

## APPENDIX A. EARTH SCIENCE RESEARCH PROGRAM

### A.1 EARTH SCIENCE RESEARCH OVERVIEW

#### 1. Introduction

NASA's Earth Science Research Program supports research activities that address the Earth system to characterize its properties on a broad range of spatial and temporal scales, to understand the naturally occurring and human-induced processes that drive them, and to improve our capability for predicting its future evolution. The focus of the Earth Science Research Program is the use of space-based measurements to provide information not available by other means. NASA's program is an end-to-end one that starts with the development of observational techniques and the instrument technology needed to implement them; tests them in the laboratory and from an appropriate set of surface-, balloon-, aircraft-, and/or space-based platforms; uses the results to increase basic process knowledge; incorporates results into complex computational models that can be used to more fully characterize the present state and future evolution of the Earth system; and develops partnerships with other national and international organizations that can use the generated information in environmental forecasting and in policy, business, and management decisions. The Earth Science Research Program is designed to leverage NASA's unique capabilities in the context of related research carried out by other Federal agencies, especially that conducted as part of organized interagency activities (including those coordinated through the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and Sustainability under the National Science and Technology Council), such as the U.S. Global Change Research Program, the U.S. Group on Earth Observations, the Climate Change Adaptation Task Force, the Ocean Policy Task Force, the EarthScope Program, and NASA-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and NASA-United States Geological Survey (USGS) efforts to support the transition between research and operations.

The scientific documentation underlying the Earth Science Research Program provides a comprehensive background for the science addressing its objectives. The science carried out addresses NASA's Strategic Goal 2.1 to "Advance Earth System Science to meet the challenges of climate and environmental change." (see the most recent *NASA Strategic Plan*, available at <http://www.nasa.gov/news/reports/>). In particular, it addresses the more specific Science Outcomes (see the *2010 Science Plan for NASA's Science Mission Directorate* (hereafter the *NASA Science Plan*), available at <http://nasascience.nasa.gov/about-us/science-strategy/>), which are to achieve:

- Progress in understanding and improving predictive capability for changes in the ozone layer, climate forcing, and air quality associated with changes in atmospheric composition;
- Progress in enabling improved predictive capability for weather and extreme weather events;
- Progress in quantifying global land cover change and terrestrial and marine productivity and in improving carbon cycle and ecosystem models;
- Progress in quantifying the key reservoirs and fluxes in the global water cycle and in improving models of water cycle change and fresh water availability;

- Progress in understanding the role of oceans, atmosphere, and ice in the climate system and in improving predictive capability for its future evolution;
- Progress in characterizing and understanding Earth surface changes and variability of the Earth's gravitational and magnetic fields; and
- Progress in expanding and accelerating the realization of societal benefits from Earth system science.

The most recent comprehensive description of the research goals of NASA's Earth Science Research Program was in the *2003 Earth Science Enterprise Strategy* at <http://nasascience.nasa.gov/about-us/science-strategy>. The most up-to-date description of the Earth Science Research Program may be found in Chapter 4 of the *NASA Science Plan* at <http://nasascience.nasa.gov/about-us/science-strategy> (click on link for "SMD Science Plan for 2010"). A decadal study for the satellite component of NASA's Earth science activities has been carried out by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS); the report *Earth Science and Applications from Space: National Imperatives for the Next Decade and Beyond* is available at [http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=11820](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11820). A description of the most recent plans by the Earth Science Division to implement a series of climate-oriented missions beyond those suggested by the decadal survey (*Responding to the Challenge of Climate and Environmental Change: NASA's Plan for a Climate-Centric Architecture for Earth Observations and Applications from Space*) was released in June 2010, and may be found at [http://science.nasa.gov/media/medialibrary/2010/07/01/Climate\\_Architecture\\_Final.pdf](http://science.nasa.gov/media/medialibrary/2010/07/01/Climate_Architecture_Final.pdf)). A study by the NAS documenting the advances in the study of Earth from space, which draws significantly on NASA-produced results, was also released recently and is available at <http://dels.nas.edu/Report/Earth-Observations-from-Space-First/11991>.

Research is solicited in four major areas for the Earth Science Research Program: research and analysis, satellite missions, applied sciences, and enabling capabilities, with the bulk of the solicited research coming in the first of these. Research and analysis (R&A) emphasizes the development of new scientific knowledge, including the analysis of data from NASA satellite missions and the development and application of complex models that assimilate these science data products and/or use them for improving predictive capabilities. Within the Earth Science Research Program, the research and analysis activities include those historically coming under R&A, mission science team, interdisciplinary science, and calibration/validation activities. The applied sciences area supports efforts to discover and demonstrate innovative and practical uses of NASA Earth science observations and research through applications projects carried out in partnership with end user organizations (<http://AppliedSciences.nasa.gov/>). Applied sciences thus serves as a bridge between the data, modeling, and knowledge generated by NASA Earth science and the information required by government agencies, companies, and organizations to improve their products, services, and decision making.

Enabling capabilities include those programmatic elements with sufficient breadth to contribute to a broad range of activities within the Earth Science Research Program and typically involve the development of some kind of capability whose sustained availability is considered to be important for the Program's future. These include focused activities in support of education; data, information, and management; and airborne science, as well as some broadly based

technology-related elements (others which are very focused towards a single scientific area of the Earth Science Research Program will be solicited through the research and analysis area).

## 2. Earth Science Research and Analysis Focus Areas

The Earth Science R&A activity is built around the creation of new scientific knowledge about the Earth system. The analysis and interpretation of data from NASA's satellites form the heart of the R&A program in the Earth Science Research Program, although a full range of underlying scientific activity needed to establish a rigorous base for the satellite data and their use in computational models, including those for assimilation and forecasting, is also included. The complexity of the Earth system, in which spatial and temporal variability exists on a range of scales, requires that an organized scientific approach be developed for addressing the complex, interdisciplinary problems that exist, taking good care that in doing so there is a recognition of the objective to integrate science across the programmatic elements towards a comprehensive understanding of the Earth system.

In the Earth system, these elements may be built around aspects of the Earth that emphasize the particular attributes that make it stand out among known planetary bodies. These include the presence of carbon-based life; water in multiple, interacting phases; a fluid atmosphere and ocean that redistribute heat over the planetary surface; an oxidizing and protective atmosphere, *albeit* one subject to a wide range of fluctuations in its physical properties (especially temperature, moisture, and winds); a solid but dynamically active surface that makes up a significant fraction of the planet's surface; and an external environment driven by a large and varying star whose magnetic field also serves to shield the Earth from the broader astronomical environment. The resulting structure is comprised of six interdisciplinary science Focus Areas:

- Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems,
- Water and Energy Cycle,
- Climate Variability and Change,
- Atmospheric Composition,
- Weather, and
- Earth Surface and Interior.

These Focus Areas form the basis around which R&A activity is solicited for the Earth Science Research Program. Given the interconnectedness of these science Focus Areas, research that crosses individual Focus Areas is sought after, and a number of specific cases of such connectivity will be identified in the specific research opportunities identified below. In particular, several instrument science teams for NASA satellite missions are solicited through this NRA; several can contribute to scientific advances in several areas, and potential investigators may want to look carefully at all such teams for opportunities that may be relevant to them. In addition, there are several cross-cutting elements included within this appendix. They involve three science teams as described in the previous sentence (CloudSat/CALIPSO Science Team – Appendix A.23), Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) Science Team – Appendix A.24, Pre-Aerosol, Cloud, Ocean Ecosystem (PACE) Science Team – Appendix A.27), one Science Definition Team (SDT) (Surface Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) Mission – Appendix A.25); one science team that supports two missions – the Precipitation Measurement Mission

Science Team (Appendix A.20) that supports both the existing Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission and the planned Global Precipitation Mission; one that solicits for completion of development of new airborne instruments that leverage prior technology development (Airborne Instrument Technology Transition – Appendix A.29); one that solicits U.S. investigators to participate in relevant foreign satellite missions (U.S. Principal Investigators - Appendix A.30); one that solicits interdisciplinary teams to address issues that cross multiple science focus areas (Appendix A.31, Interdisciplinary Research in Earth Science); one that solicits proposals that address rapid response to significant Earth system events, as well as allowing for work that doesn't easily fit into standard ROSES elements (Appendix A.26); and one that addresses the remote sensing of water quality (Appendix A.32) which is of interest to ocean biology, terrestrial hydrology, and applied sciences. One additional element that addresses novel use of NASA data and models that does not easily fit into the structure, Space Archaeology (Appendix A.28), is not being solicited this year.

## 2.1 Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems

The carbon cycle is the basis for the food, fiber, and energy that sustain life on planet Earth. The cycling of carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere contributes to the planetary greenhouse effect and global climate. Ecosystems provide a wide variety of essential goods and services to humans and also affect the climate system by exchanging energy, momentum, trace gases, and aerosols with the atmosphere. Earth's carbon cycle and ecosystems are being subjected to human intervention and environmental changes on an unprecedented scale, in both rate and geographical extent. Our ability to ameliorate, adapt to, or benefit from these rapid changes requires fundamental knowledge of the responses of the carbon cycle and terrestrial and marine ecosystems to global change. Also required is an understanding of the implications of these changes for food production, biodiversity, sustainable resource management, and the maintenance of a healthy, productive environment.

The Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems Focus Area addresses: (i) the distribution and cycling of carbon among the active terrestrial, oceanic, and atmospheric reservoirs and (ii) ecosystems as they are affected by human activity, as they change due to their own intrinsic biogeochemical dynamics, and as they respond to climatic variations and, in turn, affect climate. Research activities focus on providing data and information derived from remote sensing systems to answer the following science questions:

- How are global ecosystems changing?
- What changes are occurring in global land cover and land use, and what are their causes?
- How do ecosystems, land cover, and biogeochemical cycles respond to and affect global environmental change?
- What are the consequences of land cover and land use change for human societies and the sustainability of ecosystems?
- What are the consequences of climate change and increased human activities for coastal regions?
- How will carbon cycle dynamics and terrestrial and marine ecosystems change in the future?

Frequent, repeat observations from space, at both moderate and high spatial resolutions, are required to address the heterogeneity of living systems. Complementary airborne and *in situ* observations, intensive field campaigns and related process studies, fundamental research, data and information systems, and modeling are employed to interpret the satellite observations and answer the science questions.

The goals of the Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems Focus Area are to:

- Quantify, understand, and predict changes in Earth's ecosystems and biogeochemical cycles, including the global carbon cycle, land cover, and biodiversity.

Anticipated products and payoffs include:

- Assessments of ecosystem response to climatic and other environmental changes and the effects on food, fiber, biodiversity, primary productivity, and other ecological goods and services;
- Quantitative carbon budgets for key ecosystems along with the identification of sources and sinks of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases;
- Documentation and prediction of land cover and land use change, as well as assessments of consequences to society and for resource sustainability;
- Understanding of ecosystem interactions with the atmosphere and hydrosphere leading to comprehensive modeling of the exchange of gases, aerosols, water, and energy among the components of the Earth system; and
- Improved representations of ecosystem and carbon cycling processes within global climate models leading to more credible predictions of climate and other Earth system functions.

Interdisciplinary collaborations with other Earth Science Research Program Focus Areas include:

- Work with the Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area on land-atmosphere exchanges of water and energy and the effects of land cover and land use change on water resources;
- Work with the Atmospheric Composition Focus Area on surface emissions and atmospheric transport of trace gases and aerosols and on measurement of carbon-containing greenhouse gases;
- Work with the Climate Variability and Change and Weather Focus Areas on air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> exchange and to share the observations of climate, weather, ecosystems, and land cover that are needed to drive Earth system models; and
- Coordinate with the Earth Surface and Interior Focus Area to advance and/or exploit radar, lidar, and hyperspectral remote sensing technologies for surface properties.

The ROSES elements most closely directed towards the Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems Focus Area are (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Land Cover / Land Use Change\* (Appendix A.2);
- Ocean Biology and Biogeochemistry\* (Appendix A.3);

- Terrestrial Ecology\* (Appendix A.4);
- Carbon Cycle Science (Appendix A.5); and
- Biodiversity (Appendix A.6).

Topics relevant to the Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems Focus Area are included in the following program elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Rapid Response and Novel Research\* (Appendix A.26);
- PACE Science Team\* (Appendix A.27);
- Space Archaeology (Appendix A.28);
- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition\* (Appendix A.29);
- Earth Science U.S. Participating Investigator (USPI)\* (Appendix A.30);
- Interdisciplinary Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.31);
- Remote Sensing of Water Quality\* (Appendix A.32);
- NASA Data for Operation and Assessment\* (Appendix A.34);
- New Investigator Program (Appendix A.35);
- Ecological Forecasting: Feasibility to Decision Support\* (Appendix A.36);
- Making Earth System data records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSURES)\* (Appendix A.41).

## 2.2 Climate Variability and Change

Climate change is one of the major themes guiding Earth System Science today. NASA is at the forefront of quantifying forcings and feedbacks of recent and future climate change. Our comprehensive end-to-end program goes from global high-resolution observations to data assimilation and model predictions. Recently, the Climate Variability and Change Focus Area has directed its research toward addressing five specific questions:

- How is global ocean circulation varying on interannual, decadal, and longer time scales?
- What changes are occurring in the mass of the Earth's ice cover?
- How can climate variations induce changes in the global ocean circulation?
- How is global sea level affected by natural variability and human-induced change in the Earth system?
- How can predictions of climate variability and change be improved?

Climate-variability and change research is now not just a global issue, but also a research problem that directly impacts regional to local environments. In fact, local-to-regional anthropogenic-induced changes are having global impacts whose magnitudes are expected to increase in the future. Climate models have moved toward higher and higher spatial resolution as computer resources have improved. During the next decade, climate models are expected to approach the spatial resolution of weather and regional models as more details of Earth System processes are incorporated.

The oceans are a major part of the climate system, and a unique NASA contribution to climate science is the near-global coverage of observations from space of selected ocean properties every

two to ten days. Additionally, NASA provides observations of the vast expanses of polar ice, including both ice sheets and sea ice, on the temporal and spatial scales necessary to detect change and sampling of the other critical elements of the climate system that link climate to other Focus Areas, such as cloud distribution, snow cover, surface temperatures, humidity characteristics, etc.

NASA makes substantial investments to characterize and understand the nature and variability of the climate system. As part of those investments, NASA maintains an active research program to utilize data from satellites to both improve our understanding of these components of the Earth system and the interactions between them and to assess how satellite observations can be used to improve predictive capability. Current capabilities include global measurements of sea-surface topography, ocean-vector winds, ice topography and motion, and mass movements of the Earth's fluid envelope and cryosphere.

Understanding interactions within the climate system also requires strong modeling and analysis efforts. The climate system is dynamic and complex, and modeling is the only way we can effectively integrate the observations and current knowledge of individual components fully to characterize current conditions and underlying mechanisms, as well as to project the future states of the climate system. This modeling requires a concerted effort both to improve the representation of physical, chemical, and biological processes and to incorporate observations into climate models through data assimilation and other techniques. The ultimate objective is to enable a predictive capability of climate change on time scales ranging from seasonal to multidecadal.

The ROSES elements most closely directed towards the Climate Variability and Change Focus Area are (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Physical Oceanography\* (Appendix A.7);
- Ocean Salinity Science Team (Appendix A.8);
- Ocean Vector Winds Science Team (Appendix A.9);
- Ocean Surface Topography Science Team (Appendix A.10);
- Cryospheric Science\* (Appendix A.12);
- IceBridge \* (Appendix A.11); and
- Modeling, Analysis, and Prediction\* (Appendix A.13).

Topics relevant to the Climate Variability and Change Focus Area are included in the following program elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Carbon Cycle Science (Appendix A.5);
- Atmospheric Composition: Modeling and Analysis\* (Appendix A.16);
- CloudSat/CALIPSO Science Team\* (Appendix A.23);
- SMAP Science Team\* (Appendix A.24);
- SWOT Science Definition Team\* (Appendix A.25);
- Rapid Response and Novel Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.26);
- Space Archaeology (Appendix A.28);

- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition\* (Appendix A.29);
- Earth Science U.S. Participating Investigator (USPI)\* (Appendix A.30);
- Interdisciplinary Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.31);
- GNSS Remote Sensing Science Team (Appendix A.33);
- NASA Data for Operation and Assessment\* (Appendix A.34);
- Ecological Forecasting: Feasibility to Decision Support\* (Appendix A.36);
- Making Earth System data records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSURES)\* (Appendix A.41);
- Computational Modeling Algorithms and Cyberinfrastructure (Appendix A.43).

### 2.3 Atmospheric Composition

Atmospheric composition changes affect air quality, weather, climate, and critical constituents such as ozone and aerosols. Atmospheric exchange links terrestrial and oceanic pools within the carbon cycle and other biogeochemical cycles. Solar radiation affects atmospheric chemistry and is thus a critical factor in atmospheric composition. Atmospheric composition is central to Earth system dynamics, since the atmosphere integrates surface emissions globally on time scales from weeks to years and couples several environmental issues. NASA's research for furthering our understanding of atmospheric composition is geared to providing an improved prognostic capability for such issues (e.g., the recovery of stratospheric ozone and its impacts on surface ultraviolet radiation, the evolution of greenhouse gases and their impacts on climate, and the evolution of aerosols and tropospheric ozone and their impacts on climate and air quality). Toward this end, research within the Atmospheric Composition Focus Area addresses the following science questions:

- How is atmospheric composition changing?
- What trends in atmospheric composition and solar radiation are driving global climate?
- How does atmospheric composition respond to and affect global environmental change?
- What are the effects of global atmospheric composition and climate changes on regional air quality?
- How will future changes in atmospheric composition affect ozone, climate, and global air quality?

NASA expects to provide the necessary monitoring and evaluation tools to assess the effects of climate change on ozone recovery and future atmospheric composition, improved climate forecasts based on our understanding of the forcings of global environmental change, and air quality forecasts that take into account the feedbacks between regional air quality and global climate change. Achievements in these areas via advances in observations, data assimilation, and modeling enable improved predictive capabilities for describing how future changes in atmospheric composition affect ozone, climate, and air quality. Drawing on global observations from space, augmented by suborbital and ground-based measurements, NASA is uniquely poised to address these issues. This integrated observational strategy is furthered via studies of atmospheric processes using unique suborbital platform-sensor combinations to investigate, for example: (1) the processes responsible for the emission, uptake, transport, and chemical transformation of ozone and precursor molecules associated with its production in the troposphere and its destruction in the stratosphere and (2) the formation, properties, and transport

of aerosols in the Earth's troposphere and stratosphere, as well as aerosol interaction with clouds. NASA's research strategy for atmospheric composition encompasses an end-to-end approach for instrument design, data collection, analysis, interpretation, and prognostic studies.

The ROSES elements most closely directed towards the Atmospheric Composition Focus Area are (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Upper Atmosphere Research Program (UARP) Field Observations\* (Appendix A.14);
- Radiation Sciences Program (Appendix A.15);
- Atmospheric Composition: Modeling and Analysis\* (Appendix A.16); and
- Atmospheric Composition: Tropospheric Chemistry (Appendix A.17).

Topics relevant to the Atmospheric Composition Focus Area are also included in the following program elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Carbon Cycle Science (Appendix A.5);
- CloudSat/CALIPSO Science Team\* (Appendix A.23);
- Rapid Response and Novel Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.26);
- PACE Science Team\* (Appendix A.27);
- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition\* (Appendix A.29);
- Earth Science U.S. Participating Investigator\* (Appendix A.30);
- Interdisciplinary Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.31);
- NASA Data for Operation and Assessment\* (Appendix A.34);
- New Investigator Program (Appendix A.35);
- Health and Air Quality Applications\* (Appendix A.38); and
- Making Earth System data records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSURES)\* (Appendix A.41).

## 2.4 Water and Energy Cycle

Earth is a unique, living planet in our Solar System due to the abundance of water and the vigorous cycling and replenishing of that water throughout its global environment. The global water cycle represents the transport and transformation of water within the Earth system, and, as such, distributes fresh water over the Earth's surface. The water cycle operates on a continuum of time and space scales and exchanges large amounts of energy as water undergoes phase changes and is moved from one part of the Earth system to another. Through latent heat release from condensation and sublimation, the water cycle is a major driving agent of global atmospheric circulation. Clouds play a critical role in modulating the flow of energy into and out of the Earth system, while at the same time modulating the continuous supply of solar energy that keeps the water cycle in motion. So while the water cycle delivers the hydrologic consequences of climate changes, the global water cycle is both a consequence of, and influence on, the global energy cycle. The global water and energy cycles are intimately entwined.

The global water and energy cycles maintain a considerable influence upon the global pathways of biogeochemical cycles. The cycling of water and energy and nutrient exchanges among the

atmosphere, ocean, and land help determine the Earth's climate and cause much of the climate's natural variability. Natural and human-induced changes to the water and energy cycle have major impacts on industry, agriculture, and other human activities. Increased exposure and density of human settlements in flood plains and coastal regions amplify the potential loss of life, property, and commodities that are at risk from intense precipitation events. Improved monitoring and prediction of the global water and energy cycle enable improved knowledge of the Earth system that must be nurtured to proactively mitigate future adversities. Current and forthcoming projections of such impacts will remain speculative unless fundamental understanding is assimilated into effective global prediction systems and effective decision-support tools applicable to local conditions. Predicting the consequences of global change — whether natural or human induced — and developing useful science-based applications of climate, weather, and hydrologic prediction systems are paramount challenges of NASA's Earth Science Research Program and specifically for its Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area.

Additional information on the Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area can be found at <http://nasa-news.org/>. Within this Focus Area are the following R&A programs: Precipitation and Atmospheric Dynamics and Terrestrial Hydrology. Also, the Radiation Sciences and Land Cover Land Use Change programs are shared with, respectively, the Atmospheric Composition and Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems Focus Areas. In brief, the Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area seeks to address the topics discussed above by enhancing our understanding of the transfer and storage of water and energy in the Earth system. For the water cycle, the emphasis is on atmospheric and terrestrial stores, including seasonal snow cover. Permanent snow and ice, as well as ocean dynamics, are studied within the Climate Variability and Change Focus Area. The Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area aims to resolve all fluxes of water and the corresponding energy fluxes involved with the water changing phase. High priority is placed on understanding, observing, and modeling clouds and their interaction with energy fluxes, though this is done along with activities of three other Focus Areas (Atmospheric Composition, Climate, and Weather).

In addition to the study of the individual components of the water and energy cycle, this Focus Area places a high priority on integrating these components in a coherent fashion as is pursued by the NASA Energy and Water Cycle Study (NEWS), for which more information can be found at <http://nasa-news.org/>. NEWS has been established to create a mechanism to export and import information, results, and technology to and from other U.S. agencies and international partners concerned with the study and observation of water and energy cycle.

All of the Focus Area's activities should enhance the community's ability to answer these research questions:

- How are global precipitation, evaporation, and the cycling of water changing?
- What are the effects of clouds and surface hydrologic processes on Earth's climate?
- How are variations in local weather, precipitation, and water resources related to global climate variation?
- What are the consequences of land cover and land use change for human societies and the sustainability of ecosystems?
- How can weather forecast duration and reliability be improved?

- How can prediction of climate variability and change be improved?
- How will water cycle dynamics change in the future?

Pursuit of answers to these questions should lead to research products, such as satellite data and model outputs, that are useful to activities sponsored by the Applied Sciences Program, in particular, the Applications areas of water resources, disasters, and ecological forecasting (see Section 3 for more details on the Applied Sciences Program). Ultimately, Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area-sponsored activities will lead to the fulfillment of its goal: “Models capable of predicting the water cycle, including floods and droughts, down to tens of kilometers resolution.”

The ROSES elements most closely directed towards the Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area are (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Terrestrial Hydrology (Appendix A.18);
- NASA Energy and Water Cycle Study (Appendix A.19); and
- Precipitation Measurement Missions (PMM)\* Science Team (Appendix A.20).

Topics relevant to the Water and Energy Cycle Focus Area are included in the following program elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- CloudSat/CALIPSO Science Team\* (Appendix A.23);
- SMAP Science Team\* (Appendix A.24);
- SWOT Science Definition Team\* (Appendix A.25);
- Rapid Response and Novel Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.26);
- Space Archaeology (Appendix A.28);
- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition\* (Appendix A.29);
- Earth Science U.S. Participating Investigator (USPI)\* (Appendix A.30);
- Interdisciplinary Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.31);
- Remote Sensing of Water Quality\* (Appendix A.32);
- NASA Data for Operation and Assessment\* (Appendix A.34);
- New Investigator Program (Appendix A.35);
- Water Resources Applied Sciences Team\* (Appendix A.37); and
- Making Earth System data records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSURES)\* (Appendix A.41).

## 2.5 Weather

The Weather Focus Area represents the cooperation among NASA programs for Atmospheric Dynamics, Weather Forecast Improvement, and Ocean and Land Remote Sensing. It has strong ties to other Focus Areas, especially Climate Variability and Change and Water and Energy Cycle, and it has a supporting role in Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems and the Atmospheric Composition Focus Areas.

The Weather Focus Area is primarily designed to apply NASA scientific remote sensing expertise to the problem of obtaining accurate and globally distributed measurements of the

atmosphere and the assimilation of these measurements into research and operational weather forecast models in order to improve and extend U.S. and global weather prediction. This Focus Area is implemented in close coordination with other U.S. agencies' programs under the U.S. Weather Research Program (USWRP), and it is guided by the question from the 2003 Earth Science Enterprise Strategy:

- How can weather forecast duration and reliability be improved?

A large effort in this Focus Area is concerned with the detection and quantification of rainfall rate, generally measured using microwave radiation. The first weather radar in space, on board the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM) satellite, has enabled the global mapping of rainfall in the tropics and has contributed to the increased physical understanding of storm cloud characteristics accompanying various forms and levels of rainfall rates. Future planning involves the extension of the TRMM concept to a global constellation of active and passive sensors in the form of a Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission.

Another key component of the current Weather Focus Area is a set of core efforts to assimilate new NASA satellite data into numerical forecast models and to assess the amount of forecast improvement. Two groups are currently working on this problem, the Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation (JCSDA), involving the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) and the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) at NOAA, and now including other agency participation, and NASA's Short-term Prediction Research and Transition Center (SPoRT). As NASA continues to implement NPP and decadal survey missions, the weather focus area will contribute to the algorithm development to accelerate the use of the relevant decadal survey measurements in operational weather forecast. These centers will allow studies of the most effective ways of assimilating new satellite data into global and regional numerical models.

NASA-funded researchers are working to use the many forms of new data from Earth Observing System sensors related to the atmosphere. The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS), Multiangle Imaging Spectroradiometer (MISR), and Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer (AMSR-E) sensors on the Earth Observing System (EOS) satellites Terra and Aqua all contribute valuable information, such as land and sea surface temperatures, cloud characteristics, bidirectional reflectance for interpreting air pollution concentrations, surface wetness, and polar winds.

The weather forecast area has also contributed to a number of field programs, such as the Genesis and Rapid Intensification Processes (GRIP) and NASA contribution to the Amazon Multidisciplinary Monsoon Analysis (AMMA) that serve to both improve our understanding of atmospheric processes and provide calibration and validation instruments for NASA's Earth-observing satellites. Not all of the satellite and airborne measurements are currently being assimilated into numerical forecast models to determine their potential forecast impacts. Research work will continue for improved modeling and computing, the development of Doppler wind lidars, and the development of geosynchronous and active sounding to meet the future objectives of the Weather Focus Area.

The ROSES element most closely directed towards the Weather Focus Area (which is not being solicited this year) is:

- Weather Focus Area (Appendix A.21).

Topics relevant to the Weather Focus Area are included in the following program elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Precipitation Measurement Mission Science Team\* (Appendix A.20);
- Rapid Response and Novel Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.26);
- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition\* (Appendix A.29);
- Earth Science U.S. Participating Investigator (USPI)\* (Appendix A.30);
- Interdisciplinary Science\* (Appendix A.31);
- NASA Data for Operation and Assessment\* (Appendix A.34);
- New Investigator Program (Appendix A.35);
- Making Earth System data records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSURES)\* (Appendix A.41); and
- Computational Modeling Algorithms and Cyberinfrastructure (Appendix A.43).

## 2.6 Earth Surface and Interior

The Earth Surface and Interior Focus Area promotes the development and application of remote sensing to address the questions:

- How is the Earth's surface being transformed by naturally occurring tectonic and climatic processes?
- What are the motions of the Earth's interior, and how do they directly impact our environment?
- How can our knowledge of Earth surface change be used to predict and mitigate natural hazards?
- How is global sea level affected by natural variability and human induced change in the Earth System?

The overarching goal of the Focus Area is to assess, mitigate, and forecast natural hazards that affect society, including such phenomena as earthquakes, landslides, coastal and interior erosion, floods, and volcanic eruptions. The path to prediction includes comprehensively recording and understanding the variability of surface changes controlled by two types of forces: external forces, such as climate, and internal forces that are in turn driven by the dynamics of the Earth's interior. In order to develop a predictive capability, these observations of the Earth's transformation must be modeled, interpreted, and understood. Space-based remote sensing is vital to forecasting in the solid Earth sciences, providing a truly comprehensive perspective for monitoring the entire solid Earth system.

Modeling, calibration, and validation are essential components in the development of accurate forecasting capabilities. The Earth Surface and Interior Focus Area views natural laboratories as a critical component for the validation and verification of remote sensing algorithms. NASA

joins with the National Science Foundation (NSF) and U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) in support of the EarthScope initiative to apply modern observational, analytical, and telecommunications technologies to investigate the structure and evolution of the North American continent and the physical processes controlling Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Among the many activities carried out by the Earth Surface and Interior Focus Area are the following:

- Geodetic and thermal imaging of the precise metrology of Earth's surface and its changes through lidar, radar constellations, and optical arrays, coupled with geopotential field measurements to understand the dynamics of the Earth's surface and interior;
- Development of a stable terrestrial reference frame, highly precise realization of topography and topographic change, and understanding of changes in the Earth's angular momentum and gravity fields, which can be applied to issues such as sea-level change, polar mass balance, and land subsidence;
- Use of gravitational and magnetic observables for studying the inner dynamics of the Earth, as well as for studies of how the ionosphere responds to changes in the Earth's surface; and
- Improved predictions of Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions through the use of a broad range of Earth surface remote sensing and space geodesy approaches.

The ROSES element most closely directed towards the Earth Surface and Interior Focus Area is (which is not being solicited this year):

- Earth Surface and Interior (Appendix A.22);

Topics relevant to the Earth Surface and Interior Focus Area are included in the following program elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Rapid Response and Novel Research\* (Appendix A.26);
- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition\* (Appendix A.29);
- Earth Science U.S. Participating Investigator (USPI)\* (Appendix A.30);
- Interdisciplinary Science\* (Appendix A.31);
- GNSS Remote Sensing Science Team (Appendix A.33);
- New Investigator Program (Appendix A.35);
- Making Earth System data records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSURES)\* (Appendix A.41).

## 2.7 Cross-Cutting and Interdisciplinary

There are several cross-cutting and interdisciplinary elements in ROSES-2012, most of which have been identified as related elements to specific research focus areas in sections 2.1 through 2.6 (and also briefly summarized in the overview to section 2). These elements, all of which are being actively solicited in ROSES-2012 unless otherwise noted, are:

A major element in Interdisciplinary Science (Appendix A.31: Interdisciplinary Research in Earth Science) is included in this year's. This element is designed to allow scientists to address major Earth Science issues that do not fit neatly into any one of the six focus areas. The number and focus of sub-elements for this call are not yet determined, but will be specified when a revised version of this element is posted no fewer than 90 days before the due date for the element.

Other elements include:

- CloudSat/CALIPSO Science Team (Appendix A.23) - This particular solicitation requests proposals for the consolidated CloudSat/CALIPSO science team. Proposals are requested that greatly enhance the state of atmospheric and climate science through the substantive utilization of CloudSat and CALIPSO data products. These can be taken alone, but preferably in conjunction with other satellite (e.g., A-Train), suborbital campaign, ground-based, and/or model data.
- SMAP Science Team (Appendix A.24) - The objective of this solicitation is to select a Science Team (ST) to assist with prelaunch and postlaunch science activities of the SMAP mission. The ST will function for the period from October 1, 2013, through the second year of the postlaunch science operations phase (SOP), currently planned to be January 25, 2017, for a total of 40 months;
- SWOT Science Definition Team (Appendix A.25) - The priority of the SDT selection is to address the various challenges the mission planning and development is facing in the coming years before launch, emphasizing the definition of the requirements for meeting the mission's primary goals and the formulation and implementation of a practical approach to meeting the requirements, including calibration and validation;
- Rapid Response and Novel Research in Earth Science (Appendix A.26) – This solicitation allows for two types of proposals not normally solicited through ROSES – (a) research on Earth system events or opportunities to collaborate that occur unpredictably as rare and valuable targets of opportunity and that require rapid provision of resources to enable immediate research activity to take advantage of that target of opportunity, and (b) first-time investigations applying novel and innovative ideas to advance Earth remote sensing in a previously undeveloped area of remote sensing theory, technology utilization, or scientific application;
- PACE Science Team (Appendix A.27) – This solicitation, if finalized, would solicit for a science team for the planned Pre-Aerosol, Cloud, Ocean Ecosystem (PACE) mission, which is intended to include an ocean color sensor and an aerosol/cloud polarimeter, in order to produce data to maintain a time series of critical climate and Earth system variables;
- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition (Appendix A.29) - This solicitation provides an opportunity for the integration of existing instruments, developed under the NASA Instrument Incubator Program (IIP) or similar programs, onto platforms supported by the NASA Airborne Science Program. This solicitation addresses only existing instruments, and does not support the development of new instrumentation;
- Earth Science U.S. Principal Investigator (Appendix A.30) –This solicitation requests proposals for U.S. investigators to participate in space-based missions led by other space agencies (especially, but exclusively, those of non-U.S. agencies);
- Remote Sensing of Water Quality (Appendix A.32) – This solicitation provides an

opportunity for proposers to develop algorithms to remotely sense inland and coastal water quality and to provide the scientific basis for next generation water quality remote sensing.

Additionally, NASA Data for Operation and Assessment (Appendix A.34) may be solicited this year. If it is, an amendment will be issued at least 90 days in advance of the proposal due date.

Two cross-cutting elements, both of which were competed under previous ROSES, are not being solicited this year are included; the status of current plans for future solicitations is indicated as part of the element. These include:

- Space Archaeology (Appendix A.28); and
- GNSS Science Team (Appendix A.33).

Selection information about the elements from ROSES-2011 may be found at <http://nspires.nasaprs.com/external/viewrepositorydocument?cmdocumentid=252961&solicitationId=%7BAEF75D0F-2272-7DE7-D52A-295B47C8F5CF%7D&viewSolicitationDocument=1> and clicking on the links for the specific ROSES element and then “selection list”).

### 3. Applied Sciences

The Applied Sciences Program supports efforts to discover and demonstrate innovative and practical uses of NASA Earth science data, knowledge, and technology. The program (<http://AppliedSciences.NASA.gov/>) develops applications knowledge and understanding of how Earth science can be applied to serve society, increasing the benefits of the nation’s investments in NASA Earth science. The Program funds applied science research and applications projects to enable near-term uses of Earth science, transition applied knowledge to public and private organizations, and integrate Earth science and satellite observations as inputs to organizations’ decision making and services. The projects are carried out in partnership with end user organizations. The Program thus serves as a bridge between the data and knowledge generated by NASA Earth science and the information needs and decision making of government agencies, companies, regional associations, international organizations, not-for-profit organizations, and others.

The Program’s applications themes align with the USGEO Societal Benefit Areas, with current emphasis on Water Resources, Health and Air Quality, Disasters, Weather, and Ecological Forecasting. Applied Sciences projects leverage products, knowledge, and outcomes of Research and Analysis activities described in Section 2.

The Applied Sciences Program directly solicits proposals through the following ROSES elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Ecological Forecasting: Feasibility to Decision Support\* (Appendix A.36);
- Water Resources Applied Science Team\* (Appendix A.37);
- Health and Air Quality Applications\* (Appendix A.38); and
- Applied Sciences Crosscutting Applications\* (Appendix A.39).

In addition, topics relevant to the Applied Sciences Program are also included in the following program elements (\* indicates program elements that are or may be soliciting proposals in ROSES-2012):

- Atmospheric Composition: Modeling and Analysis\* (Appendix A.16);
- SMAP Science Team\* (Appendix A.24);
- SWOT Science Definition Team\* (Appendix A.25);
- Rapid Response and Novel Research in Earth Science\* (Appendix A.26);
- PACE Science Team\* (Appendix A.27);
- Airborne Instrument Technology Transition\* (Appendix A.29);
- Earth Science U.S. Principal Investigator\* (Appendix A.30);
- Interdisciplinary Science \* (Appendix A.31);
- Remote Sensing of Water Quality\* (Appendix A.32);
- New Investigator Program (Appendix A.35).

#### 4. Enabling Capability

Enabling capabilities include those programmatic elements that are of sufficient breadth that they contribute to a broad range of activities within the Earth Science Research Program. They typically involve the development of some kind of capability whose sustained availability is considered to be important for the Earth Science Research Program's future. These include focused activities in support of education; data, information, and management; and airborne science, as well as some broadly based technology-related elements (others which are very focused towards a single scientific area of the Earth Science Research Program will be solicited through the research and analysis area).

##### 4.1 Education

The Earth Science Research Program also recognizes its essential role in NASA's mission to inspire the scientists and engineers of tomorrow. The Earth system science concept pioneered by NASA is changing not only how science research is conducted, but also the way Earth and space science education is taught at elementary through postgraduate levels, as well as the way space exploration is presented to the public by the media and informal learning communities.

In addition to the education and outreach opportunities that are embedded in and competitively selected as part of the Earth Science flight and research programs, other program announcements are issued periodically to focus on continued workforce enrichment. The Earth Science component of the NASA Earth and Space Science Fellowship (NESSF) program, which supports the training of graduate students in Earth system science and/or remote sensing, is solicited outside of ROSES with new applications due February 1 of each year (NESSF is posted at <http://nspires.nasaprs.com/> in November). The New (Early Career) Investigator Program in Earth Science (Appendix A.35), which is directed towards scientists and/or engineers within five years of their receipt of a terminal degree, is solicited every two years. It was last solicited as part of ROSES-2011 and thus is not solicited in ROSES-2012. Proposers can address research, applied sciences, data management, computing, and/or technology issues.

## 4.2 Data and Information Management

NASA's space observation capabilities are a central part of the Agency's contribution to Earth system science, along with the science information systems that compile and organize observations and related data for research purposes. The Earth Science Research Program has established a number of strategic principles for the development and deployment of its observing and information systems, recognizing the importance of providing active and informed stewardship for the large volume of data that are returned to Earth every day. The broad range of uses to which the data are put and the large and diverse user community requires multiple temporal and spatial scales, emphasize the need for having a range of data products, and place stringent requirements on NASA for its data processing, archival, and data dissemination activities. These products and services will be variously useful to multiple classes of users, from sophisticated scientific users to other Government and private sector entities that use NASA's information for policy and resource management decisions and including scientifically attentive members of the public who utilize data and information for general information and recreation.

NASA's data and information management activities are described in NASA's 2003 *Earth Science Strategy* at <http://nasascience.nasa.gov/about-us/science-strategy/past-strategy-documents/earth-science-enterprise-plans>.

Three program elements in the area of data and information management are included in this NRA, only one of which is being solicited this year. The active element is Making Earth System data records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSURES) (Appendix A.41) This program, most recently competed in 2006 (see <http://nspires.nasaprs.com/external/solicitations/summary.do?method=init&solId={F3C433F6-58D9-0D66-2884-78368B3C811F}&path=past> for selection information) initiating projects providing Earth science data products and services driven by NASA's Earth science goals, including infusion or deployment of applicable science tools that contribute to data product quality improvement, consistency, merging or fusion, or understanding. The two not being solicited are Advancing Collaborative Connections for Earth System Science (ACCESS; Appendix A.40); and Earth System Data Records Uncertainty Analysis (Appendix A.42).

Unless otherwise specified, any data proposed to be analyzed in response to Appendix A solicitations from any source, including NASA and other satellite data, ancillary data, and data from commercial sources, must use publicly available data, in the sense that they are openly accessible. Commercial data need not be free, but it must be purchasable by all potential investigators. Proposals that utilize any data that is not, or not yet, publicly available will *not* be considered unless permitted by the call for proposals or associated FAQs. Please read the individual appendices and associated amendments to ROSES carefully and contact the program officers if you have any questions regarding whether a restricted dataset is permissible for a given call.

#### 4.3 High-End Computing, Networking, and Storage

High-end computing, networking, and storage are critical enabling capabilities for Earth system science. Satellite observations must be converted into scientific data products through retrieval and/or data assimilation processes. Long-term data sets must be synthesized together and become a physically consistent climate-research quality data set through reanalysis. These data products, in turn, provide initial and boundary conditions, validation and verification references, and internal and external constraints to the models that describe the behavior of the Earth system. None of the above will be possible without advanced techniques in high-end computing, networking, and storage.

SMD recognizes the need of such an enabling capability and maintains the high-end computing, networking, and storage within its programs. Computing resources are provided through various program elements. Proposers to this NRA must follow the instructions in Section I(d) of the *Summary of Solicitation* of this NRA to request computing resources.

NASA also supports computational science research and development, including parallelization of codes to an advanced computing architecture for the advancement of Earth system modeling and data assimilation.

In ROSES-2012 there are no calls specifically targeted in this area. There is one relevant element, Computational Modeling Algorithms and Cyberinfrastructure (Appendix A.43), that provides research opportunities for new or improved computational modeling algorithms, the exploitation of new computing, storage, and networking architectures, or the development of programming and analysis environments relevant to NASA's modeling and assimilation systems, is not being solicited this year because it was solicited late in ROSES 2011.

#### 4.4 Airborne Science

The Earth Science Research Program airborne science program provides access to airborne platforms that can be used to obtain measurements of the Earth. Airborne platforms may be used to test new measurement approaches, collect detailed *in situ* and remote-sensing observations that are needed to better document and test models of Earth system processes, and/or provide calibration/validation information for satellites. Airborne platforms can also be an important part of training the next generation of scientists because of the fact that students can be engaged in all aspects of science, from sensor development, through utilization, to completing analysis of data obtained.

Aircraft have proven to be of significant value in Earth system science research, particularly for investigation into atmospheric processes. NASA makes use of several existing aircraft through an annual Call Letter process, most notably the NASA-owned DC-8, WB-57F, ER-2, P-3B, and Global Hawk as well as several independently owned aircraft, including but not limited to those operated by other Federal agencies. By working with the Aeronautics Mission Directorate of NASA, SMD hopes to pioneer new types of airborne missions that capitalize on NASA's unique expertise in platforms, sensors, and aeronautical operations.

The FY 2012 Call Letter for Flight Requests supporting approved investigations is expected to be released in April 2012. None of the ROSES-2012 calls are specifically focused on airborne field campaigns, but proposals that require the acquisition of new airborne data may be submitted in response to the active ROSES elements unless otherwise specified in the element. In any such cases, proposers are encouraged to contact the program manager indicated prior to submitting such proposals.

#### 4.5 Technology

The Earth Science Technology Program is designed to foster the creation and infusion of new technologies into space missions in order to enable new science observations or reduce the cost of current observations. Needs for advanced technology development are based on Earth science measurement and system requirements articulated in chapter 4 of the *2010 Science Plan for NASA's Science Mission Directorate*, available at <http://nasascience.nasa.gov/about-us/science-strategy>, and also the National Research Council (NRC) report *Earth Science and Applications from Space: National Imperatives for the Next Decade and Beyond*, available at [http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=11820](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11820).

The key components of the technology infusion process are dialog among experts and the programs spanning the technology readiness scale for remote sensing, computing, and communications. Open solicitations are used to attract the best ideas from universities, industry, and Government laboratories. Conferences and workshops are held to establish connections between developers of maturing technologies and scientific investigators proposing new observing or modeling approaches. Principal investigators and others responding to mission solicitations can then adopt these technologies, whose maturation and readiness is well documented, in their proposals.

The Earth Science Technology Office (<http://esto.nasa.gov/>) maintains several program lines through which technology investments are competed and that cover a range of technology readiness levels (TRLs); since all these programs were recently recompeted, none of them are being solicited in ROSES 2012:

- Advanced Information Systems Technology (Appendix A.44);
  - Instrument Incubator Program (Appendix A.45); and
  - Advanced Component Technology (Appendix A.46).
-