responsibility for managing the *Chandra* science program, carrying out the *Chandra* Communication and Public Engagement (CPE) program, conducting the peer review that recommends the allocation of observing time and funds to the user community, selecting the proposals, and operating the *Chandra* spacecraft. The *Chandra* X-ray Observatory is described in [Chapter 2](#).

The funding of awards associated with this Call for Proposals (CfP) generally flows from NASA through SAO and the CXC to the Awardees. The CXC is the organizational unit within SAO that carries out SAO's contractual obligation to operate the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory and solicit proposals and when used in this document will encompass the NASA/SAO/CXC interrelationship.

1.2 Proposal Review Process: Deadlines and Schedule

Science proposal submission and review will be conducted in two stages to minimize the burden of proposal preparation ([Chapter 7](#))

- **Stage 1:** Involves the scientific and technical merits of the proposed investigation. Evaluation criteria include overall scientific merit and relevance to the *Chandra* program ([Sections 9.1, 9.2, 9.3](#)).
- **Stage 2:** The PIs of those proposals selected in Stage 1 will be invited to submit a cost proposal for the Stage 2 review ([Chapter 10](#)).

Table 1 Schedule and Deadlines for the CfP Cycle

EVENT	DATE
CfP Release	15 December 2021
Science Proposal Deadline (Stage 1)	6 p.m. EST, 10 March 2022
Peer Review	June 20-30 2022
Selected Proposals Announced	1 Aug 2022
Stage 2 Budget Allocations emailed	Mid August 2022
Budget Deadline (Stage 2)	6 p.m. EDT, 22 September 2022
Cost Review	October 2022
Stage 2 Final Selection	November 2022
Cycle 24 Starts	January 2023

Late Proposals will not be considered. We recommend submission well before the deadline.

1.3 Summary of the CfP

This *CfP* solicits basic research proposals for the conduct of space science observations and subsequent analysis of the resultant scientific data from the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory (CXO). The *CfP* also solicits proposals for research that makes use of publicly available archived *Chandra* data and for theoretical and modeling studies related to the *Chandra* mission. The primary goal of the *Chandra* mission is the investigation of the nature and physics of astronomical objects as revealed through their X-ray emission.

1.3.1 Types of Science Research Proposals

- **General Observing Projects (GO):** new *Chandra* observations, generally (but not limited to) requiring less than 400 ksec of observing time (regardless of the number of objects observed)
- **Large and Very Large Projects (LPs and VLPs):** new *Chandra* observations requiring 400-1000 ksec (LP) or > 1 Msec (VLP) of observing time and designated as LP/VLP by the PI. There are no other limits to the requested exposure time of an LP/VLP or to the number of targets.
- **Target of Opportunity (TOO):** projects that are triggered by the occurrence of an anticipated transient astrophysical phenomenon (e.g., a supernova).
- **Joint Observing Projects:** projects that require multi-wavelength data taken by *Chandra* and one or more other facilities ([Chapter 5](#)).
- **Archival Research Projects** that use data from the *Chandra* archives, or the *Chandra* Source Catalog.
- **Theory/Modeling Projects** that seek to better understand and interpret the data that have been taken with *Chandra*, or that seek to determine what new observations might be taken to test a hypothesis.

1.3.2 Timeline and Observing Time Allocations

The observations selected as a result of this *CfP* will be generally implemented during a ~2 year period beginning ~November 2022¹ with any multi-cycle observations extending at most into the following two cycles. The observing time is allocated as follows: 1 Msec of the on-target observing time available during this cycle to calibration observations, 1 Msec is allocated to Director's Discretionary Time (DDT), 2450 ksec to Guaranteed Time Observations (GTO), and the remaining time available is allocated for General Observations (GO). The time available for General Observers under this *CfP* is estimated

¹ * The official start of Cycle 24 will be January 2023 for the purpose of scheduling Targets of Opportunity

to be 17.7 Msec. This total includes ~2 Msec that is available to Joint Partner Observatories (JPO) to allocate as part of our Joint time agreements. We anticipate that ~4 Msec will be available to the Big Project Panel (BPP) to allocate to LPs and VLPs. At least 1 Msec will be allocated by the BPP to VLPs. Approximately 11.5 Msec will be available to the topical panels for review of regular GO proposals which are typically each less than 400 ksec. These allocations are updated before the peer review to account for the actual observing efficiency during the current observing cycle. The unlikely event of an adjustment >5% will be announced to the community.

There are review-wide limits on Resource Cost (RC, [Section 4.3](#)) and High Ecliptic Latitude (HEL) time (defined as ecliptic latitude > |55| degrees ([Section 4.5](#))). The following table summarizes approximate limits for the Cycle 24 *CfP*, including allocations to Joint Observatories:

Table 2: Allocations of observing time, Resource Costs and High Ecliptic Latitude time

	Observing Time (Ms)	Resource Cost (points)	HEL Time (Ms)
Topical Panels	11.50	17872	1.03
Big project Panel	4.00	6210	0.36
Joint Partner Observatories	2.18	3531	0.27

It is anticipated that further opportunities for participation in the *Chandra* Research Program will be announced annually, including the analysis of the increasing body of archival data.

1.4 Cancellation of the CfP

The CXC reserves the right to make no awards under this *CfP* and to cancel this *CfP*. The CXC, the Smithsonian Institution, and NASA assume no liability should the *CfP* be canceled or for anyone's failure to receive notification of a cancellation.

1.5 What's New in Cycle 24

Change in exclusive use period: the exclusive use (proprietary) period will be **six months for GO, TOO, LP and GTO** proposals in Cycle 24 and subsequent cycles. See

[Section 3.2](#) and [Section 3.3](#) for further details.

Referencing for dual anonymous peer review: References must be written in the form of a number in a square bracket, e.g. [1], which will then correspond to the full citation in the reference list.

Split Observations and Overlapping Cycles: there are significant restrictions on the duration of *Chandra* observations at many solar pitch angles (see POG [Section 3.3](#)). Consequences of these restrictions include:

- (1) It can take up to two years to fully complete an observing cycle, with a roughly 1 year overlap between cycles. Priority is given to observations from earlier cycles, but sometimes unconstrained observations can be scheduled up to two years after the nominal start of a cycle.
- (2) Longer observations are being split into smaller segments. Proposers should be aware that this trend will continue in Cycle 24 and beyond, with segment durations in the range 10-20 ks expected. Segments may be separated by months and in extreme cases up to two years. Two new constraints are available in Cycle 24 to manage scheduling of split segments:

A new flag for phase constrained observations: do unique parts of the phase need to be covered if the observation is split? I.e., do the deferred segments need to be placed in different phase windows than the previously scheduled segments? See [Section 4.4](#) for more details

A new constraint to specify completion time: if this observation is split, all the segments must be completed within a specified number of days. See [Section 4.4](#) for more details.

Allocation of RC and HEL time to Joint Partner Observatories: observatories that allocate *Chandra* time as part of our Joint Time agreements will be given an allocation of Resource Costs points and time at High Ecliptic Latitude. Highly ranked proposals from our Joint Time partners may not ultimately be accepted if HEL time or RC limits are exceeded.

Web based RC calculator: a new web-based RC calculator is expected to be released in early 2022. See <https://exc.harvard.edu/toolkit/rccalc.jsp>.

1.6 Proposal Submission

Science proposals must be submitted electronically via the *Chandra* Proposal Software (CPS) tool: (<https://exc.cfa.harvard.edu/proposer/CPS.html>). Cost proposals must also be

submitted electronically using forms available from the CXC website, see [Chapter 10](#) for more details.

1.7 How to Get Help

Questions concerning the *Chandra* mission and requests for assistance in Stage 1 proposal submission may be addressed to the *Chandra* Director's Office (CDO) via the HelpDesk at: <https://cxc.harvard.edu/helpdesk> or by email to cxchelp@cfa.harvard.edu. The full contact information for the CDO is:

Chandra Director's Office

Chandra X-ray Center

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Garden Street, Mail Stop 6

Cambridge, MA 02138-1516

Telephone: (617) 495-7256

FAX: (617) 495-7356

Email: cxchelp@cfa.harvard.edu

For questions concerning Stage 2 Cost Proposals, please refer to the information in [Chapter 10](#).

1.8 Relevant Documents and Web Addresses

Table 3. Useful Documents

Proposers' Observatory Guide (POG)	Technical Description of the <i>Chandra</i> X-ray Observatory and its Instruments.
MARX Manual	Manual describing the installation and use of the MARX simulation software.

Table 4. Web Addresses

https://cxc.harvard.edu	CXC Website.
https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer	Page providing access to relevant web-based information and documentation necessary to prepare a <i>Chandra</i> proposal.
https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/proposer/CPS.html	<i>Chandra</i> Proposal Software (CPS)
https://cxc.harvard.edu/toolkit/pimms.jsp	Proposal Planning Toolkit: including count rate determination (PIMMS), column density estimates (Colden), coordinates (Precess), and date conversions (Dates).
https://cxc.harvard.edu/soft/provis	PRoVis: Pitch, Roll and Visibility Tool.

https://cxc.harvard.edu/obsvis	Observation Visualizer (ObsVis): for displaying and examining a <i>Chandra</i> target field of view.
https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/orbits.html	Table of begin and end times of <i>Chandra</i> orbits when observations are possible above the Earth's radiation zones.
https://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao/download	Command Line versions of the Proposal Planning Toolkit (without PIMMS) and ObsVis.
https://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao	CIAO: Data reduction and analysis software and information.
https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/policies/CPSR.html	Funding information web pages providing information on <i>Chandra</i> grants.
https://cxc.harvard.edu/soft/propsearch/prop_search.html	Accepted Proposal Search: Webtool for searching approved proposal database by PI Name, <i>Chandra</i> cycle, proposal number, etc.

Table 5. Observation Catalog

https://cda.harvard.edu/chaser	<i>ChaSeR</i> : Web interface to catalog search and archive data access.
https://cxc.harvard.edu/csc	<i>Chandra</i> Source Catalog
https://cxcfps.cfa.harvard.edu/cda/footprint/cdaview.html	Footprint Service: A visual web interface to all public <i>Chandra</i> observations and to the observational data used for the <i>Chandra</i> Source Catalog .
https://cxc.harvard.edu/cgi-gen/cda/bibliography	Bibliography: Web interface that allows simultaneous browsing of the archive and papers published about <i>Chandra</i> observations.
https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/Chandra_RfO.html	Information on the DDT program and listing of DDT observations to date.

2 - Overview of Chandra Mission

2.1 Overview

The *Chandra* X-ray Observatory (CXO) was launched on the Space Shuttle Columbia on July 23, 1999. The *Chandra* program is sponsored by NASA's Science Mission Directorate (SMD) and managed by the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC). The prime contractor responsible for developing the spacecraft and integrating the CXO was TRW. The science instruments were developed as follows:

- The Advanced CCD Imaging Spectrometer (ACIS), built by the Pennsylvania State University in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT);
- The High Resolution Camera (HRC) built by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO);
- The Low Energy Transmission Grating (LETG) built by the Scientific Research Organization of the Netherlands (SRON) in collaboration with the Max-Planck-Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik (MPE); and
- The High Energy Transmission Grating (HETG) built by MIT.

Chandra has as its primary mission the study of the structure and emission properties of astrophysical sources of high-energy radiation. The scientific objectives of the *Chandra* Mission are to utilize the Observatory to:

- Determine the nature of celestial objects from normal stars to quasars;
- Understand the nature of physical processes that take place in and between astronomical objects; and
- Understand the history and evolution of the universe.

2.2 Science Payload

Chandra is comprised of the spacecraft, the X-ray telescope, and the Science Instrument Module (SIM). The spacecraft provides the power, attitude control, communications, etc. for the telescope and instruments. The X-ray telescope consists of an optical bench, the High Resolution Mirror Assembly (HRMA), an aspect camera system, and two objective transmission gratings: the High Energy Transmission Grating (HETG) and the Low Energy Transmission Grating (LETG). The HRMA is a Wolter Type I, 1.2-m diameter, 10-m focal length, iridium-coated X-ray telescope consisting of 4 nested pairs of cylindrical hyperboloid and paraboloid mirrors. At 1.5 keV, >85% of the on-axis, imaged and aspect-corrected X-rays are contained in a circle of diameter ~1.0 arc second.

Chandra carries two focal-plane scientific instruments mounted in the SIM: the ACIS, and the HRC. The SIM provides three functions: launch lock, translation (to interchange focal plane instruments), and focus. Only one of the two focal plane instruments can be placed

at the telescope's focus at any time; therefore, simultaneous observations with both focal-plane instruments cannot be accommodated.

The ACIS has two arrays of CCDs, one (ACIS-I) optimized for imaging wide fields (16x16 arc minutes) and the other (ACIS-S) optimized as a readout for the HETG transmission grating. One chip of the ACIS-S (S3) can also be used for on-axis (8x8 arc minutes) imaging and offers the best energy resolution of the ACIS system.

The HRC is composed of two micro-channel plate imaging detectors, and offers the highest spatial (<0.5 arc second) and temporal (16 μ sec) resolutions. The HRC-I is a single micro-channel plate and has a field-of-view of 31x31 arc minutes. The HRC-S consists of three contiguous segments, tilted slightly in order to conform to the Rowland circle of the LETG. The background rate is quite different in the two devices, being larger in the HRC-S.

The HETG is optimized for high-resolution spectroscopy over the energy band 0.4-10 keV. Two types of gratings are mounted in the HETG: medium-energy gratings (MEGs) covering the 0.4–5 keV band and high-energy gratings (HEGs) covering the 0.9–10 keV band. The MEGs are mounted behind the annular aperture of the outer two mirror pairs while the HEGs are mounted behind the apertures of the inner two mirror pairs. The two sets of gratings operate simultaneously so that the dispersed axes of the spectra cross at a shallow angle in the focal plane. The ACIS-S is the readout of choice for use with the HETG. The resolving power (E/DE) varies from ~ 800 at 1.5 keV to ~ 200 at 6 keV.

The LETG is optimized for high-resolution spectroscopy over the energy bandwidth ~ 0.09 –4 keV. The LETG provides resolving power ~ 1000 at 0.1 keV and ~ 200 at 1.5 keV. The HRC-S is the only detector aboard the Observatory that can fully accommodate the LETG-dispersed spectrum.

Detailed descriptions of all of the instruments are contained in the [Proposers' Observatory Guide](#). Proposers should refer to that document for additional details before preparing a proposal.

2.3 Operation

After launch into low earth orbit by the shuttle Columbia, the initial *Chandra* operational orbit was achieved by use of Boeing's Inertial Upper Stage and *Chandra*'s own propulsion system. There are sufficient expendables (control gas for momentum unloading) for well over 20 more years of operation. The orbital period of about 63.5 hours can allow long, uninterrupted observations (up to ~ 180 ksec, but is limited in practice by thermal requirements of various *Chandra* systems) before the instruments have to be powered down as the satellite dips into the radiation belts. Approved longer observations are segmented into several orbit-sized observations on ingestion into the observation catalog.

Information on the start and end times of the portions of *Chandra* orbits useful for observing is available at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/orbits.html>.

The Observatory's solar panels can rotate about an axis perpendicular to the optical axis so that at any time the Observatory can be pointed to any position in the sky except for avoidance regions around the Sun (46 degrees), Moon (6 degrees), Earth (10 degrees), and anti-sun direction (2 degrees). Both the Moon and Earth may be viewed if specially requested as long as an accurate aspect solution is not required. In order to avoid overheating the spacecraft components on the sunward side, or excessive cooling of the propellant lines, the maximum length of an exposure depends on the pitch angle at which the target is observed. Pitch angles must be between 46 and 178 degrees. Observations with exposure times longer than the maximum allowed at a given pitch angle will be scheduled in disjoint segments.

The high elliptical orbit and the radiation belts that prevent the conduct of observations at low altitudes imply that most observations are made nearer apogee, where the Earth, as seen from *Chandra*, appears to move only slowly through the sky. As a result, the Earth and its surrounding avoidance region constitute a portion of the sky that will be partially blocked from view, and long, continuous observations in this region (>30 ksec at the center of the region) will be difficult, although shorter observations are possible. The proposer is urged to read [Chapter 3](#) of the [Proposers' Observatory Guide \(POG\)](#) to become familiar with *Chandra* observing constraints and to make use of the [Observation Visualizer \(ObsVis\)](#) and [PRoVis](#) to see how these constraints might impact their observations. For highly constrained observations, we recommend that the proposer contact the [CXC Help Desk](#).

2.4 The Chandra X-ray Center (CXC)

The *Chandra* X-ray Center (CXC), funded by NASA via a contract to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) in Cambridge, MA, is responsible for planning and conducting all aspects of *Chandra* operations. The CXC's main activities include:

- Proposal Solicitation and Review: Soliciting proposals for observing time and research funding, conducting peer reviews, and selecting proposals.
- Mission Planning: Based upon approved proposals, creating a timeline of science observations and detailed schedules of spacecraft activities.
- Instrument Calibration: By means of special observations and advanced data analysis, determining parameters and data products that characterize the science instruments.
- Mission Operations: Commanding the spacecraft, monitoring and assessing spacecraft and science instrument health and safety, and receiving science and engineering data from the spacecraft.
- Data Processing and Archiving: Processing spacecraft telemetry to produce science data products for users, and storing products in a permanent archive. Data in the archive are typically available to the public after any exclusive use period expires, while calibration data are available immediately.
- Supporting Data Analysis: Defining and producing software for use in analyzing

Chandra data

- User Support: Assisting users to derive maximum benefit from the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory; maintaining and conducting the *Chandra* Users' Committee; and producing documents and other materials on the use of the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory.
- Public Outreach: Conducting a program of public outreach using *Chandra* data and results.

SAO, through its management of the CXC, is responsible for scientific research of the highest technical merit utilizing the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory. In order to carry out this responsibility, NASA has directed SAO to engage the participation of the broader science community and has determined that this function will be accomplished by SAO allotting observing time and research funding to users in accordance with the following process conducted at appropriate intervals:

- Prepare and issue Calls for Proposals for observations with the CXO and for funding of activities including data analysis by General Observers; Archival and Theoretical Research.
- Prepare and conduct independent peer evaluations of proposals, and select proposals for observation and funding as recommended by the peer review panels.
- Allocate funding to selected investigations as recommended by the peer review panels, determine the period of performance of each award, issue funding instruments on behalf of NASA in the form of grants, and administer the awards through closeout.

SAO is not responsible for transferring funds to NASA Centers and other federal agencies whose proposals are selected for awards. NASA will be responsible for direct funding of research at NASA Centers and for executing appropriate inter-agency agreements with other federal agencies. However, the CXC provides the results of the CXO observations, as selected, to all investigators, including those at federal agencies.

3 - Observing Policies

3.1 Who May Propose

Participation in this program is open to the following categories of institutions and organizations:

- **Educational Institutions** – Universities or two- and four-year colleges accredited to confer degrees beyond that of the K-12 grade levels.
- **Nonprofit, Nonacademic Organizations** – Private or Government supported research laboratories, universities consortia, museums, observatories, professional societies, educational organizations, or similar institutions that directly support advanced research activities but whose principal charter is not for the training of students for academic degrees.
- **NASA Centers** – Any NASA Field Center and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.
- **Other Federal Agencies** – Any non-NASA, U.S. Federal Executive agency or Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) sponsored by a Federal agency.
- **Commercial Organizations** – Organizations of any size that operate for profit or fee and that have appropriate capabilities, facilities, and interests to conduct the proposed effort.
- **Non-U.S. Organizations**– Institutions outside the United States that propose on the basis of a policy of no-exchange-of-funds. See [Section 3.1.2](#) for additional information.

Each proposal must have one, and only one, Principal Investigator (PI). The PI is responsible for the scientific and administrative conduct of the project. Any other individuals who are actively involved in the program should be listed as Co-Investigators (Co-Is). A Co-I may be designated as the "Observer" if he/she is primarily responsible for carrying out the observations.

3.1.1 Bilateral Collaboration Between the US and the People's Republic of China

Investigators worldwide, as noted above, are eligible to submit a proposal in response to the *Chandra* Call for Proposals. However, proposals involving only investigators based in the People's Republic of China (PRC), or only PRC-based and U.S. investigators are subject to the restriction on bilateral activity with China ([PL-113-235 Section 532](#)). Note that multilateral collaborations are generally permitted. For purposes of this provision, Taiwan is not considered part of the People's Republic of China; however, Hong Kong is.

3.1.2 Non-U.S. Participation

Science proposals from outside the United States are welcome. However, research conducted by non-U.S. institutions cannot be funded by NASA; therefore, researchers who propose investigations requiring new *Chandra* observations, but whose primary

institution is not in the U.S., must seek support through their own national funding agencies. Proposals by non-U.S. PIs that have one or more U.S. Co-Is who require funding *must* designate one of the U.S. Co-Is as the "Administrative PI". This person will have general oversight and responsibility for the budget submissions by the U.S. Co-Is in Stage 2.

The *Chandra* data archive is open to the public. For archive/theory proposals, the PI's primary institution must be U.S.-based. Non-U.S. researchers should not propose to this *CfP* for funding unless their proposal includes U.S. Co-Investigators who are eligible for funding.

3.2 Exclusive Use Period (Proprietary Time)

With the exception of Very Large Projects, all General Observing data awarded either to GTOs or to GOs will be exclusive for six months beginning when the data are made available to the observer. For segmented "Long Duration" observations, the six month period for each target begins when 90% of the data have been made available to the observer. For a series of discrete observations (e.g., monitoring sequences, grids) the exclusive period is established separately for each of the observations. **Note: this is a change** from past cycles when the proprietary period was 12 months.

Data from unanticipated Targets Of Opportunity (TOOs) and other use of Director's Discretionary Time may be exclusive for limited periods – no more than three months – before they are placed in the public archive. Calibration data scheduled and obtained by the *Chandra* X-ray Center will not be exclusive and will be placed directly into the public archive.

3.3 The Guaranteed Time Observer (GTO) Program

In Cycle 24, the GTOs comprise the following: Four Instrument Principal Investigators (IPIs) for the Advanced CCD Imaging Spectrometer (ACIS), for the High-Resolution Camera (HRC), for the Low-Energy Transmission Grating (LETG), and for the High-Energy Transmission Grating (HETG). Their observing time is based on a distribution of 3.5 "shares" as follows:

LETG IPI	0.5 share	0.5 share total
HETG, ACIS, and HRC IPIs	1.0 share each	3.0 shares total

GTOs are guaranteed to receive their observing time but cannot reserve targets in advance of the *CfP*. GTOs submit a list of top priority (primary) targets at the time of the GO deadline. The CXC checks for target conflicts between GO and GTO targets. The GTOs write proposals for any primary targets in conflict with proposed GO targets. These GTO

proposals are sent to the GO peer review. The reviewers are instructed to determine whether the GTO-GO conflict constitutes a genuine duplicate observation (i.e. whether the instrument and observing modes in the two proposals overlap to the extent that only one observation is necessary to achieve the science goals of both proposals). In the case of a genuine duplication the peer review will resolve the conflict based on scientific merit. If there is no real conflict, the GTO proposal is approved.

GTOs submit the bulk of their targets after the approved GO targets have been announced. They can request time on any target that is not in an approved GO proposal. They can also add time to GO targets won by members of the GTO instrument teams. GTOs can request an observation of an approved GO target if the science mode is significantly different. Requests for duplicates will be reviewed by the CXC Director.

3.4 Criteria for Completeness

For completeness purposes, an observation, defined as corresponding to a unique sequence number as assigned in the Observation Catalog (OBSCAT), will be considered complete when 90% or more of the approved exposure time has been observed, as determined by the Good Time Interval (GTI) in the processed data.

The following 4 exceptions are identified:

- 1) TOO and DDT observations with GTI less than 90% of the approved time may be declared complete by the CXC Director or designated representative when constraints due to competing targets and/or observatory restrictions do not allow the full time (or 90% of it) to be achieved and when a subsequent observation would no longer meet the objectives. Such cases will be tracked and closed by adjusting the approved exposure time in the Observing Catalog (OBSCAT) after final scheduling is completed.
- 2) For observations (unique sequence number) greater than 200 ksec, any remaining time exceeding 20 ksec will be scheduled even if the GTI to approved time ratio exceeds 90%, provided constraints allow.
- 3) For observations less than 5 ksec, targets will be observed only once and the observation will be considered complete regardless of the GTI achieved unless a spacecraft anomaly causes the entire observation to be missed.
- 4) For observations with less than 2 ksec remaining, no additional time will be scheduled even if the 90% GTI to approved time ratio has not been achieved.

Items 3 and 4 are intended to avoid additional short exposures with their relatively high fractional overhead (inefficient use of *Chandra*). Item 4 assures that observations between 5 and 20 ksec get at least 60% of their approved time (for 5 ksec approved) with a sliding scale assuring that at least 90% is achieved at 20 ksec approved time.

Note: The exclusive use period time begins when the observation is "complete" according to the above rules and the data have been made available to the observer.

3.5 Data Quality

3.5.1 High Background

Good science data can be lost (or overwhelmed) because of occasional episodes of very high background. If the principal target was a point source and the background is ≥ 10 times nominal for $\geq 50\%$ of the observation, the target may be observed again for the amount of time lost due to the high background. If the target is extended and the background increase is ≥ 5 times nominal for $\geq 50\%$ of the observation, then another observation may be scheduled to replace the amount of time lost due to the high background. We realize that the precise application of these limits is somewhat arbitrary. The intent is to only schedule additional observations if the scientific objectives were not achieved due to the high background. If "space weather" only causes some deterioration in data quality, the observation is considered complete.

Although the CXC monitors space weather, there is no real-time contact with the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory so high background periods cannot be avoided. Ultimately, it is the observer's responsibility to determine if the data require another observation according to the criteria above. An application for an additional amount of time on target should be made to the CXC Director. Providing a plot of the background counting rate vs. time and a short table with the integration time at different background levels is required.

3.5.2 Telemetry Saturation Due to X-ray Sources

Telemetry saturation produced by the target and/or other sources in the field-of-view are the responsibility of the observer. The rare case of a previously unknown transient appearing in the field-of-view will be handled case-by-case.

3.6 Duplicate Targets

Proposals for new observations that duplicate existing *Chandra* observations will not be accepted unless scientifically justified. It is the proposer's responsibility to ensure that he or she does not propose for observations of the same target with the same instrument and comparable observing time to one already in the *Chandra* Observing Catalog or that such a request is explicitly justified. For targets previously observed in the X-ray band, particularly those observed by *XMM-Newton*, the proposal should address the specific need for the addition of *Chandra* data to accomplish the proposed scientific investigation. Previous observations may be checked using, for example, HEASARC W3Browse: http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/HHP_heasarc_info.html.

Previous observations may also be checked using the CDA Footprint Service (<https://cxcfps.cfa.harvard.edu/cda/footprint/cdaview.html>). Note, though, that this

interface only provides information on observations that have been released to the public. Observations that are still exclusively available to the PI or scheduled in the future may be searched for in *ChaSeR* (<https://cda.cfa.harvard.edu/chaser>). The review panels will be provided with a list of previous *Chandra/XMM-Newton/Suzaku* X-ray observations of proposed targets. Information on the various ways to access the *Chandra* Observation Catalog may be found in [Section 8.1.3](#).

3.7 Supporting Ground-Based Observations

As part of the proposal and corresponding budget for a *Chandra* investigation, proposers may request funding support for correlative observations at other wavelengths beyond the joint observations described in this solicitation ([Chapter 5](#)). Funding for such correlative studies will be considered only when they directly support a specific investigation using *Chandra*. Unless there are exceptional circumstances, such as a CXO/OIR Lab or CXO/NRAO joint proposal or some archive or survey proposals, funding for ground-based supporting observations should not exceed 10% of the total request.

3.8 Chandra Cool Targets (CCTs)

There are significant restrictions on the duration of *Chandra* observations at many solar pitch angles (see [Section 3.3](#) of the POG). In October 2018 the CXC issued a white paper call for lists of astrophysical objects (*Chandra* Cool Targets, CCTs) that can be included in the schedule to provide spacecraft cooling. The mission planning team started using CCTs in early 2019.

The following policies apply to CCT observations:

- A CCT will be scheduled only if there is no GO/GTO target at the appropriate pitch angle.
- There is no guarantee that a specific CCT or a minimum number of CCTs will be observed.
- If a list is approved as a source of CCTs, potential targets that are already in the *Chandra* archive or in the ObsCAT will be removed from the CCT database, unless there is scientific justification for repeated observations (e.g., a variability study).
- Scientists proposing through *Chandra* GO/GTO programs can include observations of CCTs. Approved GO/GTO targets will then be removed from the CCT database of available targets.
- CCT observations will become public immediately.
- Funding to analyze CCT data may be sought through a *Chandra* Archival Research proposal ([Section 4.9](#)).

4 - The General Observer Program

Observations to be carried out with *Chandra* during the 12 months of Cycle 24 science operations will be selected from proposals submitted in response to this *CfP*. Up to 2 Msec of Cycle 25 and 1 Msec of Cycle 26 observing time may be allocated to time-constrained, multi-cycle observing proposals requesting time that extends beyond Cycle 24. The CXC reserves the right to reject any approved observation that is in conflict with safety or mission assurance priorities or schedule constraints, or is otherwise deemed to be non-feasible.

4.1 General Observing (GO) Projects

There are no restrictions regarding the amount of observing time or the number of targets that may be requested in this category. Proposals may be submitted for single targets with a relatively short observation time, or for larger programs involving multiple targets and/or significant amounts of observing time. All proposals will be reviewed, and a mix of large and small programs will be selected. Proposals requesting observations whose science requires constraints distributed over multiple (up to three) proposal cycles will be considered ([Section 4.7](#)). Observations allocated time in this category will have six months of exclusive use, unless a shorter time interval is requested by the PI.

4.2 Large and Very Large Observing Projects

Submissions of Large Projects (LPs) and Very Large Projects (VLPs) are encouraged. LPs are for proposals that require between 400 ks and 1 Msec of observing time and VLPs are for projects that require > 1 Msec of observing time. Both LPs and VLPs can include long-duration observations of single targets or shorter duration observations of many targets (see [Section 9.4](#) for a discussion of Slew Tax). LPs and VLPs must be designated as such by the PI. There are no further restrictions to the length of LPs/VLPs. The observations proposed for LPs/VLPs may span up to 3 cycles when required to achieve the scientific goals.

Duplicate targets ([Section 3.6](#)) are not allowed. If a target is approved both as part of a GO proposal and an LP/VLP, it will be awarded to one program. In general, the target will be awarded to the GO program unless the peer review recommends otherwise. In the case that the target is awarded to the GO program, the proposer of the LP/VLP may always make use of data taken for the other project once they are made public.

LPs/VLPs are evaluated differently from other proposals. LPs/VLPs are first evaluated and graded along with the other observing proposals by two independent "Topical Science" panels. The graded LPs/VLPs are then passed to the "Big Project" panel which allocates time to LPs/VLPs and makes the final recommendations for an integrated

observing plan involving all top-rated proposals to the Selection Official. Although the Big Project panel may recommend shortening LPs/VLPs under exceptional circumstances, it is intended that LPs/VLPs be an all-or-nothing proposition. Observations approved in the VLP category do not have any exclusive use period (i.e. proprietary time). LPs will be allocated six months of exclusive time unless a shorter time is requested by the PI.

4.3 Resource Cost

Summary: In Cycle 22 and subsequent cycles, a "Resource Cost" (RC) will be calculated for each proposed non-TOO target (for TOO targets see [Section 4.6](#)). The RC quantifies the difficulty of scheduling each non-TOO observation. The RC replaces "constraint categories" used in earlier Cycles. The RC will be calculated for **all** non-TOO targets including those with no user-imposed science constraints. Targets near the ecliptic poles are difficult to schedule: therefore even an observation without constraints may incur additional RC by virtue of its sky position. All targets will have a minimum non-zero RC, associated with the overhead involved with scheduling any observation. The RC for all targets within a proposal are given in CPS.

There is a cap on the total RC that will be accepted at the peer review. Each panel will be allocated a quota of RC. The allocation will be proportional to the RC request within the panel, and normalized to the total RC available. Thus panels with a lot of constrained and/or high ecliptic latitude targets will have a higher quota of RC (analogous to the old "constraints" used in earlier cycles).

Details: Degradation of the thermal insulation of the *Chandra* spacecraft has resulted in the heating of multiple components whose temperatures must be regulated for proper performance. Different components undergo heating at different solar pitch angles, and observation scheduling consists of a delicate balance between heating and cooling of these different components, while also managing momentum and satisfying science constraints on the observations. *Overall, regions of the sky near the ecliptic poles produce the most difficult thermal challenges.*

For each target, the RC is derived from both the position on the sky and any science constraints. For the latter, a weighting factor based on the total number of days that a constraint can be met is used, similar to a more coarse factor that was used in the past to categorize science constraints as Difficult, Medium, or Easy. *Unlike previous cycles, an observation will incur a minimum, non-zero RC, and may incur an additional RC by virtue of its position in the sky.*

The total resource cost of an observation is proportional to the exposure time. The distribution of RC values as a function of ecliptic latitude for observations since Cycle 14 is shown in [Figure 1](#). This figure can be used to compare with values provided by the RC

calculator for a given target. While the plot is truncated at a value of 900, larger values have been obtained for very long and/or highly constrained observations.

Based on historical total RC values for the most recent Cycles, along with assessments of planning difficulties in these Cycles, the total RC budget for Cycle 24 is anticipated to be approximately 27,500. This value will be revised prior to peer review, based on most recent estimates of available time for the GO program.

Figure 1: Resource Cost vs. Ecliptic Latitude

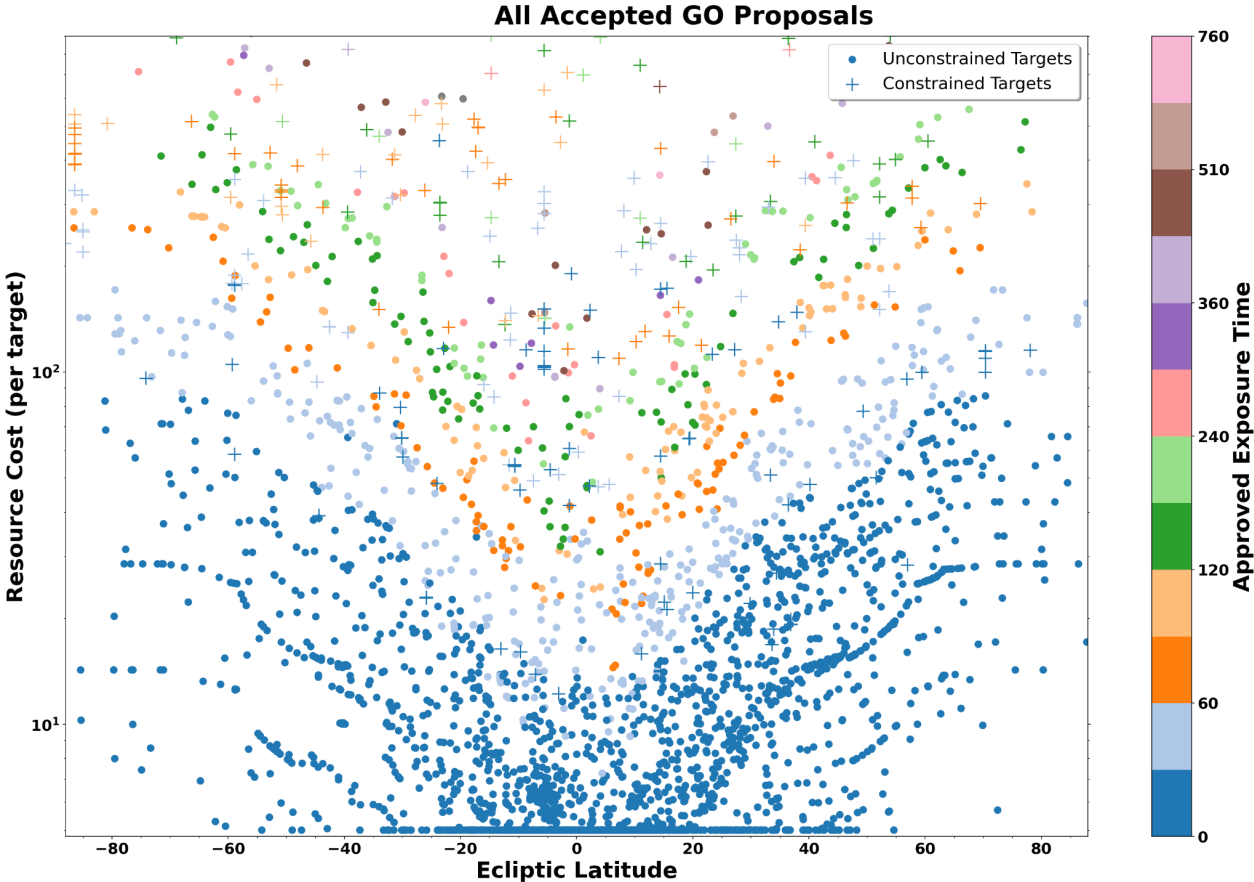


Figure 1: Plot of Resource Cost (RC) values for observing programs from *Chandra* Cycles 14-23 calculated using RC formulation for Cycle 24. Circles correspond to observations without constraints, for which RC values are dominated by the ecliptic latitude (X-axis) and exposure time (color bar at right). Crosses correspond to targets with observing constraints, for which the nature and difficulty of the constraint is compounded with the values associated with the sky position and exposure time. The plot is truncated at RC values of 900, but larger values can result for highly-constrained, long observations.

4.4 Science Constraints: updated in Cycle 24

Proposers may place constraints (e.g., monitoring, coordination with observations at other wavelengths, uninterrupted observing periods, roll angle, etc.) on the proposed observations. A constraint should be applied if it is necessary to achieve core science goals. Constraints are discussed in [Chapter 3](#) of the POG. Prior to Cycle 22, constraints were classified into "easy", "average" and "difficult" categories. *These categories will no longer be used. Instead the difficulty of a requested constraint will be accounted for within the RC* (see [Section 4.3](#)). Constraints will increase the RC of a proposed observation. [Table 6](#) shows allowed constraints and the parameters that are used to determine the constraint cost.

New in Cycle 24: two new constraints to manage split observations.

- (1) **Unique Phase if split?** Do unique parts of the phase need to be covered if the observation is split? I.e., do the deferred segments need to be placed in different phase windows than the previously scheduled segments? Yes/no flag required for all phase constrained observations. The RC of this constraint is determined by the parameters of the phase constraint.
- (2) **Completion Time.** If this observation is split, all the segments must be completed within what specified number of days? The RC is determined by the observation duration and the specified maximum number of days for completion.

Table 6: Parameters¹ Used to Determine Constraint Costs

Constraint	Parameters
Uninterrupted	Duration (ks)
Coordinated	Coordination Window (days)
Time window	Window (days), pitch angle for window.
Roll	Window (days) ² , pitch angle for window
Phase	Phase period, phase interval
Monitor interval	Note (3)

Group	Note (4)
Pointing adjust	Note (5)
Constraints to manage splits	
Unique phase if split? See Note (6)	Boolean yes or no.
Completion time, see Note (7)	Completion Time (days)

Notes:

1. The resource cost for any observation is also dependent upon the ecliptic latitude and exposure time of a target
2. The constraint refers to the number of days a target can remain within the declared roll angle constraint. This can be estimated using the PRoVis tool available on the Proposer Webpage.
3. Determined by the monitoring interval, tolerance, and largest exposure time of observation in series
4. Determined by the time interval for the group and the total group exposure time
5. A baseline cost that is factored into the overall RC.
6. Determined by parameters of the phase constraint.
7. Determined by observation duration and the observing interval.

Prior to Cycle 22, observing preferences (e.g. time windows, roll angles etc) were allowed to enhance the science return of proposed observations. *Due to the increasing complexity of keeping the spacecraft within acceptable thermal limits, preferences will not be accepted in Cycle 22 and beyond.*

All constraints must be specified in the CPS forms or, if not possible, in the "Remarks" field with the "Constraints in the Remarks" flag set. Constraints in the text of the science justification but not on the CPS forms will not be honored. Additional constraints, beyond those proposed and recommended by the peer review, will not be accepted. Proposals recommended for implementation by peer review ultimately may not be accepted if they have incomplete or incorrectly specified constraints, or incur a considerably higher RC than initially estimated.

Adjustments to roll and/or pointing to optimally place a target on the detector given the observation date must now be specified on the CPS forms. Observations constrained in this way are difficult to schedule and will incur a higher RC.

Proposers should use the [P_{Ro}Vis](#) tool, available on the CXC website, to confirm that a constraint (or monitoring sequence) which they are considering does not require observations at times, pitch angles and/or durations that are not feasible (as directed in [Section 2.3](#)). Information on the periods of time when *Chandra* observations are allowed due to its passage beyond the Earth's radiation zone is provided at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/orbits.html>.

4.5 High Ecliptic Latitude Targets

Targets at high ecliptic latitude ($> |55|$ degrees) heat the Aspect Camera Assembly and are always at a thermally unfavorable pitch angle. In order to construct a thermally balanced Long-Term Schedule it is necessary to limit high latitude time accepted by the peer review. This is accomplished by observations of high ecliptic latitude targets incurring a higher RC than an equivalent target (same observing configuration and exposure time) at lower latitude. Proposers are encouraged to favor low ecliptic latitude objects unless key science goals require high latitude targets. The ecliptic coordinates for a given target can be calculated using the CXC web coordinate conversion tool [Precess](#). *Precess* is also available as a command line tool as part of the standard CIAO distribution. The command line version of *Precess* allows lists of coordinates to be input ([Precess help file](#)).

Proposers can request that an observation be uninterrupted (i.e., not split into smaller segments). The maximum duration depends on the pitch angle and the observing instrument, with significantly longer maximum dwell times possible for HRC observations as compared with ACIS at certain pitch angles. Depending on observing conditions, the maximum allowed dwell time could be as low as 15 ks. Proposers who require uninterrupted observations, especially for targets at high ecliptic latitude, are strongly encouraged to contact the [CXC Helpdesk](#).

4.6 Target of Opportunity Projects

Proposals are also solicited for Pre-Approved Targets of Opportunity (TOOs). These are defined to be observations of unanticipated astronomical events, such as a supernova or a gamma-ray burst that must take place to trigger the observation. The number of times the Observatory can be used to respond to a TOO is limited by operational considerations with difficulty increasing with rapidity of response. The minimum expected response time for a TOO is 24 hours. The estimated number of TOOs available to the GO Program in Cycle 24 is shown in [Table 7](#) below.

Table 7: TOO Response Category

Number of observations	Category	Response time ¹ (days)
10	Very Fast	$t < 5$
20	Fast	$5 \leq t < 20$
30	Medium	$20 \leq t < 40$
40	Slow	$t \geq 40$

¹Time from submission of request to observe TOO until the scheduled start time of the Chandra observation.

Proposals may not contain a mixture of TOO and non-TOO targets. Once a TOO has been selected, the observing time is awarded, but not scheduled until the triggering event takes place. It is the responsibility of the PI to alert the CXC to the occurrence of the triggering event. Response time requests for TOO triggers must be within, or longer than, the approved response time window.

Given the high operational impact of TOOs, no constraints or follow-up observations over and above those included in the proposal CPS forms and recommended by the peer review will be accepted. All trigger criteria must be specified in the appropriate fields on the CPS form ([Chapter 7](#)).

The response to a TOO will be classified according to the minimum time delay between trigger and observation. Short time delays between trigger and first observation are difficult to accommodate and therefore are limited in number. TOO follow-up observations will count as TOOs according to the following rules:

- In previous cycles, TOO follow-ups counted as constrained observations. From Cycle 22, follow-up observations that can be scheduled at the time of the trigger will count as one half trigger against the cycle quota ([Table 7](#)) with a response time corresponding to the time between when the TOO was triggered and the follow-up. For example, a follow-up that is required to be scheduled 20 days after the CXC is informed of the trigger counts as one half fast trigger.
- Follow-up observations that depend on the result of an initial observation must be proposed as separate TOO observations, with the results of the initial Chandra observation as the trigger. The response time must be declared as that required upon triggering the next TOO based on the initial Chandra observation.

Those proposing for a Pre-Approved TOO should be aware that any such observations awarded for a given observing Cycle, but not accomplished, cannot be carried over to the

next Cycle, although they may be re-proposed. Follow-ups to successfully triggered TOOs may extend into future cycles. Since the *CfP* is being released prior to the end of this Cycle, there may be a set of selected and Pre-Approved TOOs for this Cycle that have not been triggered. Proposers may choose to assume that these will not have been triggered by the time the next Cycle starts. The PI/Observer should indicate on the CPS form of the new cycle proposal whether or not a trigger of the previous cycle's TOO would cancel the TOO observation proposed/accepted for the new cycle.

Requests to initiate a Pre-Approved TOO are made to the CXC Director or a designated representative, who decides whether to interrupt the timeline and conduct the observation. The investigator is required to submit the TOO trigger form (https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/Chandra_RfO.html).

4.7 Multicycle Proposals

Proposals for time-constrained observations that span more than one cycle may request time in up to 3 cycles. A maximum of 2 Msec of Cycle 25 and 1 Msec of Cycle 26 observing time may be allocated to such proposals in Cycle 24. All targets must be proposed for Cycle 24, and proposals must justify the allocation of time across multiple cycles. The peer review reserves the right to recommend only those observations proposed for the current cycle.

4.8 Theory/Modeling Projects

Research that is primarily Theoretical/Modeling in nature can have a lasting benefit for current or future observational programs with *Chandra*, and it is appropriate to propose such programs with relevance to the *Chandra* mission. Theoretical/Modeling research should be the primary or sole emphasis of such a proposal. Analysis of archival data should not be the goal of the project. Archived data may be used only to show how *Chandra* observations may be better understood through the results of the proposed Theory/Modeling research. Theory/Modeling proposals must be submitted using the same proposal format as observing proposals, and the proposal type "Theory" should be checked on the electronic submission.

A Theory/Modeling proposal should address a topic that is of direct relevance to *Chandra* observing programs, and this relevance must be explained in the proposal. Research that is appropriate for a general theory program should be submitted to the Science Mission Directorate's Astrophysics Theory Program, solicited in the annual Research Opportunities in Space and Earth Sciences (ROSES) NASA Research Announcement and/or other appropriate funding sources. The primary criterion for a Theory/Modeling proposal is that the results must enhance the value of *Chandra* observational programs through their broad interpretation (in the context of new models or theories) or by refining the knowledge needed to interpret specific observational results (for example, a

calculation of cross sections). As with all investigations supported through this *CfP*, the results of the Theoretical/Modeling investigation should be made available to the community in a timely fashion.

A Theory/Modeling proposal must include an estimated amount of funding in the Stage 1 submission and must provide a narrative within the science justification section that describes the proposed use of the funds. Detailed budgets are not requested in Stage 1, however, and are due only in Stage 2.

The scientific justification section of the proposal must describe the proposed theoretical/modeling investigation and also the anticipated impact on observational investigations with *Chandra*. Review panels will consist of observational and theoretical astronomers with a broad range of scientific expertise. However, the reviewers will not necessarily be specialists in all areas of astrophysics, particularly theory, so the proposals must be written for general audiences of scientists. The proposal should discuss the types of *Chandra* data that would benefit from the proposed investigation, and references to specific data sets in the *Chandra* data archive should be given where appropriate. The proposal should also describe how the results of the theoretical/modeling investigation will be made available to the astronomical community, and on what time scale the results are expected.

4.9 Archival Research Projects

This *CfP* also includes the opportunity to propose investigations based on data in the *Chandra* public archive for part or all of the study. Proposals for which archival data is the major focus of the investigation should select the "Archive" category on the CPS form. A PI may link an archival research proposal with an observing proposal to extend an existing sample or to perform the same science analysis. There is no restriction on the amount of existing *Chandra* data that may be proposed for analysis. The *Chandra* website (<https://cxc.harvard.edu>) contains information on the data that are available in the archive. The data currently available from the *Chandra* Data Archive may be browsed and visualized through the CDA Footprint service (<https://cxcfps.cfa.harvard.edu/cda/footprint/cdaview.html>). Data becoming publicly available may be browsed through *ChaSeR* (<https://cda.cfa.harvard.edu/chaser>). The data may also be accessed through this website. All on-orbit calibration data are placed directly in the archive. Data from Director's Discretionary Time (DDT) observations ([Chapter 6](#)) are placed in the archive no later than three months after receipt by the PI, while other observations are archived no later than one year after receipt by the PI. Data from CCT observations ([Section 3.8](#)) are publically available right away and may be included in archive proposals. A bibliographic interface allows simultaneous browsing of the *Chandra* Data Archive and the literature (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/cgi-gen/cda/bibliography>).

Archival Research proposals must include an estimated amount of funding in the Stage 1 submission and must provide a brief narrative within the science justification section that describes the proposed use of the funds. Detailed budgets are not requested in Stage 1 and are due in Stage 2.

4.9.1 Archive Proposals and the Chandra Source Catalog (CSC)

We will accept archival proposals that make use of the Chandra Source Catalog as all or part of the proposed science program. Release 2.0 of the catalog includes information about sources extracted from 10,382 Chandra ACIS and HRC-I imaging observations released publicly through the end of 2014, and contains 317,167 unique X-ray sources in several energy bands.

CSC 2.0 represents a major improvement over the previous version of the catalog CSC 1.1, in terms of both data quantity and data processing, resulting in fainter source thresholds and better defined source properties. In particular, CSC 2.0 achieves significant improvement to the depth of the catalog by the stacking (co-adding) of multiple observations of the same fields whose aimpoints are within 60 arcseconds, prior to applying the source detection algorithm. Additionally, an improved approach to source detection allows point sources to be detected reliably down to roughly 5 net counts with little dependence on exposure or off-axis angle.

The source properties available in the catalog include aperture photometry, spectral properties, and variability analysis, all with associated confidence limits. In addition to best estimates of properties at the X-ray source level, measurements are also provided at the stacked-observation and individual observation levels, totaling 928,280 individual observation X-ray detections. As in the previous version of the catalog, users can retrieve science-ready data products used to estimate the source properties and for further analysis.

Prospective users of the catalog should be aware of the selection effects that restrict the source content of the catalog and which may limit scientific studies that require an unbiased source sample. Users are urged to review the catalog Caveats and Limitations (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/csc/caveats.html>) prior to using the CSC 2.0 for their scientific investigations.

For more information on the Chandra Source Catalog, please refer to the public catalog web pages at <https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/csc/>. The observations used for the CSC 2.0 and its sky coverage can be visualized with the custom CSC 2.0 World Wide Telescope (WWT) interface available at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/csc/wwt.html>.

5 - Joint Observing Projects

In addition to time on *Chandra*, time may be requested and awarded via this *CfP* on other observing facilities, where such time (not necessarily simultaneous) is required to meet the scientific objectives of the proposal.

Submitting a single joint proposal in response to this *Chandra CfP* avoids the risk of having to submit proposals to two separate competitive reviews, where each might recommend first obtaining time on the other. Time on a participating Joint Partner Observatory (JPO) is only awarded to highly-ranked *Chandra* proposals, and requested JPO time will be subject to approval by the relevant JPO Director.

5.1 Requirements and Conditions Common to All Joint Proposals

This introduction section describes policies and recommendations applicable to all Joint proposals, while important policy details, links, technical and other information specific to each JPO are described in individual sections below.

For a Joint Observing Project proposal to be successful, the project must be fundamentally of a multi-wavelength nature and must require all proposed observations to meet the science goals. Proposers should take special care to justify both the scientific and technical reasons for requesting observing time on all observatories included in their *Chandra* proposal.

Each JPO will carry out a detailed technical review and reserves the right to cancel any approved observation which is determined to be infeasible, or which may jeopardize the *Chandra* (and other JPO) observations for the target.

Proposers must always check whether appropriate archival data may exist, and provide clear scientific and technical justification for any new observations of previously observed targets. Observations awarded time on our JPOs through this *CfP* that duplicate observations already approved by the JPO for the same time period may be canceled, or data sharing and cooperation among different groups may be necessary, as determined by the JPO. This includes TOOs with similar trigger criteria, with or without previously known coordinates.

A request for simultaneous or otherwise time-constrained observations must be scientifically justified, specified on the *Chandra* CPS forms, and fully described within

the proposal. The technical justification must include consideration of the relative visibility of the target by all requested facilities. No time on the joint facilities will be allocated without accompanying *Chandra* time except where noted for the NOIRLab. For the current Cycle N, up to 10% and 5% of the available joint time in Cycles N+1 and N+2 respectively may be allocated to multi-cycle observing proposals, if scientifically justified and subject to the continued availability of that time. If proposing joint time for future cycles, include in the Cover Form the total joint observing time request across all cycles.

If approved for JPO time, successful PIs will be required to contact the JPO(s) and submit detailed observing information appropriate to the telescope and instrument combination(s) awarded. Any major requested change to the approved JPO portion of a *Chandra* program such as a change of instrument, wavelength settings, etc. requires strong scientific justification, is not normally approved, and may also jeopardize the awarded *Chandra* program.

Except where explicitly described otherwise in individual JPO sections below, generally: (1) funding from JPOs for analysis of JPO data is not available; (2) JPO time is only awarded together with *Chandra* observing time; and (3) proprietary time for all JPO observations awarded through the *Chandra* peer review will be those standard for each JPO.

5.2 Chandra/Hubble Space Telescope (HST) Observations

Policies and recommendations for Joint proposals described in the introductory section apply to all *Chandra* proposals joint with HST.

A total of 250 orbits of HST observing time are available for this opportunity. Of those, 100 HST orbits are reserved for regular *Chandra* GO programs, and 150 HST orbits for *Chandra* LPs or VLPs. Conversely, a total of 1 Msec of *Chandra* observing time is available for award as part of the annual HST Call for Proposals, with up to 400 ksec available to HST Regular, and 600 ksec for HST Large programs (>75 HST orbits). However, the *Chandra* project can award no more than one HST Target of Opportunity (TOO) observation with a turn-around time shorter than three weeks.

Proposers wishing to take advantage of the *Chandra*-HST arrangements are encouraged to submit their proposal only to the observatory announcement that represents the primary science. The expertise required to best appreciate and evaluate the proposals will be weighted toward the wavelength band of the primary observatory.

Information on HST observing and science policies, as well as details on the proposal submission process are available at <https://hst-docs.stsci.edu/> along with links to other relevant technical descriptions. In particular, standard duplication policies described in

[Section 3.6](#) apply to HST observations requested as part of *Chandra*-HST proposals. Known duplications should be justified scientifically. The Space Telescope Science Institute is prepared to assist observers proposing in response to this opportunity. Questions should be addressed to help@stsci.edu.

HST will contact successful PIs of joint programs. The same funding rules apply to joint HST programs as to regular HST programs; a separate budget has to be submitted for the HST portion of the program.

5.3 Chandra/XMM-Newton Observations

Policies and recommendations for Joint proposals described in the introductory section apply to all *Chandra* proposals joint with XMM.

The *Chandra* Project may award up to 1 Msec of *XMM-Newton* time. Of that time, 600 ksec is reserved exclusively for *Chandra* LP or VLP programs. Up to 400 ksec is allocated to regular *Chandra* GO programs, and any such unused time may be allocated to V/LP as needed. By agreement with the *Chandra* Project, the *XMM-Newton* Project may award up to 1 Msec of *Chandra* observing time, of which 600 ksec is reserved for *XMM-Newton* Large (or when offered, Multi-Year Heritage) programs, through an exactly reciprocal policy.

No Target of Opportunity (TOO) observations with a turn-around time of less than 5 working days from an unknown triggering date will be considered for this cooperative program.

Establishing technical feasibility is the responsibility of the observer, who should review the *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* (<http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/xmm/xmmgof.html>) documentation or consult with the CXC HelpDesk (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/helpdesk>).

Note that simultaneous longer-duration observations with *XMM-Newton* that require *Chandra* satellite pitch angles violating the conditions discussed in [Section 4.5](#) may not be feasible.

ESA's XMM-Newton SOC will contact successful PIs after the *Chandra* peer review results have been announced, to specify observational details.

5.4 Chandra/National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory (NOIRLab) Observations

Policies and recommendations for Joint proposals described in the introductory section apply to all *Chandra* proposals joint with NSF's NOIRLab (formerly NOAO).

Chandra proposers can request the use of observing facilities available through NOIRLab (including Gemini, CTIO, KPNO, SOAR, but not facilities made available through the NNEXPLORE programs).

Both *Chandra* observing *and archival* research proposals are eligible. The highest priority for the award of NOIRLab time will be given to programs that plan to publicly release the optical data in a timely manner (i.e., shorter than the usual 18-month proprietary period) and that create databases likely to have broad application.

NOIRLab plans to make up to 5% of the public time each semester on each telescope available for this opportunity. Time on the Gemini telescopes will be restricted to no more than 40 hours per year per telescope, and will be scheduled as queue observations. The Gemini queue time is distributed across three priority bands (see <http://www.gemini.edu> for an explanation of the bands) as follows: NOIRLab will schedule no more than 15 hours of the *Chandra*/NOIRLab time as Band 1, 15 hours as Band 2, and 10 hours as Band 3. The available observing time is divided roughly equally between the A and B semesters covered by the *Chandra* cycle, for a maximum of 20 hours per semester on each telescope.

Detailed technical information concerning NOIRLab facilities may be found at <https://noirlab.edu/science/observing-noirlab>.

Proposers wishing to make use of this opportunity must provide the following additional NOIR Lab-related information as part of their *Chandra* proposal, the:

- choice of NOIRLab telescope(s) and instrument(s). Dates of availability for the various telescopes and instruments can be found at: <https://noirlab.edu/science/observing-noirlab/proposals/call-for-proposals>
- total estimated observing time for each telescope/instrument combination and provide a quantitative breakdown of that total. For Gemini requests, please include the observing conditions needed – see <https://www.gemini.edu/observing/telescopes-and-sites/sites#Constraints>. For hours of Gemini queue time, you may enter fractional nights in the Cover Form, assuming 10 hours per night.
- number of nights for each semester during which time will be required and any observing constraints (dates, moon phase, synchronous or synoptic observations, etc.)

- plan for public release of the NOIRLab data within one year of the observation date.

For NOIRLab time on Gemini (only), successful PIs will be required to submit a full scientific justification to NOIRLab using Gemini's Phase I Tool (PIT). NOIRLab will review the proposal to determine the Gemini queue band into which the observations will be placed. Note that the band awarded may restrict the conditions available for the observations.

If NOIRLab time is approved through this *CfP*, successful PIs should contact the NOIRLab TAC Program Head Verne Smith (verne.smith@noirlab.edu), with a copy to TAC Coordinator Mia Hartman (mia.hartman@noirlab.edu).

5.5 Chandra/AUI Observatories (VLA, VLBA, GBT)

On 1 October 2016 the Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT) was separated from the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO). The NRAO continues to operate the Very Large Array (VLA) and the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) but the GBT is now operated by the Green Bank Observatory (GBO). Nevertheless, all three observatories continue to participate in the Joint proposal program with Chandra, under the aegis of Associated Universities, Inc. (AUI).

Policies and recommendations for Joint proposals described in the introductory section apply to all *Chandra* proposals joint with NRAO and GBO. Proposers interested in making use of the VLA, GBT or VLBA facilities as part of their *Chandra* science must follow all policies and recommendations for Joint proposals described in the introductory section, as well as those specific to NRAO and GBO below.

NRAO and GBO plan to make up to 3% of VLA, VLBA and GBT observing time available for this opportunity with a maximum of 5% in any configuration/time period and including an 18-month period close to the *Chandra* Cycle 24 such that all VLA configurations are available. A VLA configuration schedule is published at <https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vla/proposing/configpropdeadlines>.

Up to 120 ksec of *Chandra* time will be made available to NRAO and GBO proposers annually. See the section on Joint Observations with Chandra in the latest NRAO and GBO Calls for Proposals.

Detailed technical information concerning the AUI telescopes can be found at:

- <http://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vla> ,
- <http://greenbankobservatory.org/gbt-observers/> and
- <https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba>

Technical information required for a proposal can be found at:

- <https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vla/docs/manuals/oss> (VLA)
- <http://greenbankobservatory.org/gbt-observers> (GBT) and
- <https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss> (VLBA).

For the VLA, Joint proposals may only use capabilities defined as "general observing" in the NRAO Call for Proposals.

The semester 2022B calls can be found (after 4 January 2022) at:

- <https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2022b/>
- <https://greenbankobservatory.org/science/gbt-observers/proposals/2022b-call-for-proposals/>

and calls for future semesters will be posted at equivalent URLs.

Technical questions about proposing or observing for NRAO and GBO telescopes (whose answers are not found in the above links) should be posted to <https://help.nrao.edu>.

Proposers must provide as part of their *Chandra* proposal the:

- choice of NRAO and GBO telescope(s) (VLA, GBT, and/or VLBA), and
- total estimated NRAO and GBO observing time in hours.

Be aware that some *Chandra* targets might not require new NRAO and GBO observations because the joint science goals can be met using non-proprietary archival data from the VLA, GBT or VLBA available at <https://archive.nrao.edu/archive/advquery.jsp> and/or VLA continuum images from sky surveys at a wavelength of 20cm and at a FWHM resolution of 45 arc seconds (see <http://www.cv.nrao.edu/nvss>) or 5 arc seconds (see <http://sundog.stsci.edu/top.html>).

If approved for NRAO and/or GBO time, successful PIs will be contacted by the NRAO or GBO Scheduling Officers (schedsoc@nrao.edu for the VLA and VLBA, and gvertime@nrao.edu for the GBT). The successful PIs for GBT projects will be responsible for organizing the project's information in the GBT Dynamic Scheduling Software and for carrying out their GBT observations. For the VLA and VLBA, the PIs will be responsible for submitting scheduling blocks to the telescopes' dynamic queues. For projects requiring simultaneous NRAO/GBO-*Chandra* observations, the appropriate Scheduling Officers in conjunction with *Chandra* Mission Planning will allocate time on an appropriate date ("Fixed Date" in NRAO/GBO parlance, as opposed to the more common Dynamic

Scheduling). The PI will be informed, and will be responsible for submitting scheduling blocks for that, two weeks prior to the observations.

All scientific data from NRAO and GBO telescopes have a proprietary period where the data are reserved for the exclusive use of the observing team. The data archive policy and proprietary periods are given at

<https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/datapolicies>. This policy also applies to NRAO and GBO data taken during time awarded through the *Chandra* Joint program.

5.6 Chandra/Swift Observations

Policies and recommendations for Joint proposals described in the introductory section apply to all *Chandra* proposals joint with Swift.

The Swift Project is making up to 500 ksec of Swift observing time available to such joint science proposals. Coordinated observations are allowed, if judged feasible. *Chandra* Cycle 24 is expected to overlap with Swift Cycles 18 (April 2022 through March 2023) and 19 (April 2023 through March 2024). The awarded Swift time will be valid for a 12 month period from the start of *Chandra* Cycle 24.

Proposed Swift time may be time-constrained, including coordinated and monitoring observations, and Targets of Opportunity (excluding TOO observations of new GRBs). Note that proposed Swift observing time can include monitoring that precedes, follows and/or (for TOOs) triggers *Chandra* observing time.

Detailed technical information concerning Swift may be found at <http://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/proposals>. PIs are expected to determine if a target can be viewed by Swift (<http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/Tools/Viewing.html>) and whether bright stars prohibit the use of the Swift UVOT:

http://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/proposals/bright_stars/bright_star_checker.html.

Proposers must clearly describe how their proposal capitalizes on the unique capabilities of Swift, and provide the following additional Swift-related information as part of their *Chandra* proposal the:

- total requested Swift observing time in the relevant *Chandra* CPS box,
- expected count rates (from simulations or previous Swift observations), and
- desired observing modes for the Swift instruments.

PIs need to provide a strong justification for the choice of the filters if UVOT filters other than "filter of the day" are requested. If no strong justification is provided, observations will be performed in "filter of the day" mode.

If Swift time is approved through this *CfP*, successful PIs will be contacted by Swift, and then be required to submit the standard Swift cover and target forms to the Swift Guest Observer Facility via ARK/RPS (<https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/ark/swiftrps/joint>) to provide the required information about observing strategy and instrument configurations.

Swift data sets obtained under this agreement will not be proprietary to the PI and will be immediately released publicly via the HEASARC data archive.

5.7 Chandra/NuSTAR Observations

Policies and recommendations for Joint proposals described in the introductory section apply to all *Chandra* proposals joint with *NuSTAR*.

The *NuSTAR* project is making available up to 1 Msec of *NuSTAR* observing time to joint science proposals. Of that time, 500 ksec is reserved for regular *Chandra* GO programs, and 500 ksec for *Chandra* LP or VLP programs. Coordinated observations are allowed if justified and feasible.

The minimum response time for *NuSTAR* ToO observations is 48 hours. However, a more rapid response time (still subject to *Chandra*'s minimum response time of 24 hours) may be requested by the PI; such requests will be accommodated on a best-effort basis. The minimum exposure that can be requested for any *NuSTAR* observation is 20 ksec.

A technical description of *NuSTAR*, and considerations important for proposers can be found at https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/nustar/nustar_prop.html.

Proposers must provide the following additional *NuSTAR*-related information as part of their *Chandra* proposal:

- the total requested *NuSTAR* observing time in the relevant *Chandra* CPS box,
- the expected *NuSTAR* count rates based on simulations
- an evaluation of possible stray light contamination obtained by using the *NuSTAR* target constraint check available on the *NuSTAR* SOC website
http://nustarsoc.caltech.edu/NuSTAR_Public/NuSTAROperationSite/Home.php.

If the latter target stray light evaluation indicates "Potential Issues" then proposers may submit a request for a feasibility analysis to the *NuSTAR* SOC at nustar-help@srl.caltech.edu. The request should include the target name and/or J2000 RA Dec coordinates for the observation.

If the *NuSTAR* time is approved, the observer will be contacted by the *NuSTAR* Science Operations Center for further details, including observing strategy and other relevant constraints. Proposals deemed infeasible at this stage will be dropped.

There is no direct NASA funding available for supporting *NuSTAR* observations at the current time. US-based observers desiring support should submit a proposal through the NASA Astrophysics Data Analysis Program (ADAP).

6 - Director's Discretionary Time (DDT)

Up to 1 Msec of time is reserved for Director's Discretionary Time. Proposals that were rejected by the peer review will not generally be considered for DDT. DDT proposals fall into one of two categories:

6.1 Transient Science (DDT Targets of Opportunity)

DDT proposals may be submitted at any time for transient phenomena such as supernovae, gamma ray bursts or accreting binaries. Proposers must demonstrate why the science return from the proposed observation is important and cannot be submitted to the peer review during the next cycle. Proposers should also note that TOO programs approved by the peer review take priority over DDT requests if the object in question fulfills the trigger criteria of a pre-approved TOO ([Section 4.6](#)). The long orbit and broad sky coverage of *Chandra* offer considerable flexibility in the treatment of TOOs. The minimum expected response time for a TOO is approximately 24 hours. The total number of TOOs performed is limited by operational and manpower constraints.

Given the limited availability and high operational impact of TOOs, proposers are asked to carefully consider whether *Chandra* is the optimal observatory for their particular target(s) and to justify this choice in their proposal. Other X-ray missions, e.g., SWIFT, are more flexible for performing TOO observations on medium/bright targets. SWIFT TOO application information either pre-approved (by peer review) or unanticipated, can be found on the SWIFT website at: <https://www.swift.psu.edu/toop/summary.php>.

If the proposed observation is accepted, the CXC will create a new short term schedule as soon as possible. Some negotiation between the observer and the CXC may be necessary to achieve the optimum blend of response time and minimum impact on the rest of the schedule. Requests for fast DDT requests will be assessed and approved by the CXC Director and the *Chandra* Project Scientist and/or their designees.

6.2 Non-Transient Science

Proposals for non-transient science benefitting from a short-turnaround are allowed as part of the DDT program. These proposals must clearly explain the benefits of an observation in the current cycle as opposed to waiting for the next *CfP*. DDT proposals for non-transient science will be assessed by the CXC Director, the *Chandra* Project Scientist, designated CXC scientists and may include outside experts.

6.3 The DDT Process

Proposals for DDT must be submitted electronically through the *Chandra* Proposal Software (CPS). The DDT form may be found on the [CXC website](#) by selecting the [DDT and TOO](#) link in the proposer box and then [DDT CPS](#). A one-page Science Justification is **mandatory** and should be uploaded via CPS. Proposers should check that the requested target(s) are visible to *Chandra* (e.g. using [PProVis](#)), give estimates for the count rates and justify the instrument configuration.

The proposer may apply for a short period of exclusive use (at most 3 months). No exclusive use time will be allocated to the accepted proposal(s) when multiple teams have submitted DDT proposals, or otherwise expressed interest in doing so, for similar observations of a particular target during the same time period or event. A limited amount of funding is available to support US-based PIs/Co-Is of DDT observations. Once a proposal is approved, funding may be requested using the standard cost proposal form as described on the [CXC Cost Proposal Help](#) page.

7 - Proposal Preparation and Submission

7.1 Overview

Chandra proposal submission and review will be conducted in two stages to minimize the burden of proposal preparation.

- **Stage 1:** During the first stage, the scientific and technical merits of the proposed investigation (Archival Research and Theory/Modeling as well as new observations) will be reviewed, including the appropriateness of using *Chandra* to address the scientific objectives and the relevance of the investigation to furthering our understanding of high-energy astrophysical processes. Based upon the recommendation of the Stage 1 dual anonymous peer review (scientific and technical), the Selection Official (the CXC Director) will select a set of proposals for award of observing time (proposals for new observations) or award of support for analysis and/or interpretation of existing data (Archival Research and Theory/Modeling proposals).
- **Stage 2:** The PIs of those proposals selected in Stage 1 which include US-based PIs or Co-Is will then be invited to submit a cost proposal for the Stage 2 review ([Chapter 10](#)).

Once the targets are identified, the *Chandra* X-ray Center (CXC) is responsible for generating the schedule of observations or science timeline. The timeline is determined for the most part by satellite and observing constraints, as specified in the proposal and as recommended by the peer review. These constraints are described in detail in the *Chandra* Proposers Observing Guide (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/POG/index.html>). Proposers may also specify additional constraints such as a particular time or time interval during which an observation must take place. Proposers should note that time-constrained observations are difficult to accomplish efficiently and will be limited to ~15% of the total number of observations selected.

All Stage 1 proposals are required to be submitted electronically via CPS (<https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/proposer/CPS.html>). All files must be in PDF format. Proposal preparation and simulation tools are available on the World Wide Web as listed in [Table 4](#). The proposer is urged to make use of these tools well before the deadline for proposal submission.

7.2 Guidelines for Anonymizing Proposals

Starting in Cycle 23, the *Chandra* peer review will be dual anonymous: the proposers will not know the identity of the reviewers and the reviewers will not know the identity of the proposers (see [Section 9.1](#)). Proposers should ensure that the abstract and proposal text do not reveal the identities of the proposing team. Please follow these guidelines to ensure that proposals conform to Dual Anonymous Peer Review (DAPR) expectations:

1. References must be written in the form of a number in a square bracket, e.g. [1], which will then correspond to the full citation in the reference list.
2. Avoid phrases that claim past work. This especially applies to self-referencing. For example, replace phrases like "as we have shown in our previous work [17], ..." with "as previously shown [17], ..."
3. Do not include the names of the people associated with the proposal or their organizational affiliations.
4. If it is necessary to refer to unpublished results or data, please use the phrase "private communication". For example, the phrase "Our analysis of the 2019 *Chandra* data shows the source to be in quiescence" becomes "Analysis of the 2019 *Chandra* data shows the source to be in quiescence (private communication)".

Further information and examples of acceptable phrasing can be found at <https://science.nasa.gov/researchers/dual-anonymous-peer-review>.

Proposals received with flagrant violations of the guidelines for anonymity will be rejected. Proposals with less serious violations (e.g., forgetting to change a reference from first person to third person) will be flagged for review by the CXC Director. Feedback will be provided to the proposers regarding any violations.

Proposers are also required to upload a separate "Team Expertise" (TE) document, which is not anonymized ([Section 7.11](#)). This document should contain a list of team members and their broad areas of expertise and the contribution each team member will make to the proposed investigation. This document will also describe any specific resources (e.g., access to a laboratory or observatory) that are required to perform the proposed investigation.

7.3 Proposal Content

The Stage 1 proposal includes:

- Cover Page Form;

- General Form;
- Target Summary Form, if the proposal requires new observations;
- Anonymized Scientific Justification and Technical Feasibility (as described below);
- Team Expertise document, not anonymized.

The page limits are listed in [Table 8](#). The proposal must be submitted electronically. The information will be entered into a database that will be used in cataloging and evaluating proposals and, for those observing programs selected for implementation, will be transferred to the Observation Catalog. The forms must be completed in the requested format. Cost sections should not be submitted for the Stage 1 scientific review. However, proposals for Archival Research or Theory/Modeling projects must include a preliminary cost estimate and a brief narrative describing the proposed use of these funds within the science justification section of the Stage 1 proposals. Formal cost proposals will be considered as part of the Stage 2 process.

7.4 Cover Pages

To be eligible for funding for either PI or Co-Is, a U.S. Institution **MUST** be specified on the CPS form, and must be the primary institution of the investigator seeking funds.

Institutional endorsement information (name of administrator, administrative authority, and administrative institution) are optional for the Stage 1 proposal, but may be provided by separate hardcopy (to the address in [Section 1.7](#)) in those cases where the proposing institution requires them. In all cases, institutional endorsements are required for the hardcopy submission of a Stage 2 cost proposal.

The abstract on the Cover Page Form is limited to 800 characters, including spaces between words. If the abstract exceeds this length, it will automatically be truncated at 800 characters when entered into the database.

The CPS proposal Cover Page Form requires four or more keywords describing proposal science. Selected keywords may be used to facilitate preliminary matching of proposals to reviewers, as well as archive searches.

7.5 Target Forms

The CPS target forms must include full specification of the observing parameters for every target and for every observation of that target. In complex cases that cannot be entered on the forms, please enter a detailed description in the Remarks section of the target form and/or contact the [CXC HelpDesk](#) for advice. If any additional constraints are included in the Remarks, you must set the corresponding flag (pull-down menu above the Remarks window) to ensure that they are implemented. Incorrect information will jeopardize the acceptance of a proposal. **The information in the CPS forms will take precedence over**

any contradictory/different information described in the proposal science justification. Any observing parameter information included in the science justification and not in the CPS forms will not be accepted. Additional constraints or changes to observing parameters requested after the proposal deadline will only be considered in very unusual circumstances and will require approval by the CXC Director.

For proposals involving observations, the proposer is urged to be as accurate as possible when entering the position of the target, since even small errors can seriously reduce the quality of the data. Positions must be given in equinox J2000.0 at the current epoch. Upon proposal submission, the CPS will run a crosscheck of coordinates and object names entered with the SIMBAD catalog and will notify PIs should any errors be found in this cross-check. If after such notification there is time before the deadline, the PI should re-check the target(s) in question and, if necessary, re-submit his or her proposal (both target form and science justification) with corrected target name and coordinates. If the deadline has passed, the PI should contact the CXC, via the [HelpDesk](#), as soon as possible, to make any necessary corrections.

Multiple observations of a large target/sky area where all pointings are within 1 degree of their nearest neighbor may be classified as a grid and should be allocated a unique grid name in CPS. For a large number of pointings, proposers may elect to enter grid specifications rather than the full list of targets. If the proposal is approved, the PI must send the full target list to the CDO as a tab-delimited ASCII file with three columns: ObsId, RA, Dec, where RA and Dec are in decimal degrees.

7.6 Science Objectives

The proposal must state clearly the scientific objectives, with relevant background and reference to previous work. The reviewers will not necessarily be specialists in your particular science area, so include all relevant information in your proposal. Show how the proposed investigation may be used to advance our knowledge and understanding of the field. Justify the use of *Chandra* or its archival data to accomplish the objectives, in contrast to using other available observatories or archives. If X-ray data from *Chandra*, *XMM-Newton*, or any other facility exists, justify the need for additional *Chandra* data to achieve the scientific objectives. To search for other data, see e.g., HEASARC Browse web page (<http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/db-perl/W3Browse/w3browse.pl>). Any constraint on the observations must be clearly stated and justified. Discuss the data analysis program required to attain the science goals including the scope of the effort.

7.7 Technical Feasibility

For all observing proposals, the proposer needs to justify the use of the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory. The proposal should show how the particular details (observing time, instrument, instrument mode, etc.) of the proposed observations allow one to achieve the stated scientific objectives. State how targets or pointing directions were selected. List assumptions about source intensity, surface brightness, and spectrum. Estimates of both counting rates and total counts needed to accomplish the investigation must be provided. It is in the proposer's best interest to allow a reviewer to understand the assumptions and to be able to easily reproduce the estimates of the counting rate(s). The proposer should also demonstrate that the estimated counts are sufficient to extract the desired science results from the observation. The impacts of pileup on the observed energy spectrum should be addressed for observations with ACIS, HETG/ACIS, or LETG/ACIS of even moderately bright sources. Proposals for observations that might encounter pileup must explicitly discuss the plans for dealing with such data in order to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the implications for their proposed research.

Observers can require a maximum of 4 CCDs to be ON. A total of 6 chips may be selected, but at least 2 must be optional. This is required for thermal management of the Observatory. Please see [Chapter 6](#) of the Proposers' Observatory Guide.

7.8 Archival Research and Theory/Modeling

Proposals that request funding for Archival Research must include a discussion of any publications that already have resulted from the observations and an indication as to how and why the proposed research will significantly extend these results. Proposals for Theory/Modeling must discuss how the proposed research will further the understanding of *Chandra* data.

Proposers interested in Archival Research should also discuss how and why the specific archival data are sufficient to meet their objective(s). Furthermore, such proposals must address the analysis tools to be used, their suitability for accomplishing the investigation, and the proposer's ability to apply such tools to the project. Archival Research and Theory/Modeling proposals should include a brief budget narrative within the science justification section.

7.9 Joint Proposals

Proposers wishing to apply for joint time also need to include a section entitled "Technical Justification of Joint Facilities" in which they address the technical feasibility of the observations using the relevant observatory(ies) in their proposals. This must include the visibility of the target by the observatory(ies) in question (particularly in the case of a request for simultaneous observations).

7.10 Other Observing Facilities Being Used for the Research

The proposer should include in his or her scientific justification a list of all other observing facilities being used for the proposed research, in addition to those being requested in this proposal. These facilities should be discussed whether or not their use results in a time constraint on the *Chandra* observations.

7.11 Team Expertise (Required)

Proposers are required to upload a separate “Team Expertise” (TE) PDF document which is not anonymized. There is a limit of 4 pages but in most cases 1-2 paragraphs will be sufficient. This document will be reviewed by the panels after the final ranking for proposals that are likely to be accepted. The TE document should contain a list of team members and their broad areas of expertise and the contribution each team member will make to the proposed investigation. This document will also describe any specific resources (e.g., access to a laboratory or observatory) that are required to perform the proposed investigation.

For proposals with a large number of collaborators, it is not necessary to report on the qualifications of every team member. In that case a broad description of the work to be done by groups is sufficient (for example, “Drs Cannon, Leavitt and Payne-Gaposchkin will be responsible for modeling the soft stellar X-ray component”). A sample TE document can be found at:

<https://outerspace.stsci.edu/display/APRWG/Proposer+Guidelines+in+Anonymous+Reviews?preview=/13471084/16713110/TeamExpertise.pdf>

7.12 Proposal Formats and Page Limits

All proposal text must be in English. Because of the large number of proposals anticipated in response to this *CfP*, there will be strict page limits as shown in [Table 8](#). All information required to evaluate the proposal must be included within the proposal page limits. Reference to published papers or web-based material may be used for supporting material only. The section including the scientific justification and technical feasibility is limited to six pages for observing proposals that are classified as Large, Very Large or as Joint Projects, and to four pages in all other cases including proposals for a TOO, Archival Research, and Theoretical/Modeling Research. For purposes of judging the length of the electronic proposal, the following two guidelines apply:

- Each printed side of a paper sheet containing text or illustration will count as one page;
- Each page must have at least 1-inch margins on all sides of a standard 8.5 x 11 inches (US-letter size) sheet.

Proposals that violate formatting rules (exceed the page limit or violate the margins rule) will be red-flagged for reviewers. Proposers who repeat violations over multiple cycles will have their proposals rejected.

Proposers are strongly encouraged to write proposals using an easily-read font family with no more than 15 characters per inch (horizontally) and 6 lines per inch (vertically). In most cases this is achieved with 11 or 12 point font in single-spaced paragraphs. Using smaller fonts or narrower line spacing hampers the readability of proposals and generally has a negative impact on the judging of the proposal by the reviewer.

Proposers are encouraged to use the LaTeX template provided at the CXC website, (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer> "Observing Proposal Preparation and Submission") that conforms to the guidelines. Please ensure that the LaTeX is properly converted to PDF (see <https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/generatePDF.html>).

Submitted science justification PDF files may not exceed 10 Mbytes in size, or they will be automatically rejected by the software with an error message.

Table 8. Proposal Content and Page Limit

SECTION (Note 1)	PAGE LIMIT	COMMENTS
Cover Page Form	1	No other cover needed.
General Form	1	No other cover needed.
Scientific Justification and Technical Feasibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General, TOO, Archival Research, or Theory/Modeling • Large, VLP, Joint 	4 6	Including text, figures, charts, tables, references, and budget narrative (for archival research and theory).
Target Forms	As needed	Not required for Archival Research or Theory/Modeling proposals.
Team expertise	4	A list of team members and their broad areas of expertise and the contribution each team member will make to the proposed investigation.

Notes:

1. The proposal forms may be accessed via CPS at <https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/proposer/CPS.html>.

7.13 Naming Conventions for Astronomical Sources

Proposers are asked to double-check that target names can be unequivocally associated with a sky position and follow the [IAU specifications for astronomical sources](#).

With the exception of TOO observations where the specific name of the proposed target is not known at submission, proposers should check that target names are recognized as unique sources and can be associated with coordinates (“resolved”) by using either the [NED](#) or the [CDS](#) name resolver services.

If the name of a target is not recognized by either service, proposers should check whether the source has been observed by Chandra using [ChaSeR](#) and, if so, use the name of the archival observation. If no "resolvable" alternative name exists, proposers should observe the following guidelines to ensure that the name of their target carries sufficient information to be uniquely identifiable:

- The name should not include underscores ("_") in the target name: a space (" ") or no space should be used instead.
- If the proposed target is spatially associated with, contained in, superimposed on, or part of an extended, diffuse astronomical source with a resolvable designation (for example, a stellar source in a globular cluster or galaxy with a resolvable target name), the resolvable name of the "parent" object needs to be prepended to the name of the target, e.g. "M31 BHXN" for a BHXN (Black Hole X-ray Nova) observed in M31
- When applicable, the identifier of the catalog (or a reference for the paper containing the catalog) from which the name of the target has been extracted, needs to be prepended to the name of the target. For example “[VV2006] J031856.6-060038” instead of “J031856.6-060038” (where “[VV2006]” stands for the catalog Veron-Cetty+Veron, 2006) and “1RXS J163316.7+352010” instead of “J163316.7+352010”.
- When applicable, the section of the name containing the coordinates needs to be verified as [syntactically correct and carrying sufficient spatial resolution](#).
- More generally, each "section" of the target name should follow the [IAU-approved current practices for components](#).

Sometimes, no practical resolvable name might be available but a suitably informative name can be assigned to the target. Such cases may include:

- Composite target names, which do not resolve as a whole but contain resolvable substrings, e.g., "Abell1882 - Filament #1"
- Names of surveys, deep fields, etc. with no identifiable single "center" or "location". In these cases, a non resolvable name (usually an acronym) that is clearly identifiable or will become such is acceptable.
- Transients, variable sources, or EM counterparts of multi-messenger events. Their designations do not usually follow IAU specifications and are not immediately resolvable (e.g., "GW170817" was not resolvable for more than 1 year after detection) but they are distinguishable and clear.

7.14 Help After Submitting: When You Discover A Mistake

If a mistake is discovered before the deadline, please edit the proposal in CPS and go through the submit process as if you had not submitted before. It is possible to correct minor errors in forms after the proposal deadline, especially if the item is critical to the success of the potential observation (e.g., incorrect coordinates). Please inform the CXC (via the HelpDesk, <https://cxc.harvard.edu/helpdesk>) as soon as possible after the mistake is discovered.

Late changes in the Science Justification are not allowed. However, some typographical or numerical errors can be misleading, and corrections of such can be emailed to the CXC. If appropriate, this email will be included in material sent to the peer review. Note that a long list of corrections to a careless submission cannot be accepted as this would be considered *de facto* as a late proposal submission.

8 - Resources for Proposers and Proposal Submission

The CXC has extensive on-line resources for *Chandra* proposers and a suite of software tools for common proposal-related tasks. All proposal-related material can be found at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer>.

8.1 On-line Resources

8.1.1 *The Proposers' Observatory Guide (POG)*

The main reference document for *Chandra* operation and instrumentation is the *Chandra* Proposers' Observatory Guide. The POG is available from the CXC website (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/POG>). Additional information on instruments and calibration can be found at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/cal>. A hardcopy version of the POG is available upon request to <https://cxc.harvard.edu/helpdesk>.

8.1.2 *The HelpDesk*

The CXC uses commercial Helpdesk software to track users' requests and problems. Click on [CXC HelpDesk](#), and the HelpDesk login box will appear. First time users should use the sign up above the login form. All users then need to enter a user name (we suggest first and middle initial followed by last name, but any unique string will be okay) and password and press enter/return to log in. More detailed information is given on the interface or users can email the CXC HelpDesk: cxchelp@cfa.harvard.edu for assistance.

8.1.3 *Searching the Chandra Archives and Downloading Data*

ChaSeR (Search and Retrieval from the *Chandra* Data Archive) at <https://cda.harvard.edu/chaser> allows a user to check what observations have been made, the status of the observations (observed, publicly released, etc.), and to select data products and retrieve them.

The *Chandra* Data Archive Footprint Service provides a visual web interface to all **public** *Chandra* observations as well as the observational data used for the *Chandra* Source Catalog. The instrumental sky coverage is superimposed on an image from the Digital Sky Survey. This tool also provides access to *Chandra* images and a seamless interface to *ChaSeR* for downloading data. The CDA Footprint service is available from: <https://cxcfps.cfa.harvard.edu/cda/footprint/cdaview.html>

The Bibliography web interface allows simultaneous searching of the archive and of the published papers related to *Chandra* observations. It is available from <https://cxc.harvard.edu/cgi-gen/cda/bibliography>. *ChaSeR* also provides links to related

publications.

Detailed target lists by cycle and a complete list of approved Large and Very Large and X-ray Visionary Projects can be found at https://cxc.harvard.edu/target_lists/index.html.

A webtool for searching the CXC approved proposal database by PI Name, *Chandra* cycle, proposal number, etc. is available at https://cxc.harvard.edu/soft/propsearch/prop_search.html. An additional tool of interest is the processing status tool, which provides comprehensive information about the processing of each observation. The processing status tool can be accessed via *ChaSer*, but it can also be accessed directly from https://cxc.harvard.edu/soft/op/op_pst.html.

8.1.4 Instrument Response Functions

Instrument response functions (RMFs and ARFs) for simulating spectra within *Sherpa* and *XSPEC* can be found on the proposer page (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer>) and the Calibration Database (CALDB) page (http://cxc.harvard.edu/caldb/prop_plan/index.html). These responses should be used for proposal preparation only; they should NOT be used for data analysis because they are not accurate for the date of a specific observation.

8.2 Proposal Preparation Software

The CXC provides several software tools to aid in proposal preparation. All these tools are available from the main CXC proposer page (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer>).

8.2.1 Precess, Colden, Dates, ObsVis, PRoVis, PIMMS, and Effective Area and PSF Viewers

These tools perform the following functions:

- Precess is an interactive astronomical coordinate conversion program. It allows precession of equatorial coordinates and conversion between equatorial, ecliptic, galactic, and supergalactic coordinates.
- Colden is an interactive program to evaluate the Galactic neutral hydrogen column density at a given direction on the sky. Colden accesses two databases: the Bell survey (Stark et al 1992 ApJS 79, 77) and the Dickey & Lockman 1990 (ARA&A, 28, p.215) compilation of Bell and other surveys for all-sky coverage.
- Dates is an interactive calendar and time conversion tool.
- ObsVis is a tool to aid observation planning, allowing inspection of instrument fields-of-view (FOVs). It will display instrument FOVs on a Digital Sky Survey or user-loaded image, mark the locations of sources from various X-ray catalogs and provides other functionality such as manipulation of multiple fields-of-view for planning of grids of observations.
- PRoVis is a web-based tool which allows interactive plotting of observatory roll angle, pitch angle and target visibility for use in checking observation feasibility. This

software includes dynamic interaction with the display.

- PIMMS (Portable Interactive Multi-Mission Simulator) was developed at NASA-GSFC by Dr. K. Mukai. [We thank Dr. Mukai for making some changes to the code for *Chandra*.] PIMMS allows the user to convert between source fluxes and count rates for different mission/instrument combinations.
- Effective Area Viewer is a web-based tool that displays *Chandra*'s on-axis Effective Area as a function of energy for proposal planning and allows comparison with versions from previous cycles.
- PSF Viewer is a web-based tool that displays the PSF (Point Spread Function).

All of these tools have web interfaces linked into the Proposer pages. Command-line (non-web) versions that have additional features are also available for several tools. For example, command line versions of *Precess*, *Colden*, *Dates* allow for a list of input parameters in a text file. The command-line versions of these tools are distributed with *CIAO* (<https://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao/>). *Chandra* users with *CIAO* installed can run these routines in the same way as all other *CIAO* tools (CLI tool names: prop_colden, prop_dates, prop_precess, and obsvis). Standard *CIAO* helpfiles are available.

8.2.2 MARX

MARX is a suite of programs created by the MIT/CXC group and designed to enable the user to simulate the on-orbit performance of the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory. *MARX* provides a detailed ray-trace simulation of how *Chandra* responds to a variety of astrophysical sources and can generate standard FITS events files and images as output. It contains detailed models for the HRMA mirror system as well as the HETG and LETG gratings and all focal plane detectors. More detailed information, including the source code and documentation, is available from the MIT *MARX* Web Page (<http://space.mit.edu/CXC/MARX>). *MARX* should be used to demonstrate the feasibility of challenging observations, for example resolving multiple or overlapping sources with unique spectra, HETG observations of extremely bright objects, or grating observations of extended sources. *Chandra* users with *CIAO* installed can install the latest version of *MARX* by running the script [*install_marx*](#).

8.2.3 CIAO

The *Chandra* Interactive Analysis of Observations (CIAO) package is an extensive suite of tools designed for *Chandra* data reduction. Although not designed specifically for proposal preparation, CIAO can be used to analyze simulated *Chandra* data (e.g. from *MARX*) and create simulated spectra. Full details can be found at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao>. Sherpa is the CIAO interactive spatial/spectral fitting package. It can also be used for simulations of *Chandra* spectra.

8.2.4 XSPEC

XSPEC is the spectral analysis portion of the Xanadu X-ray data analysis package,

developed and maintained at NASA-GSFC. *XSPEC* can be obtained from:
<http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/xanadu/xspec/index.html>.

The spectral simulation portion of *XSPEC* can also be run on-line. *WEBSPEC* can be accessed from: <http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/webspec/webspec.html>.

9 - Stage 1: Scientific and Technical Proposal Evaluation, Selection and Implementation

9.1 Dual Anonymous Peer Review

In an effort to minimize gender, racial, institutional and other types of bias, the CXC will adopt a Dual Anonymous Peer Review (DAPR) for Cycle 23 and thereafter. In the past, *Chandra* proposers have not been aware of the identity of the reviewers. The key to DAPR is that reviewers are also not aware of the identities of investigators during the discussion of the science merits of the proposals. The steps in a DAPR review are:

- 1) Panelists discuss and grade all proposals. The discussion is focused on the science merits of the proposals without reference to the proposing team. The CXC will ensure that levelers are in the panel rooms for all discussions. The role of the leveler is to ensure that panel deliberations focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal and do not deviate into a discussion of the identity of the PI and team.
- 2) The panels produce a rank ordered list of proposals.
- 3) Reviewers are given the Team Expertise document for all proposals that are above the line where the panel's allocation of observing time is exceeded (i.e. above the "pass/fail" line and those in the grey area). For each proposal, the TE document gives names and broad areas of expertise of team members ([Section 7.11](#)). The panel may flag any teams that they consider may not have the experience to carry out the proposed investigation. The order of the rankings may not change at this stage. Such "disqualification" flags are expected to be very rare and must be agreed by a majority of the panel. A written evaluation of the team deficiencies must be provided to the selection official. The ultimate decision to disqualify a proposal is taken by the selection official.

Proposers should ensure that their proposals conform to DAPR standards, as described in [Section 7.2](#).

More details for the motivation and procedures for DAPR are given in the report of the Space Telescope Science Institute Working Group on Anonymizing Proposals (<https://outerspace.stsci.edu/display/APRWG>).

9.2 Evaluation Criteria

The criteria used in the Stage 1 evaluation are listed below in order of importance.

1. The overall scientific merit of the investigation and its relevance to the *Chandra* science program and capabilities. This includes addressing the scientific objectives of the *Chandra* mission which are aligned with the NASA strategic plans. For observing proposals, the degree to which the objectives have been satisfied by one or more previous observations will be evaluated.
2. For observing proposals, the suitability of using the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory and data products for the proposed investigation and the need for new X-ray data beyond any already obtained; the feasibility of accomplishing the objectives of the investigation within the time, telemetry, and scheduling constraints; and the feasibility of the analysis techniques. For programs incurring a large expenditure of observatory time relative to exposure time (multiple short exposure or grid pointings), the total observatory time required will be considered. For Archival Research and Theory/Modeling proposals, the relevance to the *Chandra* scientific program will be considered. For Archival Research proposals, the value of any additional analysis beyond the original use of the data will also be considered.
3. To aid in the Stage 2 cost review, the data analysis and interpretation effort required to achieve the proposed science goals will also be evaluated by the Stage 1 peer review panels.

Panelists will be given the Team Expertise document for proposals that are likely to be accepted (i.e. those above the pass/fail line and in the grey area). Panelists may flag teams they feel do not have the required experience to carry out the proposed investigation. A detailed written evaluation of the team deficiencies must be provided to the selection officer.

9.3 Evaluation of Large and Very Large Programs

The peer review will be conducted using a number of panels, each responsible for proposals directed at particular scientific topics. Large Projects will be initially evaluated by two topical panels, but the final recommendation for award of time will be made by the Big Project Panel. The final evaluation stages of Large Project proposals demand that reviewers efficiently consider a significant number of proposals that may be outside their area of expertise. LP proposers are advised to bear this in mind when preparing their proposals.

9.4 Observing Efficiency/Slew Tax

An observing efficiency including slew and settle time is used to determine the amount of time actually necessary to accomplish a proposal. Thus, in addition to the time on target,

this "slew tax" is added when accounting the observing time at the peer review. Due to orbital or thermal constraints, longer exposures are candidates for segmenting into multiple observations by Mission Planning. The slew tax is 1.5 ksec for each target that requires less than 30 ksec of observing time. Observations requiring more than 30 ksec will be charged an additional 1.5 ksec tax per 30 ksec or fraction thereof. Thus, a proposal requesting a 210 ksec observation of one target is charged a slew tax of 10.5 ksec for the purpose of the peer review. For a large set of short exposures of different targets, this slew tax can substantially increase the "cost" in terms of time needed for a project. CPS generates an estimate of the constraint class of each target and the "slew tax" (pointing overhead) which will be added to the observing time at the peer review.

9.4.1 Grid Surveys and Slew Tax

- For a series of contiguous or nearly contiguous pointings (maneuver from one observation to the next of less than or equal to 1 degree), with no change in instrument set-up or observing mode, the slew tax for the first observation will remain 1.5 ksec, while for observations 2 through n (where "n" is explained below) slew tax will be assessed at 0.5 ksec.
- A grid of pointings will be assembled into one or more groups comprising a set of closely spaced pointings with a maximum exposure time per group of 30 ksec, including the slew tax.
- The value of "n" is the number of observations that can be done including the slew tax without exceeding 30 ksec. Proposals requesting more than 30 ksec (including slew tax) will be assessed slew tax in several groups, the first observation of each group will be charged the 1.5 ksec slew tax.
- Proposers should set the CPS flag "*Is this observation part of a grid survey?*" to be "Y" (yes).

Please note that observations taken as part of a grid survey are not constrained and therefore are not guaranteed to have the same (or similar) roll angle. Proposers must also include a group or roll constraint if they wish to ensure that the individual observations have roll angles within particular tolerances. The total RC for the grid is the sum of the RC for the individual pointings.

9.5 Selection

The final selection of proposals is made by the Selecting Official (the CXC Director), who notifies the PIs and the *Chandra* Project Office at MSFC of the results. The list of selected targets is posted on the CXC website (https://cxc.harvard.edu/target_lists) and entered into the Observation Catalog.

Although some investigations may begin immediately (Archival Research, Theory/Modeling, and Joint Observing Projects), no funding will be provided until the

Stage 2 Cost review is complete and the final award has been issued. As a general rule, PIs of proposals requiring new observations will not be funded until the first *Chandra* observation has been successfully performed and the data provided to them.

9.6 Implementation of Observing Programs

Once an observing program is approved, the targets are transferred to the *Chandra* Observation Catalog (OBSCAT) and assigned a unique observation identifier (OBSID) for scheduling. Below we describe the process of observation parameter confirmation and scheduling the observations (see the [Proposers' Observatory Guide](#) for more information). The PI is considered the primary point of contact for all matters pertaining to the science program. If a separate "Observer" is identified in the CPS form, they will be the primary point of contact for observation planning. The PI (and Observer if there is one) will be notified when program data are available for download.

Once the approved observations are in the OBSCAT, the CDO contacts all PIs and observers to confirm those parameters most critical for scheduling the observations. This process, known as the Initial Proposal Parameters Signoff (IPPS), includes confirmation of time constraints, target coordinates and instrument selection. Once these responses have been received and any updates completed, the *Chandra* Mission Planning team begin their generation of the Long-term Schedule (LTS), which covers the full observing cycle (see below). A second, detailed review of observation parameters is initiated by the Uplink Support Interface team (USINT) if requested by the observer.

The *Chandra* Mission Planning and Operations teams at the CXC produce a mission timeline using a two-part process. First, for the entire period covered by this *CfP*, a long-term schedule (LTS) is generated with a precision of about a week. The LTS is published on the CXC web page: <https://cxc.harvard.edu/longsched.html>. Updated LTSs are generated regularly, as needed, in response to TOOs and other timeline changes. Targets are scheduled in the LTS to achieve maximum efficiency in the observing program within the operational constraints of *Chandra*. Unconstrained observations are scheduled to produce the highest observing efficiency. Unconstrained targets with relatively short exposure times, totaling a substantial fraction of the observing time, are held in a pool from which they can be selected for use in short-term scheduling. Second, about three weeks prior to the anticipated execution of the observations, a short-term schedule (STS) is produced. The STS is used for the automatic generation of the required spacecraft commands. The STS, including slew times, pointing direction, guide stars, roll angles, etc., is reviewed and finalized approximately one week in advance of execution, at which time it is published on the CXC web page: https://cxc.harvard.edu/target_lists/stscheds.

The CXC will make its best effort to schedule all approved observations. All approved non-TOO observations that are not scheduled, or that were scheduled but not successfully

executed, will automatically be rescheduled within the current observing cycle or carried over into the next observing cycle. However, approved TOO observations that are not triggered will not be carried into the next cycle; they must be proposed for again. The official changeover date between cycles will be published on the [CXC website](#).

If observations have to be cut short because of unforeseen circumstances, the following criteria will determine whether the target will be scheduled for additional observing time. For observations of 5 ksec or greater, the observation will be considered complete if 90% or more of the approved exposure time was obtained. For observations less than 5 ksec, only one best-effort pointing will normally be attempted (see [Section 3.4](#) for more details).

See [Section 3.2](#) for information on exclusive use periods. A PI may waive or shorten the exclusive use period, and this is customary for observations intended to benefit the general community. The CXC will ensure that the exclusive use periods of other PIs are not violated by such an early data release.

9.6.1 Possible Early Observation of Targets

Efficient and safe operation of the Observatory requires substantial flexibility in target selection. A result of this requirement near the end of a cycle may be the need to advance some observations selected by peer review before the normal beginning of the next cycle. In such cases the relevant observers will be contacted by the CXC to request an early detailed check of observing parameters, possibly at short notice.

10 - Stage 2: Cost Proposal Submission, Evaluation and Allocation

10.1 Overview

Subject to the availability of funds from NASA, funding will be provided to support eligible investigators of approved proposals. It is anticipated that approximately 200 awards will be issued for an estimated total amount of \$10M. In the case of Co-Is seeking funding, awards will be issued directly to the Co-I's institution in order to avoid double charging of institutional overheads. Proposers may request a one or two year period-of-performance.

Based on Stage 1 ratings, the Selecting Official (the CXC Director) will invite eligible investigators whose investigations were recommended by the peer review to submit a Stage 2 Cost Proposal. Proposers not recommended to proceed to Stage 2 are not prohibited from preparing a Stage 2 proposal, but they should be aware that their proposed investigation is unlikely to be selected.

10.2 Eligibility for Grant Funds

Proposals for funding will be accepted from institutions/organizations described in [Section 3.1](#). Funding for these programs may be requested by scientists who are:

- U.S. Citizens residing in the United States;
- U.S. Citizens residing abroad if salary/stipend and support are being paid primarily by a U.S. institution; and
- U.S. permanent residents and foreign national scientists working in the United States if salary/stipend and support are being paid primarily by U.S. institutions.

These definitions include U.S. Co-Is on observing projects with PIs at non-US institutions.

Proposals involving only investigators based in the People's Republic of China (PRC), or only PRC-based and U.S. investigators are subject to the restriction on bilateral activity with China (PL-113-235 Section 532). Note that multilateral collaborations are generally permitted. It should be noted that for purposes of this provision, Taiwan is not considered part of the People's Republic of China; however, Hong Kong is considered part of the People's Republic of China.

Proposals by non-U.S. PIs that have one or more U.S. Co-Is who require funding *must* designate one of the U.S. Co-Is as the "Administrative PI." This person will have general oversight and responsibility for the budget submissions by the U.S. Co-Is in Stage 2 and should indicate they are the 'US Cost PI for Non-US Science PI' on their Chandra Cost

Proposal Cover Page.

When a U.S. investigator obtains grant funds for a project that involves non-U.S. investigators, no funding may flow through the U.S. investigator to the non-U.S. investigators. This prohibition includes funding for travel.

10.3 Switching Institutions

Investigators who are switching institutions during a grant award period and whose current institution agrees to a transfer should contact the CXC and/or the SAO Subawards Section as soon as possible to arrange for their award to be transferred to the new institution with a minimum of delay. Please see Section XIX, "Transferring the Award" of the SAO Terms and Conditions for details of this process.

Investigators, whose primary affiliation changes from a US to a non-U.S. institution, cannot retain their NASA funding. However, if as a result of the PI's move, other US-based Co-Is of the original proposal have taken on a larger share of the work, it may be possible for that funding to be officially transferred to the relevant US-based Co-I. The PI should contact the CXC Helpdesk to discuss this matter.

Investigators who move from a non-US institution to a US-based institution within a year of the original science proposal submission may be eligible for funding and should contact the CXC Helpdesk for more information.

10.4 Universal Identifier and System for Award Management

Each proposer that does not have an exemption under Title 2, Part 25, Section 25.110 shall:

- 1) Be registered in the System for Award Management [SAM] prior to submitting a proposal to SAO.
- 2) Maintain an active SAM registration with current information, including information on a recipient's immediate and highest level owner and subsidiaries, as well as on all predecessors that have been awarded a Federal contract or grant within the last three years, if applicable, at all times during which it has an active Federal award or a proposal under consideration by a Federal awarding agency; and
- 3) Provide its unique entity identifier in each proposal it submits to SAO.

10.5 Content and Submission of Cost Proposals

Cost proposals shall include:

- 1) The *Chandra* Cost Proposal Cover Page Form with institutional signature. Note that the Institution Administrative Contact information and Investigator information must be complete. This includes the email addresses for both the Administrative Contact and the Investigator.

- 2) A budget using the *Chandra* Cost Proposal Budget Form (see <https://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/>). The PI's Budget Form must include the Co-I name, institution and total amount to be awarded to each Co-I as line items.
- 3) A succinct one or two page Budget Justification. The Budget Justification should include a breakdown of the work assignments for all funded investigators taking part in the investigation. The Budget Justification must describe the basis of estimate and rationale for each proposed component of cost, including direct labor, consultants, travel, other direct costs, and facilities and equipment. The Proposer must provide adequate budget detail to support estimates. The Proposer must state the source of cost estimates (e.g., based on quote, on previous purchases for same or similar item(s), cost data obtained from internet research, etc.). The Proposer must describe in detail the purpose of any proposed travel in relation to the grant and provide the basis of estimate, including information or assumptions on destination, number of travelers, number of days, conference fees, air fare, lodging, meals and incidentals, etc. If destinations are not known, the Proposer should, for estimating purposes, make reasonable assumptions about the potential destination and use historical cost data based on previous trips taken or conferences attended. Funding for observing proposals is normally issued after the data from the first successful observation are released to the PI. For Target of Opportunity proposals, the budget justification must show the breakdown of funding for each approved target. If there is more than one approved target, the award may be incrementally funded as each target is successfully observed and the data are released to the PI.
- 4) A written certification for any workstation, personal computer or any general-purpose equipment costing \$5,000 or more. The certification form can be found at https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/forms/GO_forms.html
- 5) A List of Current and Pending Support Information must be provided for all ongoing and pending projects and proposals that involve the proposing PI and any Co-Is who are requesting funding. This information must be provided for each such individual for each of the following two categories of awards that may exist at the time of the proposal submission deadline:
 - Current Awards (for any of the period that overlaps with the submitted proposal), and
 - Pending Awards (including the proposal being submitted to CXC).For each of these two categories, using a format of the proposers choosing, the following information is required: name of the investigator, project title, sponsoring agency, period-of-performance, amount of award or total proposed budget, and commitment by PI (or Co-I) in terms of a fraction of a full-time equivalent (FTE) work year. If the PI and each funded Co-I have no Current or Pending Support, then a statement to that effect is required.
- 6) A copy of the applicant's institution's federally-approved Indirect Cost (IDC) Rate Agreement (required for PI institution and any Co-I institutions).
- 7) Certifications and Assurances Required by U.S. Code: The signature of the Institutional Representative on the Budget Form verifies that the proposing organization complies with the required certifications and assurances (see Appendix A

for full text); therefore, they do not need to be independently signed and submitted.

The Budget Form and Justification must contain estimated costs for the following potential expenditures:

- **SALARIES AND WAGES:** List personnel, individual person-months, and total cost for each individual.
- **OTHER DIRECT LABOR:** Costs and/or stipends for Individuals providing research assistance, such as graduate students, post-doctoral research associates or science data aides.
- **FRINGE BENEFITS**
- **COMPUTING DEVICES:** Computing devices means machines that cost less than \$5,000 and are used to acquire, store, analyze, process and publish data and other information electronically, including accessories (or "peripherals") for printing, transmitting and receiving, or storing electronic information. The purchase of computing devices is allowable as a direct cost providing the purchase is justified and essential to the performance of the award and allocable to the project, even if not solely dedicated to the performance of the award. The budget justification must include the key specifications for the computing device and state how the computing device will be used in the conduct of the research.
- **EQUIPMENT:** SAO permits acquisition of special purpose and general purpose equipment specifically required for use exclusively for research activities. The budget justification must contain the description (including key specifications), purpose and acquisition value of the equipment, and include a written certification that the equipment will be used exclusively for research activities. The purchase must meet the criteria of the cost principles as set forth in 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart E – Cost Principles. Equipment means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more unless a lower threshold has been established by the Recipient Institution. "Special purpose equipment" means equipment which is used only for research, medical, scientific, or other technical activities. "General purpose equipment" means equipment, which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities. Special purpose or general purpose equipment acquired by the recipient with award funds, valued under \$5,000 (unless a lower threshold is established by the recipient) are classified as "supplies," do not require the prior approval of the SAO Grant Officer. See "computing devices" above.
- **TRAVEL:** Describe the purpose of the proposed travel, specifically who will be traveling, the departure location and destination, estimated airfare, lodging, meals and incidentals etc., number of days on travel, the relationship of the travel to the grant, and the basis of cost estimate.
- **SUPPLIES:** Provide general categories of needed supplies and the estimated cost.
- **PUBLICATION COSTS:** Provide number of papers, total pages, and total cost.
- **COMPUTER SERVICES:** Provide type of service and total cost.

- **OTHER DIRECT COSTS:** Enter the total of direct costs not covered above. Provide an itemized list explaining the need for each item and the basis for the estimate.
- **INDIRECT COSTS:** Provide the name of the cognizant Federal agency, date of negotiation agreement, rate(s), base, and total. Attach a copy of the rate agreement per [Section 10.5](#), Item 6 above.
- **SUBTOTAL:** Enter the sum of items above.
- **CO-I AWARDS:** Provide name, primary institution, and total dollar amount for each Co-I requesting funds. If there are more than three separately funded Co-Is, the total of all Co-I requests should be provided and the breakdown for each separately funded Co-I must be provided in the Budget Justification.
- **PROJECT TOTAL:** Total cost of support being requested for the project.

The allowability of the above costs is dependent upon conformance with the Terms and Conditions for CXC Observing Program Awards (see the Terms and Conditions currently being used for Cycle 21 <https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/policies/grants.html> and 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E-Cost Principles; the Terms and Conditions for Cycle 24 will be posted at a later date).

While proposals from investigators working at for-profit organizations are eligible for funding, profit and/or fee is unallowable. Proposals involving NASA employees as either a PI or as a Co-I should use the full cost accounting method authorized at their Centers at the time proposals are due for the entire proposed period-of-performance.

To assure compatibility with NASA's data systems, requested workstation/computer systems must be capable of establishing one of the existing portable data analysis environments supported by the CXC. Information on the minimum computer system and platforms on which the software is available can be found on the CXC web page (<https://cxc.harvard.edu>) (click on "Data Analysis" and then "Download") or by direct link at <https://cxc.harvard.edu/ciao>.

Further information and instructions can be found on the SAO website: <https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/policies/CPSR.html>.

10.5.1 Cost Proposal Submission

Each proposing PI should submit, through their primary institution, a single Stage 2 cost proposal, for each approved project, containing his/her own budget requests and include the budget requests of any Co-Is seeking funding in Section J of the Budget Form. Co-Is shall provide the PI with the necessary budget information to be included in Section J of the PI's budget form. Co-Is shall submit their cost proposal through their primary institution following the same procedures as the PI, but indicating they are a Co-I on the budget form. The budget form can be found at: https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/forms/GO_forms.html

A signed copy of your cost proposal must be sent to the SAO Grant Subawards Section. Note that Co-Is Institutions will submit a copy of their cost proposal directly to the SAO Subawards Section (Grant Awards). Copies shall be signed by the institution's authorized signatory and include **all** cost proposal documents.

Submission of the Stage 2 Cost Proposal to the SAO Subawards Section shall be done via email using the following procedures:

- The complete, signed cost proposal must be submitted as a single PDF file. The cost proposal shall be submitted by email to: chandracp@cfa.harvard.edu. **For PIs, the email subject line must state "*Chandra* Cost Proposal #XXXXXXXX PI". (Replace Xs with assigned *Chandra* Science Proposal number.) If the submission is for a Co-I, the email subject line must state "*Chandra* Cost Proposal #XXXXXXXX Co-I". (Replace Xs with assigned *Chandra* Science Proposal number.)** Do not use any other email address for submission of the cost proposal.

Detailed instructions for preparation of the Cover Page can be found at:

https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/forms/CP_Cover_Instruct.html

Detailed instructions for preparation of the Budget Form and PDF files of the Budget Justification can be found at: <https://lweb.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/policies/grants.html>.

Note that changes to the science proposal will not be allowed or considered in Stage 2.

For Joint Proposals, each organization will separately fund the observations performed with the respective satellite depending on the availability of funds. The PI will need to submit both their observation specifications and a cost proposal to the relevant organization, following their schedule and using their forms. Cost proposals for all approved *Chandra* programs, including those awarded time as part of the joint proposal process will be due in accordance with the deadline listed in [Table 1](#). *XMM-Newton*-approved projects may be requested to submit their *Chandra* cost proposals early due to the earlier allocation dates. See [Chapter 5](#), Joint Observing Projects, for additional information.

10.6 Evaluation of Cost Proposals

The PIs of approved science proposals with US-based PIs and/or Co-Is will receive written notification of the allocated budget amount. The allocated budget is based on the amount of approved *Chandra* time, the number of targets approved and an evaluation of the level of effort required to complete the data analysis and interpretation phase of the project, the funding eligibility of the Science PI and, in the case of joint proposals, whether or not *Chandra* is the primary facility. For a joint proposal where *Chandra* is not

the primary facility, the budget allocation will be reduced. In the case of an Archival Research or Theory/Modeling proposal, the allocation is based upon the budget proposed by the PI, the scientific/technical rating and the availability of funds. The relative value of any highly rated proposals for Archival or Theory/Modeling Research will be considered against the perceived value of proposals for new observations, taking into account the critical resources of available funds and the amount of *Chandra* observing time. The Stage 2 proposals will be reviewed for: the total cost of the investigation, including cost realism and reasonableness in the context of the anticipated level of effort required to carry out the investigation successfully, and the total proposed cost in relation to available funds. Awards will be made at the allocated budget amount or the amount requested in the cost proposal, whichever is less. Cost proposals exceeding the allocated budget amount will not be considered and the award will be made at the allocated budget amount.

10.7 Selection

After receipt and review of Stage 2 proposals, selection will be made based on the Stage 1 evaluation of scientific merit and technical feasibility and the Stage 2 evaluation of proposed costs. Based on the totality of these evaluations, a recommended set of cost proposals will be delivered to the Selecting Official for final selection and award. Given the submission of proposals of sufficient merit, it is anticipated that approximately 200 investigations, including those for Archival Research and Theory/Modeling Research, will be recommended for selection. The CXC reserves the right to offer selections at a reduced level of cost and/or observing time from that proposed in order to fit within the program constraints. Proposers to this program should further understand that the lack of either monetary or observing time resources are sufficient grounds for not selecting a proposal even though it may have been judged to be of high intrinsic scientific merit.

10.8 Grant Award

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) is under contract to NASA to operate the CXC, and therefore CXC grants will be issued and administered by the SAO Subawards Section, except for awards issued to NASA Centers (including JPL) and Other Federal Agencies. For the latter, the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center will be responsible for the transfer of funds as well as the administration of these awards.

It is important to note:

- until an award is made and fully funded, there is no guarantee that the recommended financial resources will be available,
- awards are made to the proposing institution and not directly to the PI.

Those proposers selected for award by the CXC will be notified of the allocated budget amount for their investigation. Revised budgets will not be required to be submitted when the amount approved for funding is within twenty percent (20%) of the proposed amount.

However, if there are separately funded Co-Is on the project, the PI must provide the Subawards Section, in writing, the revised information on how funds are to be allocated. In cases where the reallocation of funds will result in a difference exceeding 20% of the original budget submitted by the PI or any individual Co-I, a revised budget will be required to be submitted by that investigator. Awards to winning proposers will be implemented through the issuance of grants. No awards will be funded by the contract mechanism.

Following selection and notification, the CXC and the SAO Subawards Section will communicate formally only with the cost-PI for matters concerning grant awards.

Subject to the availability of funds, grants awarded for programs that do not include new *Chandra* observations (e.g., Archival Research and Theory/Modeling projects) will be issued at the beginning of the Cycle, defined as 1 January of the new Cycle. Those grantees that include new *Chandra* observations, including joint projects, will receive their awards when the data from their first observations have been successfully processed and delivered to the PI, or the start of the Cycle, whichever is later. Target of Opportunity awards with more than one approved target may be incrementally funded as each target is successfully observed and the data are released to the PI. Depending on the availability of funds, the award should be received by the recipient institution approximately one-month after the first processed data have been distributed to the PI. It should be noted, however, that, in general, the initial release of awards for a cycle will not take place until January (but see [Section 10.9](#) below).

Grants totaling less than \$30,000 will be issued in their entirety following initial observation of the proposed target. Grants of \$30,000 to \$99,999 will be issued in two equal increments, the first increment following the initial observation of the proposed target and the second increment when at least 75% of the previously awarded funds have been invoiced. Grants of \$100,000 or more will be issued in three equal increments, or in multiple increments at the discretion of the CXC, the first increment following the initial observation of the proposed target and succeeding increments when at least 75% of the previously awarded funds have been invoiced.

In unusual cases where the PI requires work to be accomplished prior to the observation, up to 25% of the approved funds can be awarded before the first observation has been taken. If preparatory funds are required, the PI shall submit a written justification to the SAO Subawards Section after the investigator's institution has received notification that it will be receiving funding. Requests for preparatory funding should not be included in the cost proposal.

Proposers may request a one or two year period-of-performance. Multi-Cycle Observing Proposals will be issued with a three-year period-of-performance when requested in the

submitted budget. Please note that the Code of Federal Regulations, 2 CFR 200.328, Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance, requires that a Program Performance Report be submitted at least annually for all multi-year awards. This Annual Report must be submitted thirty (30) days prior to the end of each twelve-month period as stated in the Report Filing Guide of the Award documents. The eligibility of individual Investigators to receive future multi-year awards will depend upon recipients' compliance with the Annual Report requirement.

All grants will be administered in accordance with the Terms and Conditions for CXC Observing Program Awards posted at https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/spp/sp/policies/GO_TermsConds.html.

10.9 Processing of Cost Proposals

Observations of some new cycle targets may begin in July-August of the previous cycle rather than the typical December timeframe expected for the start of the new cycle's observations. This has resulted in an offset between the availability of new data and the issuing of awards to fund the work on that data for a subset of proposals. Our processing procedures have been modified in order to facilitate funding of the early-observation proposals as soon as possible after the observations are taken, subject to the availability of funds to cover those awards. PIs of science proposals for which observations take place before December 1st may request early award of their funding by contacting the SAO Subawards Section, once their cost proposal has been fully and successfully submitted.

10.10 Contact Information for Cost Proposals

Questions concerning the Stage 2 Cost Proposals may be addressed to:

Subawards Section
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
60 Garden Street, Mail Stop 22
Cambridge, MA 02138-1516
Email: grants@cfa.harvard.edu
Telephone: 617-496-7705
Fax: 617-495-4224

11 - Appendix: Certifications and Assurances

The following pages contain copies of the two Certifications and one Assurance currently required by U.S. Code from every institution, except from U.S. Federal institutions, submitting a Stage 2 proposal. Note that these individual Certifications and Assurance are included for reference and should not be signed and returned; language is included on the Web-based Cover Page that confirms that these Certification and Assurance requirements are met once the printed copy of the Cover page is signed by the Authorizing Institutional Representative and submitted with the Stage 2 proposal.

11.1 Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters

Pursuant to Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, and implemented at 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1880.

(1) The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

- a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;
- b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;
- c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and
- d) Have not within the three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default.

(2) Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

11.2 Certification Regarding Lobbying for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form - LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure

11.3 Assurance of Compliance with the NASA Regulations Pursuant to Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs

The (institution, corporation, firm, or other organization on whose behalf this assurance is signed, hereinafter called "Applicant") HEREBY AGREES THAT it will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) , Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1962 (20 U.S.C. 1680 et seq.), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794), and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 16101 et seq), Executive Order 13798, Promoting Free Speech and Religious Liberty, and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (14 CFR Part 1250) (hereinafter call "NASA") issued pursuant to these laws, to the end that in accordance with these laws and regulations, no person in the United States shall, on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicapped condition, or age be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives federal financial assistance from NASA; and HEREBY GIVE ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measure necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant by NASA, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the federal financial assistance is extended to it by NASA.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining any and all federal grants, loans, contracts, property, discounts, or other federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by NASA, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognized and agrees that such federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignees , and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign on behalf of the Applicant.

11.4 Assurance: Restrictions on Funding Activities with China: Section 532 of PL 113-235

The prospective recipient will not make funds available to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company unless such activities are specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act or used to effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at facilities belonging to or utilized by NASA

11.5 Representation: Restrictions on Reporting Waste, Fraud, and Abuse: Section 743 of PL 113-235

The prospective recipient represents that it does not and will not require employees or contractors - who seek to report fraud, waste, or abuse - to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or contractors from lawfully reporting such waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

11.6 Representation: Regarding Unpaid Corporate Tax Liabilities: Section 744 of PL 113-235

If a corporation, the prospective recipient represents that it has no unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability; unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

11.7 Representation: Regarding Corporation Felony Convictions: Section 745 of PL 113-235

If a corporation, the prospective recipient represents that it has not been convicted, or had an officer or agent acting on behalf of the corporation convicted, of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.