

HST Call For Proposals
January 2017

Hubble Space Telescope Call for Proposals for Cycle 25

**Policies, Procedures
&
Phase I Proposal Instructions**

Call for Proposals

We invite scientists to participate in Cycle 25 of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). The telescope and its instruments were built under the auspices of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA). Management of HST's scientific program is carried out by the Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI). We anticipate allocating up to 3,550 orbits in this cycle, **plus an additional 1,200 orbits to be pre-allocated for Cycle 26**, totaling up to 3,000 orbits for Small Programs, 650 orbits for Medium Programs, and 1,100 orbits for Large and Treasury Programs. An additional 1,000 Snapshot observations and 500 Pure-Parallel observations may be allocated. Abstracts of previously accepted programs can be found on the [HST proposal catalogs webpage](#).

- Phase I proposal deadline: **Friday, April 7, 2017, 8:00 pm EDT**
- Phase II proposal deadline: **Thursday, July 20, 2017**
- Budget deadline: **Thursday, August 10, 2017**

Where to Get Help

- Read this Call for Proposals and the [HST Primer](#).
- Visit the STScI [Phase I Roadmap](#).
- Visit the [Cycle 25 Announcement webpage](#).
- Visit STScI's website at <http://www.stsci.edu/>
- Register (or review/check) a [STScI Single Sign-On \(SSO\) Account](#).
- Contact the STScI Help Desk. Either send an e-mail to help@stsci.edu, call 1-800-544-8125, or call +1-410-338-1082 from outside the U.S. and Canada.

Who's Responsible

The Science Policies Group (SPG), part of the STScI Science Mission Office (SMO), is responsible for the HST science program selection process. The SPG staff includes astronomers Claus Leitherer (Head of SPG), Neill Reid (Head of SMO), Andrew Fruchter, Janice Lee, Jennifer Lotz, Amaya Moro-Martin, Louis-Gregory Strolger, and Technical Manager Brett Blacker.

The Cycle 25 Call for Proposals was edited by **Louis-Gregory Strolger** and **Susan Rose**, based in part on versions from previous cycles, and with text and assistance from many different individuals at STScI, in particular Faith Abney, Ron Downes, Linda Dressel, Andrew Fox, Cathrine Kaleida, Claus Leitherer, Karen Levay, Neill Reid, Paula Sessa, Paule Sonnentrucker, Denise Taylor, and Brad Whitmore.

CHAPTER 1:

General Information

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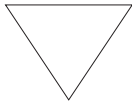
1.1 About this Document

Two documents are of primary relevance for HST proposers: this *Call for Proposals* and the [HST Primer](#). The Call for Proposals discusses policies and procedures, and explains how to submit a Phase I proposal. The *HST Primer* provides a basic introduction to the technical aspects of HST and its instruments, and explains how to calculate the appropriate number of orbits for your Phase I observing time requests.

The Call for Proposals is available electronically in HTML and PDF formats. The HTML version is optimized for on-line browsing, and contains many links to related or more detailed information, both within the document itself and in other STScI documents. You are therefore encouraged to use the HTML version electronically. Nonetheless, some people may prefer to read a hard copy, and with this in mind, the PDF version was optimized for printing.

1.2 New and Important Features of Cycle 25

Cycle 24 observations will end on September 30, 2017, and Cycle 25 will extend from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018. We will accept proposals for the following instruments: ACS, COS, FGS, STIS, and WFC3.



Proposers to Cycle 25 should be aware that the instrument complement offered is subject to change. Please consult the [Cycle 25 Announcement webpage](#) for up-to-date information on the status of HST instrumentation.

What's New for Cycle 25

- **Pre-allocated Cycle 26 Orbits:** STScI will pre-allocate some orbits for Cycle 26 during the Cycle 25 TAC to reduce some anticipated pressure in the time allocation of the first cycle of JWST. The Cycle 25 TAC will make recommendations on 3,550 orbits to be scheduled in Cycle 25, and an additional 1,200 to be scheduled in Cycle 26. The pre-allocated time will be applicable only to small (<34 orbits) programs that are not coordinated (joint) proposals, target of opportunity, or time critical observations. Proposers are encouraged to submit proposals for both cycles in response to this call. See [Section 1.3](#) and [Section 3.2](#) for further information.
- **Large Joint HST-Chandra Programs:** STScI and the Chandra X-ray Center (CXC) are collaborating to offer the opportunity to propose science programs that require substantial allocations of observing time on both observatories. CXC is providing up to 600 ksec of Chandra observing time to STScI that can be awarded to Large Joint HST-Chandra Programs, defined as programs that require at least 75 orbits of HST time and at least 400 ksec of Chandra observations. Similarly, CXC will be able to award up to 150 orbits for Large Programs submitted to the Chandra TAC. These allocations are in addition to the 400 ksec/100 orbits available for regular Joint HST-Chandra Programs. Large Joint HST-Chandra programs may be submitted for review to either the HST review or the Chandra review, but not to both ([Section 3.5](#)).
- **Budget submission deadline:** Please note that the budget submission deadline for this cycle, August 10, 2017, is separate from the Phase II deadline, July 20, 2017.
- **Proprietary periods:** The default proprietary period for data from Small and Medium GO programs is 6 months. Large, Treasury, and Calibration program data have no proprietary periods by default. Any request for non-zero proprietary periods for programs in these categories must be justified.
- GO proposals to observe Venus will not be permitted in Cycle 25. Proposers will have the opportunity to submit Director' Discretionary time requests for observations of Venus given a sufficiently compelling science program ([Section 4.1.4](#)).

Important Features Carried Over From the Previous Cycle

- **JWST Preparatory proposals:** STScI is encouraging the community to submit GO proposals for observations that complement and enhance the scientific impact of future JWST observations. Those proposals should be identified using the “JWST Preparatory Proposals” option in APT. Proposers should use the Special Requirements section for the PDF submission to describe the connection with specific JWST observations. The TAC will assess the proposals based on the potential impact of the **full** program, including both the HST observations and future JWST observations. Following the recommendation of the Space Telescope Users Committee, JWST Preparatory proposals will have a default proprietary period of zero months. Proposers may request a proprietary period; that request will be reviewed by the TAC. More details are given in [Section 6.4](#).
- **Mid-Cycle proposals:** Up to 200 orbits will be available for Mid-Cycle GO programs (see [Section 3.9](#)). Mid-Cycle programs were initiated in Cycle 23 to provide the community with an opportunity to propose for in-cycle observations of recently-discovered, non-transient objects. Mid-Cycle proposals may be submitted at any time, and are now limited to 10 orbits. Proposals received between March 1 and September 30, 2017 will be considered for implementation in the October 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018 time-frame; and those received between October 1, 2017 and January 31, 2018 will be considered for implementation in the April 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018 time-frame.
- **Proposal format:** Following the recommendation of the Space Telescope Users Committee, printed copies of proposals will list investigators alphabetically without identifying the Principal Investigator. The PI will be appropriately identified on accepted proposals. **Past HST Usage** information is also no longer either requested or required in Phase I submissions.
- **Solar System and Exoplanet Proposals:** The “Planets” mirror panels will review proposals covering exoplanet and debris disk science. Proposals for archival research/observations of Solar System targets will be reviewed by a separate panel.
- **Scientific Keywords:** STScI has revised and updated the Scientific Keywords that are valid for use in the Phase I proposal templates. The revised list of keywords is given in [Appendix B](#).
- **The Ultraviolet (UV) Initiative** will continue in Cycle 25. This initiative is designed to take full advantage of the unique UV capabilities of Hubble while they still exist. Small, Medium, Large, and Treasury GO Proposals are all eligible, but SNAP Proposals are not. The available UV instrument modes include ACS/SBC imaging, COS spectroscopy, STIS/MAMA imaging and spectroscopy, STIS/CCD spectroscopy (UV gratings only) and WFC3/UVIS imaging (UV filters only; this does not include F336W, the U-band filter). The **UV Initiative also extends to Archival (AR) Proposals**, in the Regular AR ([Section 3.4.1](#)), Legacy AR ([Section 3.4.2](#)), and Theory ([Section 3.4.4](#)) categories. STScI will ask the review panels and the TAC to give particular consideration to UV-specific AR Proposals in the review process. More details are given in [Section 6.3](#).

- In Cycle 25, HST will offer joint proposals with the following other facilities: HST-NRAO (Section 3.8), Chandra (Section 3.5), XMM-Newton (Section 3.6), and NOAO telescopes (Section 3.7) as part of a proposal for HST observations.
- **The Hubble Source Catalog (HSC)** combines tens of thousands of single visit-based WFC3, ACS, and WFPC2 source lists from the Hubble Legacy Archive (HLA) into a single **master catalog** with roughly 300 million individual sources, hence providing entry into the field of database astronomy. This resource may be used to support a wide range of new archival proposals, a few potential examples are listed in Section 7.4 of the HST Primer (e.g., variability over more than a 20 year lifetime in many cases, astrometry with better than 10 milli-arcsecond accuracy, cross-matching with a wide variety of catalogs). Version 2 of the Hubble Source Catalog was released in the fall of 2016. The primary changes are the addition of four years of ACS data and the cross matching of the HSC with spectral observations from COS, FOS and GHRS.
- The **MAST Data Discovery Portal** (<http://mast.stsci.edu/explore>) is a one-stop Web interface to access data from all of MAST's supported missions, including HST, Kepler, GALEX, FUSE, IUE, EUVE, and Swift-UVOT. In addition to data at MAST, users can search for data available through the Virtual Observatory (VO), either by providing a resolvable target name or coordinate, or by using the "Search the VO" button for a given MAST data product. The VO gives Portal users access to data spanning the electromagnetic spectrum, from radio to high energy, including images, spectra, catalogs, and NASA ADS records.
- We remind users that an extensive catalog of **High-Level Science Products (HLSPs)** is hosted on the MAST archive [HLSP webpage](#), including imaging and spectroscopic atlases of many classes of astronomical object. HLSPs are community-contributed, fully-processed images and spectra that are ready for scientific analysis. The HLSP catalog is a useful resource for preparing new proposals. In addition, agreeing to provide new HLSPs back to MAST can increase a proposal's scientific value and hence its chance of success (this is a requirement for Treasury GO and Legacy AR Proposals).

1.3 The Δ Cycle 26: Planed Changes in the Schedule and Opportunities in 2018

The first cycle of JWST will pose challenges for the HST user committee. As described in the [STScI Newsletter article](#), "Scheduling Hubble in the Era of Webb," changes to the regular schedule of the Call for Proposals, and the opportunities offered in the solicitation, are now necessary for Cycle 26. These changes should maximize scientific opportunities while also minimizing the potential burden on the community. These changes are only in place for Cycle 26: current plans are to return to the nominal schedule and opportunities for Cycle 27 in 2019.

With this, the Cycle 25 solicitation, we invite investigators to propose for Small GO programs for Cycle 26. The Cycle 25 TAC will have 1200 orbits to pre-allocate for these Small programs to execute in the 2018-2019 cycle. This still allows the opportunity to propose for other proposal categories, in a “ Δ opportunity”, in 2018.

The Cycle 26 Call for Proposals issued around mid-April 2018, with proposals due in mid-July 2018. Cycle 26 will be a Δ Cycle: soliciting proposals for Medium, Large, and Treasury GO programs, as well as AR Legacy, Joint HST-Chandra, and Joint HST-XMM proposals. A Δ TAC will review in mid-September 2018.

Investigators should note **the Δ TAC will not provide an opportunity to submit Small GO programs (<35 orbits). Furthermore, there are no plans to offer Regular AR, Theory, or Snapshot programs in the Δ Cycle.** Investigators should plan accordingly.

The mid-cycle opportunities will continue, with two deadlines in Cycle 25, and one in Cycle 26 (in February 2019). There will also be the nominal pool for Director’s Discretionary proposals in Cycles 25 and 26.

The HST proposal schedule (and opportunities) will return to the normal schedule in Cycle 27, with the Call scheduled for release in January 2019.

1.4 General Guidelines for Proposal Preparation

Here are some suggestions to keep in mind when writing your proposal.

- *Stress why your science is critically important and why it requires HST.*
- *Write for the appropriate audience.*
Review panels span a broad range of scientific expertise. It is therefore crucial that your proposal provides sufficient introductory material for the non-specialist, and explains the importance of the program to astronomy in general.
- *Explain clearly and coherently what you want to do and why.*
Make sure to get your point across to reviewers who have to judge on the order of 80 proposals in a few days.
- *If you have a project that requires a significant investment of HST observing time, do not hesitate to propose it.*
The classification system for GO Proposals (Small: 1-34 orbits; Medium: 35-74 orbits; Large: 75 orbits or above) is designed to ensure that proposals of all sizes are selected.

- *Make sure that what you propose is feasible.*

It is the responsibility of the proposer to ensure that the proposed observations are technically feasible. Proposals that are not technically feasible will be rejected, so familiarize yourself with the technical documentation provided by STScI. In particular, make sure that your observations do not exceed bright object safety limits [Section 5.1 of the HST Primer](#). Contact the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)) if anything is not clear, or if you are unsure about the feasibility of a particular approach or observation.

1.5 Resources, Documentation and Tools

1.5.1 Cycle 25 Announcement Webpage

The [Cycle 25 Announcement webpage](#) provides links to information and documentation that will be useful to you while preparing your proposals. This page will also provide any late-breaking updates on the Phase I process, and answers to frequently asked questions.

1.5.2 Phase I Roadmap

The [Phase I Proposal Roadmap](#) is a high level step-by-step guide to writing a Phase I Proposal. Links to the appropriate sections of various documents (Call for Proposals, Primer, etc.) are given for each step.

1.5.3 HST Primer

The [HST Primer](#) provides a basic introduction to the technical aspects of HST and its instruments, and explains how to request the appropriate number of orbits in a Phase I proposal.

1.5.4 Instrument Handbooks

The Instrument Handbooks are the primary source of information for the HST instruments. You should use current versions of the Instrument Handbooks when preparing a proposal. They are available for all instruments, including former instruments that may be of interest for Archival Research. The Handbooks are distributed electronically, and can be accessed from the [HST Documents webpage](#). This page also provides links to more detailed technical information, such as that provided in Instrument Science Reports.

1.5.5 The Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT)

The Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT) is the interface for all Phase I and Phase II proposal submissions for HST. The current version of APT, along with minor bug fixes and enhancements, is essentially the same system as was used in the last cycle. See the "What's New" button in APT for details on the changes. The [APT webpage](#) contains information on the installation and use of APT.

The Aladin Sky Atlas is available via APT. This interface can be used to display HST apertures on images of the sky. This tool brings a variety of benefits to users including access to a wide variety of images and catalogs. The GALEX catalog is available in Aladin to assist in checking for potentially dangerous objects for the UV detectors. Training documentation and videos can be found on the [APT Training Materials page](#).

1.5.6 Exposure Time Calculators (ETCs)

STScI provides Exposure Time Calculators (ETCs) for each of the HST instruments. Please use those electronic tools to estimate how long you need to integrate to achieve the signal-to-noise ratio required for your project. The ETCs will also issue warnings about target count rates that exceed linearity and safety limits. The ETCs can be accessed from the [HST ETC webpage](#).

1.5.7 HST Data Archive

The HST Data Archive is part of the ([Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes](#) (MAST)). The HST Data Archive contains all the data taken by HST. Completed HST observations from both General Observer (GO) and Guaranteed Time Observer (GTO) programs are available to the community upon the expiration of their proprietary periods. Observations taken by Large, Calibration, Treasury (see [Section 3.2](#) Section 3.2 and subsections therein), and Large GO Pure Parallel programs (see [Section 4.2.2](#)) generally carry no proprietary period.

The [HST Archive Page](#) provides links to information about getting started, search and retrieval, documentation, etc. (see also the introductory description in [Section 7.2 of the HST Primer](#)). You can search for HST data using either of two main search pages: the dedicated [HST search page](#) or the [Data Discovery Portal](#). The [Canadian Astronomy Data Centre \(CADC\)](#) and the [European Space Agency Centre \(ESAC\)](#) maintain copies of the HST science data, and are the preferred sources for Canadian and European astronomers.

The [Hubble Legacy Archive \(HLA\)](#) is a project designed to enhance science from HST data by augmenting the HST Data Archive and by providing advanced browsing capabilities. Features of the HLA include a preview viewer, an interactive image display, a footprint service, individual and combined and mosaicked images, improved astrometric positions, object catalogs, and selected grism extractions. The

HLA is a joint project of the Space Telescope Science Institute, the European Coordinating Facility (ST-ECF), and the Canadian Astronomy Data Centre. It offers access to high-level HST products including composite images and interactive tools for previewing data products. [Section 7.3 of the HST Primer](#) contains more detailed information about the HLA.

The HLA also produces source lists for tens of thousands of HST images. The [Hubble Source Catalog \(HSC\)](#) combines these visit-based WFC3, ACS, and WFPC2 source lists from the HLA into a **master catalog** with roughly 300 million sources. Searches that would require months or years to perform in the past can be completed in a matter of seconds using the HSC. Version 1 of the HSC was released in February 2015, and Version 2 was released in the Fall 2016. The HSC is an invaluable resource for exploring a wide range of new archival proposals, a few potential examples of which are also included in [Section 7.4 of the HST Primer](#).

Cycle 25 proposers will be able to mine the [HST Spectroscopic Legacy Archive](#) for high-level data products intended to accelerate the scientific use of existing spectroscopic data. This archive will contain “science grade” co-added spectra of all usable public data, combining exposures for each target from across visits, programs, and cycles. This data will be organized into “smart archives” by target type (such as “hot stars” and “white dwarfs”) and by scientific purpose (“IGM absorption sources”) so that samples can be readily constructed and downloaded without manual interaction with MAST. The first generation of these products for the FUV modes of COS is available online via MAST. We encourage the development and submission of Archival Programs based on these new products.

Questions about the Archive and archival data should be sent to the Archive Help Desk archive@stsci.edu.

1.5.8 Duplication checking

The HST Data Archive provides access to several tools that allow you to check whether planned observations duplicate any previously executed or accepted HST observations. See [Section 5.2.2](#) for details.

See [Section 5.1 of the HST Primer](#) for more information on Bright Object Constraints.

1.6 STScI Help Desk

If this Call for Proposals and the materials referenced above do not answer your questions, or if you have trouble accessing or printing Web Documents, then contact the STScI Help Desk by:

- Sending an e-mail to help@stsci.edu.
- Calling 1-800-544-8125, or from outside the United States and Canada, +1 410-338-1082.

1.7 Organization of this Document

1.7.1 Policies, Procedures and General Information

[Chapter 2](#) summarizes the policies regarding proposal submission. [Chapter 3](#) describes the types of proposals that can be submitted. [Chapter 4](#) describes the types of observations that are possible with HST; it includes discussions of special requirements. [Chapter 5](#) addresses policies regarding data rights and duplications. [Chapter 6](#) describes procedures and criteria for proposal evaluation and selection.

1.7.2 Preparing and Submitting Your Proposal

[Chapter 7](#) outlines the steps to follow when preparing and submitting a Phase I proposal. **A proposal consists of a completed APT proposal form and an attached PDF file.** [Chapter 8](#) describes the items that must be filled out in the APT proposal form; this information is also available from the context-sensitive ‘Help’ in APT. [Chapter 9](#) describes the items that must be addressed in the attached PDF file.

1.7.3 Information Pertaining to Accepted Proposals

[Chapter 10](#) provides information on the implementation and scheduling process for accepted proposals. [Chapter 12](#) provides an overview of the budget proposals process and funding policies.

1.7.4 Appendices

The appendices provide a variety of additional information, including contact information ([Appendix A](#)), a list of scientific keywords ([Appendix B](#)) that can be used in proposals, a glossary of acronyms and abbreviations ([Appendix C](#)), and a list of internet links used in the document ([Appendix D](#)).

CHAPTER 2:

Proposal Submission Policies

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2.1 The Proposal Process: Phase I and Phase II

STScI manages the review of HST proposals in two phases.

In Phase I, proposers submit a scientific justification and observation summary for peer review. The review panels and the Time Allocation Committee (TAC) recommend a list of proposals to the STScI Director for preliminary approval and implementation (see [Chapter 6](#)). This Call for Proposals focuses on Phase I policies and procedures. Separate documentation is available for Phase II.

In Phase II, investigators *with approved Phase I proposals* must provide complete details of the observations in their proposed observing program. This allows STScI to conduct a technical feasibility review, and to schedule and obtain the actual observations. Programs are not approved fully until after submission of an acceptable Phase II program.

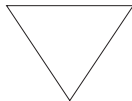
In addition to this, Phase II investigators may do the following:

- Eligible investigators who request funding must submit detailed budgets (see [Chapter 12](#)).

2.2 Deadlines

Cycle 25 has the following deadlines:

- Phase I proposals: **Friday, April 7, 2017, 8:00 pm EDT.**
- Phase II proposals: **Thursday, July 20, 2017.**
- Budget proposals: **Thursday, August 10, 2017.**



Late proposals will not be considered.

2.3 Who May Submit

Scientists of any nationality or affiliation may submit an HST proposal. Endorsement signatures are not required for Phase I observing proposals (unless required by the regulations of the proposing institution).

2.3.1 Principal Investigator and Co-Investigators

Each proposal must have a Principal Investigator (PI), who is responsible for the scientific conduct of the project. A Co-PI option is also available, allowing two or more proposers to share the scientific responsibility of the project. Any other individuals who are actively involved in the proposal should be listed as Co-Investigators (Co-Is). The proposal itself may be submitted through APT by either the PI or a Co-I.

Proposals by non-U.S. PIs that have one or more U.S. Co-Is *must* designate one of the U.S. Co-Is as the Administrative PI (Admin PI; see [Section 8.13](#)). This person will have overall oversight and responsibility for the budget submissions of the U.S. Co-Is in Phase II (see [Chapter 12](#) for funding eligibility requirements). All proposals have the option of designating a Contact Co-I, who will serve as the contact person for that proposal. The PI remains responsible for oversight of the proposal.

All proposals are reviewed without regard to the nationalities or affiliations of the investigators.

2.3.2 ESA Scientists

An agreement between NASA and ESA states that a minimum of 15% of HST observing time (on average over the lifetime of the HST project) will be allocated to scientists from ESA member states. It is anticipated that this requirement will continue to be satisfied via the normal selection process, as it has been in previous cycles. ESA scientists will be identified automatically by APT based on the institution selected; the ESA flag will only be visible in the PDF output.

2.3.3 Student PIs

Observing proposals from student PIs will be considered. These proposals should be accompanied by a letter from the student's faculty advisor certifying that:

- The student is qualified to conduct the observing program and data analysis;
- She or he is in good academic standing.

This letter from the advisor should be e-mailed before the proposal deadline to student-pi@stsci.edu.

The faculty advisor's statement is not required in cases where a student is listed in the proposal as a Co-I.

2.4 Institutional Endorsement

STScI does not require the signature of an Authorizing Official (AO) on GO/AR Proposals in Phase I. However, some institutions do require AO approval of all submitted proposals. It is the responsibility of each PI to follow all applicable institutional policies concerning the submission of proposals.

2.5 Funding

Subject to availability of funds from NASA, STScI will provide financial support for U.S. PIs and Co-Is of approved Cycle 25 programs. Budgets are not due in Phase I, but are required by the budget submission deadline from successful proposers. Details of the STScI Funding Policies are outlined in [Chapter 12](#).

NASA's Science Mission Directorate is restructuring its education program, and as a result we are unable to issue a call for Cycle 25 Education/Public Outreach (E/PO) proposals. We will keep the HST Cycle E/PO community informed of future opportunities should they become available.

ESA does not fund HST research programs. Therefore, successful ESA member-state proposers should seek any necessary resources from their respective home institutions or national funding agencies.

2.6 Proposal Confidentiality

Proposals submitted to STScI will be kept confidential to the extent allowed by the review process described in [Chapter 6](#). For accepted proposals, the scientific justification section of the proposal remains confidential, but other sections become publicly accessible, including PI and Co-I names, project titles, abstracts, description of observations, special scheduling requirements, and details of all targets and exposures. Phase II programs submitted for approved proposals become publicly accessible in their entirety.

CHAPTER 3:

Proposal Categories

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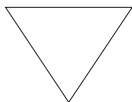
3.1 Overview of Proposal Categories

HST observations can be requested with a General Observer (GO; [Section 3.2](#)) or a Snapshot (SNAP; [Section 3.3](#)) Proposal. A GO Proposal can be Small ([Section 3.2.1](#)), Medium ([Section 3.2.2](#)), Large ([Section 3.2.3](#)), Calibration ([Section 3.2.4](#)), Long-Term ([Section 3.2.5](#)), or Treasury ([Section 3.2.6](#)). Funding for projects that do not require new HST observations can be requested with an Archival Research (AR; [Section 3.4](#)) Proposal. An AR Proposal can be either a Regular AR ([Section 3.4.1](#)), a Legacy AR ([Section 3.4.2](#)), or a Theory ([Section 3.4.4](#)) Proposal. Proposals can request observing time on Chandra ([Section 3.5](#)), XMM-Newton ([Section 3.6](#)), NOAO telescopes ([Section 3.7](#)), and NRAO facilities (see [Section 3.8](#)) in conjunction with requests for HST observations. Mid-cycle proposals (see [Section 3.9](#)) may be submitted at any time, and will be reviewed twice in this cycle. Investigators may also request Director's Discretionary (DD) time at any time for unanticipated and scientifically compelling astronomical observations ([Section 3.10](#)).

3.2 General Observer (GO) Proposals

A GO Proposal may be submitted for any amount of observing time, counted in terms of HST orbits. GO Proposals are classified as Small (1-34 orbits; [Section 3.2.1](#)),

Medium (35-74 orbits; [Section 3.2.2](#)), or Large (75 or more orbits; [Section 3.2.3](#)). [Chapter 6 of the HST Primer](#) describes how the required number of orbits can be calculated for a particular set of observations. Proposals in each of these categories can request observing time in future cycles when this is scientifically justified ([Section 3.2.5](#)). The additional category of Treasury Proposals ([Section 3.2.6](#)) is designed to stimulate certain types of ambitious and innovative proposals that may not naturally fit into the Small, Medium, or Large Proposal categories.



Investigators are strongly encouraged to develop competitive Medium, Large, and Treasury Proposals.

Submitters of Medium, Large, and Treasury Proposals should note that all HST observations are accepted with the understanding that the timescale on which the observations will actually be obtained will depend on scheduling opportunities and demands on HST resources. Experience has shown that programs with scheduling constraints may require execution over an extended period.

In general, proposals are either accepted or rejected in their entirety. Accordingly, you are urged to request the actual number of orbits required to achieve your science goals.

See [Section 12.8.2](#) for information regarding Management Plans required with the budget proposal submissions.

3.2.1 Small GO Proposals

Small GO Proposals are those that request between 1 and 34 orbits.

It is anticipated that 1,800 orbits will be available to the review panels for allocation to Small Proposals in Cycle 25, with an additional 1,200 orbits available for pre-allocation of Small Proposals for Cycle 26 (see [Section 1.3](#)).

The Cycle 26 Δ TAC in 2018 will not provide an opportunity for Small Proposals.

3.2.2 Medium GO Proposals

Medium GO Proposals are those that request between 35 and 74 orbits.

The Medium Proposal category was introduced to ensure that compelling science programs that demand a medium-size orbit request have a comparable chance of success as both smaller and larger observing programs. Medium Proposals are

reviewed by the panels and ranked together scientifically with the Small Proposals, but the panels are not charged for them. Each panel will have a specific quota dependent on the Medium Proposal pressure in that panel. It is anticipated that up to 650 orbits in total will be available for the allocation to Medium Proposals in Cycle 25. This nominal allocation is consistent with Cycle 24, when 14 Medium Proposals totaling 686 orbits were selected. However, the TAC has the ability to increase or decrease the Medium allotment to balance the over-subscription between Regular, Medium, and Large Proposals.

3.2.3 Large GO Proposals

Large GO Proposals are those that request 75 orbits or more.

Large Programs should lead to a clear advance in our understanding in an important area of astronomy. They must use the unique capabilities of HST to address scientific questions in a comprehensive approach that is not possible in smaller time allocations. Selection of a Large Proposal for implementation does not rule out acceptance of Small or Medium Proposals to do similar science, but target duplication and overall program balance will be considered.

Approximately 1,100 orbits are available to new Large and Treasury Proposals in Cycle 25. For comparison, 9 Large and Treasury programs in Cycle 24 were awarded a total of 1428 orbits, including one Very Large Treasury program. Cycle 23 saw 12 Large and Treasury proposals for a total of 974 orbits. Descriptions of these programs are available on the [Treasury, Archival Legacy and Large \(TALL\) Programs](#) webpage. Most Large Proposals accepted in previous cycles were allocated between 100 and 150 orbits, though larger orbit requests are welcome if scientifically justified.

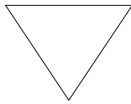
Data taken for all Large Programs have no proprietary period as a default. Proposers may request a proprietary period, and that request should be justified in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)). Such a request will be subject to review by the TAC.

Investigators submitting Large Proposals should consult the Large Program Scheduling User Information Report linked from the [HST Documents page](#) and the [HST Orbital Viewing and Schedulability page](#). These documents contain necessary information for developing a Large Program that is feasible with respect to HST orbit scheduling. Investigators submitting Large Proposals will find that APT automatically sets the ‘Increase Scheduling Flexibility’ flag in all observations. Proposers should include additional technical detail on the scheduling aspects of their program in the ‘Description of Observations’ section. The shorter orbital visibility will be enforced in Phase II for each approved Large Program.

Detailed Program Management Plans are required with the budget submissions (see [Section 12.8.2](#)).

3.2.4 Calibration GO Proposals

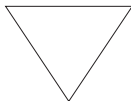
HST is a complex observatory, with many possible combinations of observing modes and spectral elements on each instrument. Calibrations and calibration software are maintained by STScI for the most important and most used configurations. However, STScI does not have the resources to calibrate fully all potential capabilities of all instruments. On the other hand, the astronomical community has expressed interest in receiving support to perform calibrations for certain uncalibrated or poorly calibrated modes, or to develop specialized software for certain HST calibration and data reduction tasks. In recognition of this, STScI is encouraging outside users to submit Calibration Proposals, which aim to fill in some of the gaps in our coverage of the calibration of HST and its instruments.



Calibration Proposals should not be linked explicitly to a specific science program, but should provide a calibration or calibration software that can be used by the community for existing or future programs.

Users submitting Calibration Proposals **must** contact the appropriate instrument group to discuss their program prior to submission.

Successful proposers will be required to deliver documentation, data products and/or software to STScI to support future observing programs or archival research. Funding is available to support Calibration Proposals in the same manner as for normal science programs, with the following exception:



Scientists affiliated with STScI are not eligible for any funding to support their role (as PI or Co-I) in a Calibration Proposal.

Calibration Proposals will be reviewed internally at STScI by the Instruments Division. The internal review will provide the TAC with an assessment of the feasibility of the proposal, how the proposal complements/extends the existing calibration program, and the type of science impacted by the proposed calibrations. Proposers should summarize the relevance and overall scientific utility of the calibration techniques and products described in their proposal.

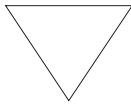
A specific science program that has special calibration requirements is not a Calibration Proposal; such a proposal should be submitted as a normal GO Proposal and the necessary calibration observations should be added to the science program as described in [Section 4.3](#).

Investigators interested in the submission of a Calibration Proposal are encouraged to study the Instrument Handbooks to determine the level at which STScI provides calibration and characterization. Examples of the kinds of topics that have been addressed by Calibration Programs of the type discussed here are

- Calibration of faint photometric standards for ACS and WFC3
- ACS photometric zero point verification
- Calibration of the ACS emission line filters

For a complete description of the instrument calibration plans/accuracies, and for other potential topics, please see the [Scientific Instruments](#) webpage.

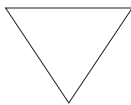
The data obtained for a GO Calibration Proposal will nominally be non-proprietary, as is the case for regular calibration observations. Proposers may request a proprietary period (which should be explained in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal; see [Section 9.3](#)), but such a request will be subject to panel and TAC review and will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. Calibration Proposals can also be submitted as Snapshot Proposals (see [Section 3.3.2](#)) or Archival Proposals (see [Section 3.4.3](#)). AR Proposals are appropriate in cases where the necessary data have already been taken, or for programs that do not require specific data but aim to develop specialized software for certain HST calibration and data reduction tasks.



Calibration Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)).

3.2.5 Long-Term GO Proposals

Small, Medium, Large, and Treasury GO Proposals may request HST observing time in more than one cycle if a clear scientific case is made.



Long-Term Proposals must be limited to cases where long-baseline, multi-epoch observations are clearly required to optimize the scientific return of the project.

Long-Term Proposals require a long time baseline, but not necessarily a large number of HST orbits, in order to achieve their science goals. Examples include astrometric observations or long-term monitoring of variable stars or active galactic nuclei.

You may request time in up to three observing cycles (25, 26, and 27). Long-Term Proposals should describe the entire requested program and provide a cycle-by-cycle breakdown of the number of orbits requested. The Cycle 25 review panels and TAC will only be able to award a limited amount of time in future cycles, so a detailed scientific justification for allocating time beyond Cycle 25 must be presented. **Scheduling concerns are not a sufficient justification.** The sum of all orbits requested in Cycles 25, 26, and 27 determines whether a Long-Term Proposal is Small, Medium, or Large (or counted against the Cycle 25 orbit pool in the panels). Target-of-Opportunity Proposals are eligible to be Long-Term if certain conditions are met (see [Section 4.1.2](#)).

GOs with approved Long-Term Proposals need not submit continuation proposals in the subsequent cycles (and hence, GOs who had Cycle 25 time approved in Cycles 23 or 24 do not have to submit a Phase I continuation proposal, although a new Phase II and budget submission will be required for each cycle).

Budget requests submitted for the first cycle of a Long-Term Proposal should include costs only for the effort to reduce and analyze the data obtained in the first cycle. Separate budget proposals are required in each subsequent cycle (see [Chapter 12](#)).

3.2.6 Treasury GO Proposal

Treasury Proposals are those designed to create datasets of lasting value to the HST project that should be obtained before HST ceases operations. A Treasury Program is defined by the following characteristics:

- The program should focus on the potential to solve multiple scientific problems with a single, coherent dataset. It should enable a variety of compelling scientific investigations.
- Enhanced data products are desirable to add value to the data. Examples are reduced images, object catalogs, or collaborative observations on other facilities (for which funding can be provided). Funding for the proposed data products will depend on their timely availability, as negotiated with the STScI Director. They should be delivered to STScI in suitable digital formats for further dissemination via the HST Data Archive or related channels.
- Data taken under a Treasury Program will usually have no proprietary period (see [Section 5.1](#)), although brief proprietary periods may be requested if that will enhance the public data value. Such requests are subject to TAC approval.

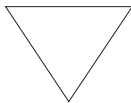
The following additional characteristics are particularly encouraged:

- Development of new techniques for observing or data reduction.
- Creation and dissemination of tools (software, Web interfaces, models, etc.) for the scientific community to work with the data products.

The emphasis in Cycle 25 remains on observations whose value is maximal if taken soon. However, Treasury Proposals may request observing time to be distributed in future cycles **if scientifically required** (similar to the situation for Small, Medium, and Large Long-Term GO Proposals; see [Section 3.2.5](#)). In this cycle approximately 1,100 orbits of HST time will be available for new Large and Treasury Proposals. Descriptions of previous Treasury Programs are available on the [HST Treasury, Archival Legacy and Large Programs](#) webpage.

Treasury Programs will be selected by the TAC as part of the normal peer review process (see [Section 6.1.2](#)). Successful proposals will be reviewed by STScI to ensure observing efficiency. STScI resources may be made available to approved Treasury Programs by decision of the STScI Director. In particular, some programs require substantial pipeline processing of their data to generate the final products. Examples are large mosaics for surveys, or co-additions of many exposures in deep fields.

Investigators submitting Treasury Proposals must select the Treasury Program flag on the APT cover page, use an orbital visibility that enhances schedulability, and include additional technical details on the scheduling aspects of their program in the “[Description of the Observations](#)” section. Note that a proposal can be both Large and Treasury. Submitters of Large Treasury Proposals should consult the Large Program User Information Report, which can be found on the [HST Documents](#) webpage (linked from the Cycle 25 [Announcement webpage](#).) This document contains a discussion of the issues surrounding Large Program scheduling.



Treasury Proposals should be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)).

The “[Scientific Justification](#)” on page 82’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.1](#)) should include a description of the scientific investigations that will be enabled by the final data products, and their importance. The “[Description of the Observations](#)” on page 84’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.2](#)) should not only describe the proposed observations and plans for data analysis, but should also describe the data products that will be made available to STScI and the community, the method of dissemination, and a realistic time line.

Detailed Program Management Plans are required with the budget submissions (see [Section 12.8.2](#))

3.3 Snapshot (SNAP) Proposals

Snapshot (SNAP) Programs consist of separate, relatively short observations with typical durations of 45 minutes or less (including all overheads and the final data dump). During the process of optimizing the HST observing schedule, the scheduling algorithm occasionally finds short time intervals where it is impossible to schedule any exposures from the pool of accepted GO Programs. In order to make the HST schedule more efficient, STScI has developed the capability to insert Snapshot exposures of objects selected from a large list of available candidates. In Cycle 25, up to 1000 SNAP observations may be accepted to provide a sufficiently large pool of candidates. **The Cycle 26 Δ TAC in 2018 will not provide an opportunity for SNAP Proposals** (see [Section 1.3](#)).

3.3.1 Characteristics of SNAPs

Accepted SNAP Programs are allocated a specific number of targets. However, there is no guarantee that any individual target will be observed, because SNAPs are placed on the schedule only after the observing sequence has been determined for the higher-priority GO targets. The number of observations actually executed depends on the availability of appropriate schedule gaps. In general, only a fraction of the allocated targets will be observed. Unlike GO Programs (see [Section 3.2.5](#)), SNAP Programs cannot request observing time in future cycles. However, un-executed SNAPs remain active at decreased priority for a second cycle.

There is no commitment on the part of STScI to obtain any specific completion factor for SNAP Programs.

The *average* expected completion rate for SNAP Programs is ~33%. However, the actual completion rates for individual programs vary, depending on several factors including the number of targets and the average duration and sky distribution of the observations. In general, shorter-duration and well-distributed SNAP observations have a higher number of scheduling opportunities and a higher chance of being executed than longer duration and/or spatially clustered SNAP observations.

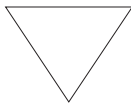
Investigators interested in proposing for SNAPs are encouraged to consult the [SNAP User Information Report](#), which contains details on how SNAPs are scheduled, the rules pertaining to them, and other useful information.

Budget proposals for SNAPs should be submitted, and will be reviewed, based on the average completion rate. Additional funding may not be requested for SNAPs that execute at a higher rate (see [Section 12.9.2](#))

3.3.2 Calibration SNAP Proposals

Calibration Proposals (see [Section 3.2.4](#)) may also be submitted as SNAP Proposals. As with GO Calibration Programs, all data obtained will be non-proprietary unless proposers specifically request a proprietary period. Successful proposers will be required to deliver documentation, and data products and/or software to STScI to support future observing or archival programs.

Users submitting Calibration Proposals are required to contact the appropriate instrument group to discuss their program prior to submission.



Calibration Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)).

3.3.3 Guidelines for SNAP Proposals

Please consider the following when developing your SNAP Proposal:

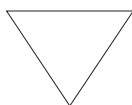
- Your willingness to waive part or all of the proprietary data-rights period. This willingness is included in the selection criteria (see [Section 6.1](#)).
- You need not give a complete list of all targets and their coordinates in your Phase I proposal. However, you *must* specify the number of targets, and unambiguously identify the targets (e.g., reference to target lists in papers, or give a detailed description of the target characteristics). SNAP exposures may not be used for targets of opportunity (see also [Section 4.1.2](#)).
- In the ‘Observation Summary’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.16](#)) you should provide a typical example of a SNAP exposure.
- SNAP Programs cannot request observation times longer than 45 minutes, including guide star acquisition and target acquisition. In general, shorter duration SNAP observations have more scheduling opportunities than longer ones.
- SNAP observations should not be proposed with any special scheduling constraints (e.g., CVZ or telescope orientation requirements). However, the special requirement **BETWEEN** may be used in the Phase II Program in some circumstances; for details see the [SNAP User Information Report](#).
- A SNAP observation must not have any links to other SNAPs (e.g., relative timing or orientation constraints), even if the SNAPs are of the same source.
- SNAP Programs may not contain identical observations of the same source in different visits, unless there is a scientific motivation for obtaining observations of the same source at different times (e.g., monitoring or follow-up observations). In the latter case, multiple identical visits of the same source may be requested; they

should be counted as multiple targets (e.g., 10 different SNAP visits of the same galaxy count as 10 targets). Due to the nature of SNAPs, repeated observations are not guaranteed.

- Moving-target SNAP Programs are acceptable only if the timing requirements are of at least one month duration. Solar system targets interior to the orbit of Jupiter are not permitted. Timing constraints will reduce the chance of a target being scheduled. Due to the amount of effort required in implementing moving target SNAP Programs, these observations ordinarily cannot be revised during the observing cycle, once the initial processing has been completed.
- SNAP Programs with the ACS/SBC are not allowed.
- The number of spectroscopic COS and STIS/MAMA SNAPs (other than those using the NUV-PRISM) is limited to 150, due to the target and field bright-object checking requirements. For the same reason, imaging and moving target SNAPs with COS or STIS/MAMA modes are not allowed. Variable STIS/MAMA and COS SNAP targets must have well-defined MAXIMUM UV fluxes, which will be used for the bright-object checking. There are no restrictions on the numbers or variability of proposed STIS/CCD SNAP targets, which do not require bright-object checking and have a higher expected completion rate since they are not restricted to SAA-free orbits. Thus, use of the CCD NUV configurations should be considered instead of the MAMA NUV when possible.
- STIS/CCD SNAPs are allowed for both imaging and spectroscopic modes.
- STIS/MAMA SNAP Proposals should be limited to one or a few straightforward configurations. Specifically, use of the NDQ filters is not allowed. Use of the 0.2x0.2 echelle aperture is recommended for first-order programs without a scientific long-slit requirement, in order to expedite the field-screening process. Excessively complex STIS/MAMA SNAP targets, fields, or instrumental configurations may not be implemented in Phase II because of the limited resources available for bright-object checking, combined with the relatively low expected completion rate; if you are in doubt on this issue, contact the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)).
- Programs that require both GO orbits and SNAP targets should be submitted as two separate proposals. The proposals should refer to each other so the reviewers will be aware the proposals are part of the same project. This allows you to ensure that some essential targets are observed (the GO Program) with the rest of the targets being sampled statistically (the SNAP Program).
- Because SNAP targets are added to the observing schedule at a late stage of the schedule building process, moving-target SNAP Programs may not use any detector that requires bright object screening (e.g. STIS/MAMA or COS). It is simply not practical to screen the field for any background objects that might violate bright-object screening limits.

3.4 Archival Research (AR) Proposals

Observations that are no longer proprietary (see [Section 1.5.7](#)) are available for analysis by interested scientists through direct retrieval from the HST Data Archive or from the [Hubble Legacy Archive \(HLA\)](#). The retrieval is free and does not involve financial support. The HST Archival Research (AR) Program can, however, provide financial support for the analysis of such data sets. AR Phase I proposals must outline a management plan for analyzing the data (see [Section 9.7](#)). Detailed budgets are due in Phase II only (as is the case for GO and SNAP Proposals; see [Chapter 12](#) for details). Proposals for AR funding are considered at the same time, and by the same reviewers, as proposals for observing time, on the basis of scientific merit. **Note: the Cycle 26 Δ TAC in 2018 will not provide an opportunity for Regular AR or Theory Proposals** (see [Section 1.3](#)). Legacy AR proposals will, however, be available.



Only U.S. Investigators (as defined in [Section 12.4](#)) are eligible for funding of Archival Research.

Two categories of archival proposals are available, Regular AR and Legacy AR, depending on the size of the funding request. An AR Proposal may be submitted by a non-U.S. PI if there are one or more U.S. Co-Is who request funding (see [Section 12.4](#)). For reference, 42 archival programs were awarded in Cycle 24, and 49 in Cycle 23.

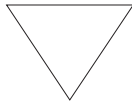
This cycle, we particularly encourage AR Proposals aimed at exploiting the data obtained as part of the [Frontier Fields Program](#), and those designed to exploit UV data under the UV Initiative (see [Section 6.3](#)). We also encourage the submission of proposals that combine HST archival data with data from other astronomical missions, such as the datasets maintained at the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes ([MAST](#)).

Please also note that the [Hubble Source Catalog \(HSC\)](#) provides a resource for visit-based WFC3, ACS, and WFPC2 source lists in a single master catalog with roughly 300 million sources. Also HST Spectroscopic Legacy Archive (available via [MAST](#)) contains “science grade” co-added spectra of all usable public data for the FUV modes of COS. These resources may be of particular interest to developing Legacy and Calibration AR proposals. A few potential examples of value-added projects that might utilize the HSC are listed in [Section 7.4](#) of the HST Primer.

3.4.1 Regular AR Proposals

The general goal of a Regular AR Proposal is to analyze a subset of data from the HST Archive to address a specific scientific issue. The analysis must improve on the previous use(s) of the data, or the scientific questions addressed must differ from those tackled by the original programs that obtained the data.

There is no limit to the amount of funding that may be requested in a Regular AR Proposal. The majority of the awards in recent cycles have been under \$120,000, with a median around \$50,000. However, STScI actively encourages the submission of more ambitious AR Programs for which larger amounts of funding may be justified. Budget details are not required in the Phase I submission, however the effort detailed in the Management Plan of the PDF attachment (see [Section 9.7](#)) should be commensurate with the level of funding to be requested in the budget submission.



An AR Proposal will be considered to be a Regular AR Proposal, unless it is identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)) as a Legacy AR or Theory Proposal.

3.4.2 Legacy AR Proposals

A Legacy AR Proposal is defined by the following characteristics:

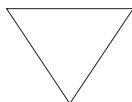
- The project should perform a homogeneous analysis of a well-defined subset of data in the HST Archive.
- The main goal should be to provide a homogeneous set of calibrated data and/or ancillary data products to the scientific community.
- The results of the project should enable a variety of new and important types of scientific investigations.
- We also encourage the development of software tools for dissemination to the community.

The main difference between a Regular and a Legacy AR Proposal is that the former aims at performing a specific scientific investigation, while the latter will also create data products and/or tools for the benefit of the community. While Legacy AR Proposals will be judged primarily on the basis of scientific merit, the importance and broad applicability of the products produced by the Legacy Proposal will be key features in judging the overall scientific merit of the proposal.

It is a strict requirement for Legacy AR Proposals that the proposed data products be created and distributed to the community in a timely manner. Data products should

also be delivered to STScI in suitable digital formats, to allow dissemination via the HST Data Archive or related channels.

It is anticipated that Legacy AR Proposals will be larger in scope and requested funds than most Regular AR Proposals. While there is no lower limit on the requested amount of funding, it is expected that most Legacy AR Proposals will require at least \$120,000, and possibly up to a few times this amount, to accomplish their goals. Commensurate with the expected scope, Legacy AR Proposals are allowed to be multi-year projects, although this is not a requirement. Multi-year projects will be funded on a yearly basis, with continued funding beyond the first year subject to a performance review. Legacy AR Proposals will be evaluated by the TAC (see [Section 6.1.2](#)) in conjunction with Large and Treasury GO Proposals (see [Section 3.2.3](#) and [Section 3.2.6](#)). Budget details are not required in the Phase I submission, however the effort detailed in the Management Plan of the PDF attachment (see [Section 9.7](#)) should be commensurate with the level of funding to be requested in the budget submission (see [Section 12.8](#)). Descriptions of past programs are available on the [HST Treasury, Archival Legacy and Large Programs](#) webpage.



Legacy AR Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)).

The ‘Scientific Justification’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.1](#)) should include a description of the scientific investigations that will be enabled by the final data products, and their importance. The ‘Analysis Plan’ section (see [Section 9.6](#)) should describe the plans for data analysis, the data products that will be made available to STScI and the community, the method of dissemination, and a realistic time line.

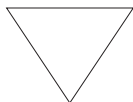
3.4.3 Calibration AR Proposals

Calibration Proposals (see [Section 3.2.4](#)) may also be submitted as AR Proposals. AR Proposals are appropriate in cases where the necessary data have already been taken, or for programs that do not require specific data but aim to develop specialized software for certain HST calibration and data reduction tasks. Examples of topics that have been addressed by Calibration Programs of the type discussed here are:

- Calibration of Lyman-alpha flat fields
- Creation of a coronagraphic PSF library for STIS/CCD
- Characterization of the spectroscopic PSF for STIS/CCD

For a complete description of the instrument calibration plans/accuracies, and for other potential topics, please see the [Scientific Instruments](#) webpage.

Users submitting Calibration Proposals must contact the appropriate instrument group (accessible via the STScI Helpdesk; see [Section 1.6](#)) to discuss their program prior to submission.



Calibration Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)).

3.4.4 Theory Proposals

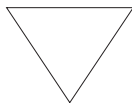
The opportunity exists under the HST Archival Research Program to obtain financial support for theoretical research. Research that is primarily theoretical can have a lasting benefit for current or future observational programs with HST, and it is appropriate to propose theory programs relevant to the HST mission. We particularly encourage submission of Theory Proposals that aim to support analysis of data taken as part of the [Frontier Fields Program](#). In recent cycles, approximately 5% of the total HST proposal funding has been used to support Theory Proposals.

A Theory Proposal should address a topic that is *of direct relevance* to HST observational programs, and this relevance should be explained in the proposal. Funding of mission-specific research under the HST Theory Program will be favored over research that is appropriate for a general theory program (e.g., the [NASA Science Mission Directorate Astrophysics Theory Program](#); ATP). The primary criterion for a Theory Proposal is that the results should enhance the value of HST 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 (a calculation of atomic cross sections may fall under the latter category). The results of the theoretical investigation should be made available to the community in a timely fashion.

As with the other AR Proposals, there is no limit to the funding that may be requested in Theory Proposals. The majority of awards in recent cycles has been under \$120,000 with a median around \$50,000. Budget details are not required in the Phase I submission, however the effort detailed in the Management Plan of the PDF attachment (see [Section 9.7](#)) should be commensurate with the level of funding to be requested in the budget submission (see [Section 12.8](#)).

Theoretical research should be the primary or sole emphasis of a Theory Proposal. Analysis of archival data may be included, but should not be the main aim of the

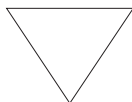
project. GO or AR Proposals which include a minor component of theoretical research will be funded under the appropriate GO or AR Program.



Only U.S. Investigators (as defined in [Section 12.4](#)) are eligible for funding under the HST Theory Program.

A Theory Proposal may be submitted by a non-U.S. PI if there are one or more U.S. Co-Is who request funding (see [Section 12.4](#)).

Award amounts for Theory Proposals are anticipated to be similar to those made for Regular AR Proposals (see [Section 3.4.1](#)), for which the majority in recent cycles have been under \$120,000, with a median around \$50,000. STScI also allows the submission of more ambitious proposals for which larger amounts of funding may be justified.



Theory Proposals should be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)).

The ‘Scientific Justification’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.1](#)) should describe the proposed theoretical investigation and also its impact on observational investigations with HST. Review panels will consist of observational and theoretical astronomers with a broad range of scientific expertise (see [Section 6.1](#)). They will not necessarily have specialists in all areas of astrophysics, particularly theory, so the proposals must be written for general audiences of scientists. The ‘Analysis Plan’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.6](#)) should discuss the types of HST data that will benefit from the proposed investigation, and references to specific data sets in the HST Data Archive should be given where possible. This section should also describe how the results of the theoretical investigation will be made available to the astronomical community, and on what time-scale the results are expected.

3.4.5 Guidelines for AR Proposals

Please consider the following when developing your AR Proposal:

- In general, any HST data that you wish to analyze must reside (or be expected to reside) in the Archive, and be released from proprietary rights by the start of Cycle 25 (October 1, 2017).
- Users should consult the [Large Searches and Requests](#) webpage for information on searching for and downloading large datasets.

- Programs that require funding for Archival Research and also new observations should be submitted as two separate proposals: one requesting funding for the Archival Research, and the other proposing the new observations. The proposals should refer to each other so that the reviewers will be aware that the proposals are part of the same project.
- Investigators are allowed to submit an AR Proposal to analyze data that was obtained in a previous GO Program on which they were themselves PI or Co-I, but only if the goals of the AR Proposal differ significantly from those for which GO funding was awarded previously.
- STScI encourages the submission of AR Proposals that combine HST data with data from other space-missions or ground-based observatories, especially those data contained in the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST). STScI is an active partner of the Virtual Observatory (VO), and MAST is implementing VO technology to make its data holdings available. In particular, the MAST Data Discovery Portal is available at <http://mast.stsci.edu/explore>. The Discovery Portal is a one-stop Web interface to access data from all of the MAST supported missions, including HST (in particular the Hubble Legacy Archive- HLA, and Hubble Source Catalog- HSC), Kepler, GALEX, FUSE, IUE, EUVE, and Swift-UVOT.

3.4.6 Suggestions for AR Proposals

STScI would like to point out the following sources for Archival Research:

- The data being obtained for the [Frontier Fields Program](#).
- The data obtained by the HST [Pure Parallel Program](#) (see [Section 4.2.2](#)).
- The data obtained for the [Hubble Deep Field \(HDF\)](#), the [Hubble Deep Field-South \(HDF-S\)](#) and the [Hubble Ultra Deep Field \(UDF\)](#).
- The data obtained by the HST Treasury Programs, which are described on the [HST Treasury, Archival Legacy and Large Programs](#) webpage. Community-contributed high-level science products from imaging and spectroscopic surveys (including GOODS, GRAPES, and GEMS) are available from the [MAST High Level Science Product](#) webpage.
- Projects that utilize the [Hubble Source Catalog](#). A few potential examples are listed in [Section 7.4 of the HST Primer](#).

3.5 Joint HST-Chandra Observing Proposals

If your science project requires observations from both HST and the [Chandra X-ray Observatory](#), you can submit a single proposal to request time on both observatories to either the HST Cycle 25 or the Chandra Cycle 19 review. This avoids the “double

jeopardy” of having to submit proposals to two separate reviews. A description of past HST joint programs is available on the [HST Joint Programs](#) webpage.

Joint HST-Chandra proposals are of two types:

Regular HST-Chandra Proposals: By agreement with the [Chandra X-ray Center \(CXC\)](#), STScI will be able to award up to 400 kiloseconds of Chandra observing time. Similarly the CXC will be able to award up to 100 orbits of HST time to highly rated proposals awarded Chandra time in its TAC process. The only criterion above and beyond the usual review criteria is that the project must be fundamentally of a multi-wavelength nature, and that both sets of data are required to meet the science goals. It is not essential that the project requires simultaneous Chandra and HST observations. Chandra time will only be awarded in conjunction with new HST observations (and should not be proposed for in conjunction with an AR or Theory Proposal).

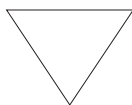
Large HST-Chandra Proposals: By agreement with the CXC, STScI will be able to award an additional 600 kiloseconds of Chandra observing time for Large joint programs. These programs are defined as requiring at least 75 orbits of HST time and at least 400 ksec of Chandra observations. Similarly, CXC will be able to award up to 150 orbits for Large Programs submitted to the Chandra TAC. As with Regular HST-Chandra Proposals, the only criterion above and beyond the usual review criteria is that the project must be fundamentally of a multi-wavelength nature, and that both sets of data are required to meet the science goals. It is not essential that the project requires simultaneous Chandra and HST observations.

Of the 1 Msec of Chandra observing time that can be awarded in the HST review, only approximately 15% of the observations may be time-constrained. In addition, only one rapid ToO can be awarded (less than 20 days turn-around time). A Chandra ToO is defined as an interruption of a command load, which may include several predictable observations within that one-week load. HST Cycle 25 proposers should keep their Chandra requests within these limits.

Regular proposals for combined HST and Chandra observations should be submitted to the observatory that represents the prime science (not to both observatories). Large HST-Chandra proposals (or Very Large Programs, as CXC defines them) may be submitted to either, but not both, observatories. **STScI reserves the right to disallow HST observations that duplicate those approved via any joint program unless the duplications are justified in the original proposals.** *The Chandra Cycle 19 deadline is March 15, 2017 at 6 pm EDT.* While there is multi-wavelength expertise in the review panels for both observatories, typically the HST panels will be stronger in IR/optical/UV science and the Chandra panels in X-ray science.

Establishing the technical feasibility of the Chandra observations is the responsibility of the PI, who should review the Chandra documentation or consult with the CXC. A

description of the technical information that should be included in the proposal is given in [Section 9.4.1](#). For proposals that are approved by HST, the CXC will perform detailed feasibility checks in Chandra Cycle 19. The CXC reserves the right to reject any previously HST-approved observation that proves infeasible, impossible to schedule, and/or dangerous to the Chandra instruments. Any Chandra observations that prove infeasible or impossible could jeopardize the overall science program and may cause revocation of the corresponding HST observations. Duplicate Chandra observations may also be rejected by the CXC.



Joint HST-Chandra Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)). Also, you must include technical information about the Chandra observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.1](#)).

3.6 Joint HST/XMM-Newton Observing Proposals

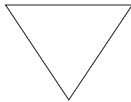
If your science project requires observations from both HST and the [XMM-Newton Observatory](#), you can submit a single proposal to request time on both observatories to either the HST Cycle 25 or the XMM-Newton Cycle AO-17 review. Joint HST/XMM-Newton Proposals should be submitted to the observatory that represents the prime science facility (not to both observatories). A description of past HST joint programs is available on the [HST Joint Programs](#) webpage.

By agreement with the [XMM-Newton Observatory](#), the HST TACs will be able to award up to 150 kiloseconds of XMM-Newton observing time. Similarly the XMM-Newton TACs will be able to award up to 30 orbits of HST time. The only criterion above and beyond the usual review criteria is that the project must be fundamentally of a multi-wavelength nature, and that both sets of data are required to meet the science goals. XMM-Newton time will only be awarded in conjunction with new HST observations (and should not be proposed for in conjunction with an AR or Theory Proposal). Proposers should take special care in justifying both the scientific and technical reasons for requesting time on both missions.

It is not essential that the project requires simultaneous XMM-Newton and HST observations. No XMM-Newton observations with a reaction time of less than five working days from the trigger date will be considered. Target of Opportunity (ToO) Proposals must state explicitly whether the HST observations require a disruptive ToO. No more than one disruptive ToO will be allocated per proposal. It is the responsibility of the PI to inform both observatories immediately if the trigger criterion is fulfilled.

Proposals for combined HST and XMM observations should be submitted to the observatory that represents the prime science (not to both observatories). **STScI reserves the right to disallow HST observations that duplicate those approved via any joint program unless the duplications are justified in the original proposals.** *The XMM-Newton AO-17 deadline is nominally October 6, 2017.* While there is multi-wavelength expertise in the review panels for both observatories, typically the HST panels will be stronger in IR/optical/UV science and the XMM panels in X-ray science.

Establishing the technical feasibility of the XMM-Newton observations is the responsibility of the PI, who should review the XMM-Newton Instrument Handbooks. A description of the technical information that should be included in the proposal is given in [Section 9.4.2](#). All standard observing restrictions for both observatories apply to joint proposals. For proposals that are approved, both projects will perform detailed feasibility checks. Both projects reserve the right to reject any approved observation that is in conflict with safety or schedule constraints, or is otherwise deemed to be non-feasible.



Joint HST/XMM-Newton Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)). Also, you must include technical information about the XMM-Newton observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.2](#)).

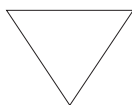
3.7 Joint HST-NOAO Observing Proposals

By agreement with the [National Optical Astronomy Observatory](#) (NOAO), STScI will be able to award time on NOAO facilities to highly ranked proposals that request time on both HST and NOAO telescopes. The award of time on NOAO facilities will be subject to approval by the NOAO Director, after nominal review by the NOAO TAC to avoid duplication of programs. The important additional criterion for the award of NOAO time is that both the HST and the ground-based data are required to meet the science goals of the project. It is not essential that the project requires simultaneous NOAO and HST observations. Under this agreement, NOAO time will only be awarded in conjunction with new HST observations (and should not be proposed for in conjunction with an AR or Theory Proposal). Major results from these programs would be credited to NOAO and HST. A description of past HST joint programs is available on the [HST Joint Programs](#) webpage.

NOAO has offered up to 5% of its available time to proposals meeting the stated criteria. NOAO observing time will be implemented during the two 2018 NOAO observing semesters (2018A for February to July 2018 observations, and 2018B for August 2018 to January 2019 observations). Time cannot be requested for the preceding semester, 2017B. Time may be requested only for those facilities listed on the [NOAO/NASA Collaboration](#) webpage. Under this agreement approximately 15-20 nights per telescope per year will be available on most (but not all) NOAO telescopes. Only a fraction of the time is available on some facilities - the WIYN and SMARTS telescopes - and so the 5% cap applies only to this fraction. In addition, time on heavily-subscribed resources may be limited by the NOAO Director.

Establishing the technical feasibility of the proposed NOAO observations is the responsibility of the PI, who should review the NOAO documentation or consult with NOAO directly. A description of the technical information that should be included in the proposal is given in [Section 9.4.3](#). If approved for NOAO time, the PI must submit, by September 30, 2017, an NOAO Phase II form giving detailed observing information appropriate to the particular NOAO telescope and instrument. In addition, for NOAO time on Gemini, successful PIs will be required to submit a complete NOAO proposal by September 30, 2017 on the standard NOAO proposal form. This will be reviewed by the regular NOAO TAC to determine the Gemini queue in which the observations will be placed.

NOAO will perform feasibility checks, and reserves the right to reject any approved observation determined to be infeasible, impossible to schedule, and/or dangerous to the telescopes or instruments. Any NOAO observations that prove infeasible or impossible could jeopardize the overall science program and may cause revocation of the corresponding HST time allocation.



Joint HST-NOAO Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)). Also, you must include technical information about the NOAO observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.3](#)).

3.8 Joint HST-NRAO Observing Proposals

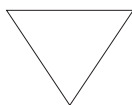
By agreement with the [National Radio Astronomy Observatory](#) (NRAO), STScI will be able to award time on NRAO facilities to highly ranked proposals that request time on both HST and NRAO telescopes. NRAO has offered up to 3% of the available time on its North American facilities, namely the Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT), the Very Large Array (VLA), and the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), for

allocation by the HST TAC, subject to a maximum of 5% of the available time in any given array configuration. In return, STScI has offered 30 orbits of HST time for allocation by the NRAO TAC to proposals submitted on or before either of the two NRAO semester deadlines. *These are nominally February 1, 2017 for semester 2017B, and August 1, 2017 for semester 2018A.* Joint HST/NRAO Proposals should be submitted to the observatory that represents the prime science facility (not to both observatories). **STScI reserves the right to disallow HST observations that duplicate those approved via any joint program unless the duplications are justified in the original proposals.** A description of past HST joint programs is available on the [HST Joint Programs](#) webpage.

NRAO observing time awarded through the HST Cycle 25 review will be implemented during the 2017B and 2018A observing semesters. The award of time on NRAO facilities will be subject to approval by the NRAO Director, after nominal review by the NRAO TAC to avoid duplication of programs. The important additional criterion for the award of NRAO time is that both the HST and the radio data are required to meet the science goals of the project. It is not essential that the project requires simultaneous NRAO and HST observations. Under this agreement, NRAO time will only be awarded in conjunction with new HST observations (and should not be proposed for in conjunction with an AR or Theory Proposal). Major results from these programs would be credited to NRAO and HST.

Establishing the technical feasibility of the proposed radio observations is the responsibility of the PI, who should review the NRAO documentation or consult with NRAO directly. If approved for NRAO time, the PI must submit detailed observing information appropriate to the relevant NRAO facility. A description of the technical information that should be included in the proposal is given in [Section 9.4.4](#).

NRAO will perform a technical review of proposals approved by the HST TAC, and reserves the right to reject any approved observation determined to be infeasible, impossible to schedule, and/or dangerous to the telescopes or instruments. Any NRAO observations that prove infeasible or impossible could jeopardize the overall science program and may cause revocation of the corresponding HST time allocation. We therefore urge proposers to discuss technical concerns with appropriate staff at both observatories. Discussions with NRAO staff should occur via the [NRAO helpdesk](#).



Joint HST-NRAO Proposals must be identified in the ‘Special Proposal Types’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.10](#)). Also, you must include technical information about the NRAO observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.4](#)).

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

Be aware that some HST targets might not require new NRAO observations because the joint science goals can be met using non-proprietary archival data from the VLA, VLBA, or GBT that are available at <http://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vla/archive>. Also note that 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>) are available.

All scientific data from NRAO 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 applies to NRAO data taken through the joint HST-NRAO program.

3.9 Mid-Cycle GO Proposals

Up to 200 orbits per cycle will be available for Mid-Cycle GO programs. Mid-Cycle programs provide the community with an opportunity to propose for in-cycle observations of recently-discovered, non-transient objects. As such, they complement Director's Discretionary programs, which target unexpected transient phenomena and time-critical observations.

Mid-Cycle GO Proposals **must** meet the following prime criteria:

1. Proposers must provide a well-justified explanation of why the proposal could not have been submitted in response to the standard annual Call for Proposals: for example, the target source may have been identified subsequent to the most recent proposal deadline.
2. Proposers must provide a clear description of the scientific urgency of these observations and why they should be executed in the present cycle.

Proposals should be submitted via the Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT) as type GO, using the Mid-Cycle template for the pdf attachment. Upon completion of your Mid-Cycle submission, your program will be transferred to the STScI for processing.

If you run into problems submitting an Mid-Cycle Request, send mail to help@stsci.edu for investigation/resolution

Mid-Cycle proposals may be submitted at any time. Proposals received between March 1 and September 30, 2017 will be considered for implementation in the October 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017 time-frame; and those received between October 1, 2017 and January 31, 2018 will be considered for implementation in the April 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018 time-frame.

Proposals for Mid-Cycle time must be sufficiently detailed for adequate evaluation, comparable with proposals submitted for the regular observing cycles as described in the current Call for Proposals. Among other things,

- Both the proposed observations and the use of Mid-Cycle time must be justified explicitly,
- There must be an adequate description of how the proposed observations relate to the current state of knowledge,
- And the proposed observations must be described in sufficient detail to allow technical evaluation.

Mid-Cycle GO proposals will have the following characteristics:

- Proposals are limited to requesting no more than **10 orbits**;
- Observations should have minimal constraints to maximize scheduling flexibility;
- Observations taken for accepted programs will have a proprietary period of no more than 3 months;
- Proposals may request only HST time - joint proposals are not permitted;
- Proposers may apply for all available instruments. Proposals must be compliant with the technical restrictions described in the most recent Call for Proposals.

Members of the STScI Science Policies Group will undertake an initial review of GO Mid-Cycle proposals to determine whether the proposals meet prime criterion #1. Proposals that do not meet that criterion will not be distributed for further review; the Principal Investigator will be informed of that decision, and is free to submit the proposal at the next standard cycle deadline. Re-submissions of rejected past cycle proposals will be rejected automatically.

Mid-Cycle proposals will receive scientific review by members of the community who have contributed to recent HST TAC reviews.

3.10 Director's Discretionary (DD) Time Proposals

Up to 10% of the available HST observing time may be reserved for Director's Discretionary (DD) allocation. Scientists wishing to request DD time can do so at any time during the year, by using APT. Instructions and up-to-date information can be found on the [DD Submission](#) webpage.

Observations obtained as part of a DD Program generally do not have a proprietary period, and are made available immediately to the astronomical community. However, DD proposers may request and justify proprietary periods in their proposals.

Upon receipt of a DD Proposal, the STScI Director will usually seek advice on the scientific merit and technical feasibility of the proposal from STScI staff and external specialists. A proposal for DD time might be appropriate in cases where an unexpected transient phenomenon occurs or when developments since the last proposal cycle make a time-critical observation necessary.

Recognizing the limited lifetimes for major space facilities such as HST and Chandra, DD Proposals for timely follow-up of new discoveries will also be considered even if the astrophysics of the phenomena do not require such rapid follow-up. In such cases, the proposers must demonstrate that the observations will provide a critical link in the understanding of the phenomena and that carrying them out quickly is particularly important for planning future observations with major facilities. They should then also indicate their plans for quickly making the scientific community aware of their discoveries, to enable subsequent wider community follow-up.

DD observations should *not* generally be requested if any of the following is true:

- The observations could plausibly have been proposed in the most recent regular proposal cycle, possibly as a Target-of-Opportunity Proposal (see [Section 4.1.2](#)).
- The observations were proposed in a recent regular proposal cycle, and were rejected.
- The proposed observations could wait until the next proposal cycle with no significant reduction in the expected scientific return.

The primary criteria for acceptance of DD Proposals are high scientific merit and a strong demonstration of the timeliness of the observations. Under extraordinary circumstances, observations of Venus may be proposed for Director's Discretionary time. Proposals must make an appropriately compelling science case.

Weekly HST Command Loads are uplinked to the telescope on Sunday evenings; for nominal operations, the observing schedule is determined eleven days in advance of the uplink date. Although it is technically feasible to interrupt the schedule and initiate observations of a new target, short-notice interruptions place severe demands on the

planning and scheduling process, decreasing overall observing efficiency and delaying other programs. Hence, requests for DD time must be submitted at least two months before the date of the requested observations, if possible. Requests for shorter turn-around times must be exceedingly well justified. In the case that a DD Program with a turn-around time of less than one month is accepted, the PI or his/her designee is required to be reachable by STScI personnel on a 24 hour basis between the submission and the implementation of the program, for Phase II preparation.

Subject to availability of funds from NASA, STScI will provide financial support for U.S. PIs and Co-Is of approved DD Programs (see [Chapter 12](#)).

CHAPTER 4:

Observation Types and Special Requirements

In this chapter. . .

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4.3 Special Calibration Observations / 51

4.1 Primary Observations

Primary observations are those observations that determine the telescope pointing and orientation. GO and SNAP Programs with external targets are normally scheduled as primary. Primary observations can use a variety of special requirements and observation types, as described in the following subsections. There is also the opportunity for *parallel* observations, described in [Section 4.2](#), which are simultaneous observations with instruments other than the primary instrument.

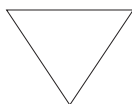
4.1.1 Continuous Viewing Zone (CVZ) Observations

Most targets are occulted by the Earth during a portion of the HST orbit. However, this is not true for targets that lie close to the orbital poles. This gives rise to so-called Continuous Viewing Zones (CVZ) in two declination bands near ± 61.5 degrees. Targets in those bands may be viewed without occultations at some time during the 56-day precessional cycle of the HST orbit. The number and duration of CVZ passages depend on the telescope orbit and target position, and may differ significantly from previous cycles. Please refer to the [HST Orbital Viewing and Schedulability](#) webpage for information on determining the number of CVZ opportunities in Cycle 25 and their approximate duration for a given target location. Passages of HST through the South Atlantic Anomaly generally restrict the length of uninterrupted observations to 5 to 6 orbits per day. See [Section 2.2.1 of the HST Primer](#) for technical details about the CVZ.

CVZ orbits are a limited resource whose use can lead to scheduling conflicts. If CVZ orbits are scientifically necessary for your program, check that sufficient opportunities

exist that your orbit request can likely be accommodated. (It is not possible, at present, to determine the exact number of CVZ orbits available during a particular opportunity.) In the Description of the Observations section (see [Section 9.2](#)), you must include the number of CVZ opportunities available for each target in your proposal for which you are requesting CVZ time.

STScI will make every effort to schedule the observations in this optimal way. However, because the number of CVZ opportunities are limited, and unpredictable conflicts may occur between the proposed CVZ observations and other observations, a particular target's CVZ times may be oversubscribed. Therefore, it may be necessary to schedule the requested CVZ observations using standard orbital visibilities (i.e., using a larger number of total orbits). This will be done at no penalty to the observer.



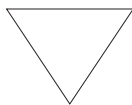
Continuous Viewing Zone observations must be marked in the ‘Observation Summary’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.16](#)).

Restrictions on Using the CVZ

Observations that require special timing requirements (including telescope orientation constraints; see [Section 4.1.6](#)) should *not* be proposed for execution in the CVZ, and orbit estimates in the Phase I proposal should be based on standard orbital visibilities (see [Table 6.1 of the HST Primer](#)). Because of the extra scattered earthshine that enters the telescope on the day side of the orbit, sky-background limited observations through broadband optical or infrared filters do not gain significant observing efficiency from CVZ observations. If it is determined during the Phase II proposal implementation that an observation is unschedulable because of conflicts between the CVZ requirement and any other Special Requirements (e.g., SHD, LOW, timing, etc.), then the observing time may be revoked **unless the Special Requirement will be relaxed**. Proposers who are in doubt about whether or not to request CVZ observations should contact the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)).

4.1.2 Target-of-Opportunity (ToO) Observations

A target for HST observations is called a ‘Target-of-Opportunity’ (ToO) if the observations are linked to an event that may occur at an unknown time. ToO targets include objects that can be identified in advance but which undergo unpredictable changes (e.g., specific dwarf novae), as well as objects that can only be identified in advance as a class (e.g., novae, supernovae, gamma ray bursts, newly discovered comets, etc.). ToO Proposals must present a detailed plan for the observations to be performed if the triggering event occurs.



Target-of-Opportunity observations must be marked in the ‘Observation Summary’ section of the proposal (see Section 8.16). In the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see Section 9.3) you must provide an estimate of the probability of occurrence of the ToO during the observing cycle, and describe the required turn-around time.

Turn-Around Time and ToO Limits in Cycle 25

The turn-around time for a ToO observation is defined as the time between STScI receiving a ToO activation and the execution of the observations. The HST observing schedule is updated weekly, and construction of each weekly calendar starts approximately eleven days in advance of the first observations on that calendar. Thus, in the normal course of events, almost three weeks can elapse between Phase II submission of a ToO and execution of the observations. Any short-notice interruptions to the schedule place extra demands on the scheduling system, and may lead to a decrease in overall efficiency of the observatory. ToOs are therefore classified into two categories: disruptive ToOs that require observations on a rapid timescale and therefore revisions of HST observing schedules that are either active or in preparation; and non-disruptive ToOs that can be incorporated within the standard scheduling process. **Disruptive ToOs** are defined as those having turn-around times of less than three weeks. **Non-disruptive ToOs** have turn-around times longer than three weeks.

Disruptive ToOs: The minimum turn-around time for ToO activation is normally 2-5 days; this can be achieved only if all details of the proposal (except possibly the precise target position) are available in advance. Any required bright object screening (COS, STIS/MAMA, or ACS/SBC) must be completed before a ToO can be placed on the schedule. The ability to perform any bright-object check will depend on the quality of the flux information provided by the observer, the complexity of the field, and the availability of suitable expertise at STScI to evaluate that information on a short time scale. Under exceptional circumstances, it may be possible to achieve shorter turn-around times, but only at the expense of significant loss of observing efficiency. Ultra-rapid (<2 day turn-around) ToOs therefore require an extremely strong scientific justification, and may only be requested for instruments that do not require bright object checking (ACS/WFC, WFC3, STIS/CCD, FGS). Because of the significant effect disruptive ToO observations have on the HST schedule, the number of activations will be limited to eight in Cycle 25; this allocation will include no more than one Ultra-rapid ToO.

Non-disruptive ToOs: Observations of transient phenomena that require turn-around times longer than three weeks can be accommodated in the normal HST scheduling process. Non-disruptive ToOs will be incorporated in the HST observing schedule at the earliest opportunity consistent with normal scheduling process. Consequently,

there is no limit on non-disruptive ToOs in Cycle 25. However, programs that have been allocated a specific number of non-disruptive ToOs may not subsequently request activation on shorter timescales.

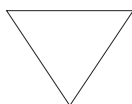
Proposers are encouraged to check the [ToO webpage](#) for further information and examples on defining and activating ToO observations.

Activation of a ToO

A Phase II proposal must be submitted *before* the ToO event occurs. If the observing strategy depends on the nature of the event, then the Phase II proposal should include several contingencies from which the observer will make a selection. The PI is responsible for informing STScI of the occurrence of the event and must provide an accurate target position. Implementation of a ToO observation after notification of the event requires approval by the STScI Director and is not guaranteed (e.g., high-priority GO observations, critical calibrations, and engineering tests may take precedence over ToO Programs). If approval is granted, then the HST observing schedule is replanned to include the new observations. Disruptive ToOs require the PI or his/her designee to be reachable by STScI personnel on a 24 hour basis between the ToO activation and the scheduling of the program.

Long-Term ToOs

Proposers may apply for Long-Term status for ToO Programs *only if* the target phenomena have a low probability of occurrence during one cycle. The request must be justified in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)) and will be subject to review by the TAC. Long-Term ToO Programs will be extended into the following cycle.



If the triggering event for a standard ToO Program does not occur during Cycle 25, the program will be deactivated at the end of the cycle. Unused ToO time carries over to the following cycle only for Long-Term ToO Programs.

ToO Programs with COS, STIS/MAMA or ACS/SBC

ToO Programs that use COS, the STIS/MAMA detectors, or ACS/SBC must pass bright-object checking before they can be scheduled. Ultra-rapid turn-around programs are not allowed with these instruments. For rapid turn-around programs, where the target may be varying in intensity, a strategy must be outlined to ensure that the ToO will be safe to observe. A description of how you plan to deal with this issue should be provided in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)).

STIS/MAMA and ACS/SBC observations cannot be scheduled in orbits affected by passages of HST through the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA), which limits the duration of a MAMA visit to five orbits (see [Section 2.2.2 of the HST Primer](#)).

4.1.3 Special Restrictions on Observations with COS, STIS/MAMA and ACS/SBC

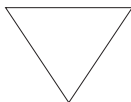
The COS, STIS/MAMA, and ACS/SBC instruments employ photon counting detectors and are vulnerable to damage through exposure to bright sources. Consequently, there are a number of restrictions on the use of these configurations. All targets and field objects within the appropriate field of view must pass bright-object safety reviews (see [Section 5.1 of the Primer](#)). All Phase I proposals must include a discussion of the safety of the proposed targets and fields in the Description of the Observations (see [Section 9.2](#)), based on the relevant Instrument Handbook sections and calculations with the appropriate APT and ETC tools.

Observations of variable sources

Proposals to observe variable objects with the COS, STIS/MAMA, or ACS/SBC detectors must pass bright-object checking before they can be scheduled (see [Section 5.1 of the Primer](#)). Proposers should assume the maximum flux values for targets unless there are specific reasons for adopting other values (for example, time constrained observations of periodic variables at flux minima); the justification for adopting alternative flux values should be given in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)).

Observers interested in proposing for UV observations of cool stars should keep in mind the possibility that low mass stars may undergo extreme enhancements during stochastically occurring flares. Proposers must demonstrate the health and safety of their targets under these extreme conditions.

In the case of aperiodic variables that are either known to undergo unpredictable flares or outbursts, or belong to classes of objects that are subject to flaring or outbursts, the proposer must determine whether the target will violate the bright object limits during outburst. If a violation is possible, the proposer must outline a strategy that will ensure that the target is safe to observe with COS, STIS/MAMA, or ACS/SBC.



A description of how you plan to deal with bright object checking for variable sources must be included in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)).

The observing strategy might include additional observations, obtained over a timescale appropriate to the particular type of variable object, with either HST or

ground-based telescopes. Proposers should be aware that this type of observation requires extra resources. STScI reserves the right to limit the number of visits requiring quiescence-verification observations within 20 days or less of an HST observation to no more than 12 such visits per Cycle. If you are planning such observations, please contact the Help Desk at help@stsci.edu for more information on the options and requirements for confirming quiescence.

Additional restrictions

- STIS/MAMA and ACS/SBC observations cannot be scheduled in orbits affected by passages of HST through the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA), which limits the duration of a MAMA visit to five orbits (see [Section 2.2.2 of the HST Primer](#)).
- Pure Parallel observations with COS, STIS/MAMA, or the ACS/SBC detectors are not permitted.
- SNAP Programs using the ACS/SBC are not permitted.
- SNAP Programs using STIS/MAMA imaging modes or the STIS/NUV-MAMA PRISM modes are not allowed. SNAP Programs are allowed to use all other STIS/MAMA spectroscopic modes and all STIS/CCD modes.
- The total number of targets accepted from all SNAP Programs for COS and STIS/MAMA will be limited to 150.
- In order to preserve SAA-free orbits for MAMA observations, STIS programs that contain both CCD and MAMA science observations (excluding target acquisitions) must normally be split into separate CCD and MAMA visits. Exceptions are allowed if at least one of the following conditions apply:
 - A) There is less than 30 minutes of science observing time (including overheads) using the CCD;
 - B) The target is observed for only one orbit;
 - C) There is a well-justified scientific need for interspersed MAMA and CCD observations.
- By default, STIS spectroscopic exposures are accompanied by separate AUTO-WAVECAL exposures. The observer can insert additional GO-WAVECAL exposures adjacent to any external exposure and, although not recommended without adding an equivalent GO-WAVECAL exposure, can turn off the AUTO-WAVECAL exposures. For additional information see [Section 4.5 of the Primer](#).
- To optimize the science return of COS the following is recommended: the use of TIME-TAG mode and the use of the default wavelength calibration procedures. To minimize the effects of gain sag on the FUV detector it is required that all four FP-POS positions be used for each CENWAVE setting. This is done using the FP-POS=ALL parameter in APT for each CENWAVE, by spreading out the four FP-POS positions over multiple orbits within a visit for each CENWAVE, or over multiple visits of the same target. Observers who wish to employ non-optimal observing techniques must strongly justify their observing strategy in the Descrip-

tion of the Observations section of the PDF attachment. Non-optimal observing techniques should not normally be adopted solely for the purpose of producing a modest reduction of the observational overheads; in such cases the observer should normally just request adequate time to use the recommended optimal strategy. For more details, please see [Section 4.4 of the Primer](#).

4.1.4 Solar System Targets

HST can observe most targets within our Solar System, although there are a few exceptions. Mercury is always well within the 50-degree Solar pointing exclusion, and cannot be observed. Venus is always within the 50-degree Solar pointing exclusion, but at maximum elongation can be over 45 degrees from the Sun. STScI and the HST Project at GSFC have developed (and used) procedures that support observations of Venus when it is slightly within the 50 degree limit. Those procedures require extra planning and implementation steps. GO proposals to observe Venus will not be permitted in Cycle 25. Under extraordinary circumstances, observations of Venus may be proposed for Director's Discretionary time (see [Section 3.10](#)). Proposals must make an appropriately compelling science case. Observations of comets can be made while they are farther than 50 degrees from the Sun.

The HST pointing control system and the HST scheduling systems were not designed to support observations of objects as close as the Moon. However, lunar observations are possible under gyro control in three-gyro mode. GO proposals to observe the Moon can be submitted for consideration by the Cycle 25 TAC. These programs must use observing strategies that have been used in previous HST lunar observing programs. The execution of lunar observations will be subject to the availability of resources to carry out the extra work required. Investigators interested in proposing for lunar observations are encouraged to consult the [Lunar Observations User Information Report](#), which contains details on how such observations will be scheduled, the rules pertaining to them, and other useful information.

Pointing constraints are discussed further in [Section 2.3 of the HST Primer](#).

4.1.5 Observations of Targets That Have Not Yet Been Discovered or Identified

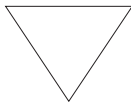
There are a variety of plausible scenarios in which investigators may wish to propose for HST observations of targets that have not yet been discovered or identified (i.e., targets with unknown coordinates, such as the next supernova in our own Galaxy, or the next gamma-ray burst in the southern hemisphere). In general, such proposals are allowed only if there is a certain time-criticality to the observations; i.e., proposing for the same observations in the next regular review cycle (*after* the target has been discovered) would be impossible or would make the observations more difficult (e.g., the object fades rapidly, or its temporal behavior is important), or would lead to

diminished scientific returns. These criteria are generally satisfied for GO observations of ToO targets, and there may also be other circumstances in which proposals for such targets are justified. However, in the absence of demonstrated time-criticality, observations will generally not be approved for targets that have not yet been discovered or identified.

4.1.6 Time-Critical Observations

Proposals may request that HST observations be taken at a specific date and time, or within a range of specific dates, when scientifically justified. Some examples of such cases are:

- astrometric observations,
- observing specific phases of variable stars,
- monitoring programs,
- imaging surface features on solar-system bodies,
- observations requiring a particular telescope orientation (since the orientation is fixed by the date of the observations; see [Section 2.4 of the HST Primer](#)),
- observations coordinated with observations by another observatory.



Any requests for time-critical observations must be listed in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)).

Time-critical observations impose constraints on the HST scheduling system and should therefore be accompanied by an adequate scientific justification in the proposal.

Limitations Related to Time-Critical Observations

Time-critical events that occur over short time intervals compared to the orbital period of HST (such as eclipses of very short-period binary stars) introduce a complication because it will not be known to sufficient accuracy, until a few weeks in advance, where HST will be in its orbit at the time of the event, and hence whether the event will occur above or below the spacecraft’s horizon (see [Section 2.2.3 of the HST Primer](#)). Proposals to observe such events can therefore be accepted only conditionally.

4.1.7 Dithering strategies with ACS and WFC3

Experience has shown that ACS and WFC3 imaging observations are best taken as dithered exposures (see [Section 5.4 of the HST Primer](#)). Proposers who do not intend to use dithering for primary observations must provide a justification for their choice of strategy in the ‘Description of Observations’ section of the PDF attachment ([Section 9.2](#)). In general, undithered observations with ACS or WFC3 detectors will not be approved without strong justification that such an approach is required for the scientific objectives. Otherwise, hot pixels and other detector artifacts may compromise the archival value of the data.

4.2 Parallel Observations

Since the scientific instruments are located at fixed positions in the telescope focal plane, it is possible to increase the productivity of HST by observing simultaneously with one or more instruments *in addition* to the primary instrument. Those additional observations are called *parallel* observations.

Since each instrument samples a different portion of the HST focal plane (see [Figure 2.2 of the HST Primer](#)), an instrument used in parallel mode will normally be pointing at a “random” area of sky several minutes of arc away from the primary target. Thus parallel observations are usually of a survey nature. However, many HST targets lie within extended objects such as star clusters or galaxies, making it possible to conduct parallel observations of nearby portions of, or even specific targets within, these objects.

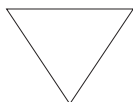
Depending on whether a parallel observation is related to any specific primary observation, it is defined either as a *Coordinated Parallel* or *Pure Parallel*. Coordinated Parallel observations are related to a particular primary observation in the same proposal. Pure Parallel observations are unrelated to any particular primary observation (i.e., the primary observation is in another program). Investigators interested in proposing for parallels must consult the [Parallel Observations User Information Report](#), which provides further details on how coordinated and pure parallels are defined, implemented and scheduled.

Parallel observations are rarely permitted to interfere significantly with primary observations; this restriction applies both to concurrent and subsequent observations. Specifically,

- A parallel observation cannot dictate how the primary observation will be structured (e.g. it cannot cause the adjustment of primary exposures). This is particularly directed toward pure parallels where the definition of the observations is independent of and subordinate to a primary observation.

- Parallel observations will not be made if the stored command capacity or data volume limits would be exceeded.
- Pure Parallel observations may not explicitly constrain the scheduling of the primary observations, that is, they may not specify orientation or timing constraints.
- Coordinated Parallel observations may include orientation or timing constraints as requested and justified in the accepted HST Phase I proposal.
- Pure Parallel observations are subject to the availability of parallel observing opportunities as identified by STScI (see [Section 4.2.2](#)).

4.2.1 Coordinated Parallel Observations



Coordinated Parallel observations must be marked in the ‘Observation Summary’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.16](#)).

Coordinated Parallels use one or more instruments, in addition to and simultaneously with the primary instrument in the same proposal, e.g., to observe several adjacent targets or regions within an extended object. Proposals that include Coordinated Parallel observations should provide a scientific justification for and description of the parallel observations. It should be clearly indicated whether the parallel observations are essential to the interpretation of the primary observations or the science program as a whole, or whether they address partly or completely unrelated issues. The parallel observations are subject to scientific review, and can be rejected even if the primary observations are approved.

Proposers are generally not allowed to add Coordinated Parallel observations in Phase II that were not explicitly included and approved in Phase I. Any such requests will be adjudicated by the Telescope Time Review Board (TTRB). Coordinated Parallel Observations will ordinarily be given the same proprietary period as their associated primary observations.

4.2.2 Pure Parallel Observations

The Pure Parallel observing process is designed to take advantage of the full complement of instruments installed in SM4. Similar to primary science planning, the parallels process provides a reliable estimate, in advance of observations, of the number of orbits that will be executed on accepted parallel programs during the cycle. The [Parallel Observing User Information Report](#) provides a complete description of this observing mode and is required reading if you are considering submitting a Pure

Parallel Proposal. It is anticipated that up to 500 Pure Parallel observations will be available in Cycle 25.

Restrictions

Pure Parallel observations are currently restricted to orbits where COS and STIS are the primary instruments. Consequently, parallel opportunities will be limited by the actual number of orbits allocated to these instruments and to the corresponding regions of sky being observed. Past experience shows that the final allocation of Pure Parallel orbits also depends on the science goals of the parallel programs (e.g. desired targets may not be available and multiple Pure Parallel Programs can compete for the same primary opportunities.) STScI continues to investigate ways to expand the number of Pure Parallel observing opportunities.

For the purpose of Pure Parallel orbit allocation, an orbit is defined as having visibility of at least 2500 seconds. The number and types of parallel observing opportunities will vary depending on the mix of primary GO Programs each cycle. Additionally, the total number of Pure Parallel orbits actually executed could be less than planned due to changes to the Primary Programs or on-board execution failures.

PIs with accepted Pure Parallel Programs will be given a list of parallel science opportunities that STScI has identified as being suitable for their program. The PI then selects and submits a final list of opportunity matches to STScI in the Phase II Pure Parallel Program submission.

The process of matching Pure Parallel observations to Primary Programs will occur during the planning and implementation phase (Phase II) so that it can be known in advance when and how the parallel observations can be executed. Proposals for Pure Parallel observations may specify either particular or generic targets, although the latter are more common and provide more flexibility for matching parallel observations to actual opportunities.

Review and Execution

The review panels and the TAC will select the programs based on the proposed science. The TAC will consider all accepted programs and produce a ranked list as an aid for resolving potential conflicts. The proprietary period for a GO Pure Parallel Program will depend on the number of orbits requested, as is the case for Primary GO Programs. Small (1-34 orbits) and Medium (35-74 orbits) Pure Parallel Programs will have a default proprietary period of 12 months; Large (75 orbits or more) Pure Parallel Programs will have no proprietary period by default. Pure Parallel observations are assigned to specific primary observations, and the parallel observations will be carried over to subsequent cycles if the primary observations are not executed in Cycle 25.

4.2.3 Restrictions and Limitations on Parallel Observations

Parallel Observations with ACS

The ACS/SBC may not be used for either Pure or Coordinated Parallel observations in any mode.

The ACS/WFC detector may be used for Coordinated Parallel observations with any other instrument as primary.

The ACS/WFC may be used for Pure Parallel observations with the COS and STIS instruments as primary (see [Section 4.2.2](#)).

Parallel Observations with COS

The COS/FUV MCP detector may be used for Coordinated Parallel observations with any other instrument as primary, provided that the telescope orientation is specified exactly and the parallel field passes bright-object checking.

The COS/NUV MAMA detector may be used for Coordinated Parallel observations with any other instrument as primary, provided that the telescope orientation is specified exactly and the parallel field passes bright-object checking.

COS may not be used for Pure Parallel observations in any detector mode.

Parallel Observations with FGS

The FGS cannot be used for either Pure or Coordinated Parallel observations.

Parallel Observations with STIS

The STIS/CCD detector may be used for Coordinated Parallel observations with any other instrument as primary.

Neither the STIS/NUV-MAMA PRISM mode nor any STIS/MAMA imaging mode can be used for Coordinated Parallel observations.

STIS/MAMA spectroscopic modes (other than the NUV/PRISM) may be used for Coordinated Parallel observations, but only if an exact ORIENT is specified.

STIS may not be used for Pure Parallel observations in any detector mode.

When STIS is the primary instrument and another instrument is used for a Coordinated Parallel, STIS auto-wavecalcs will never be done during an occultation. Instead these calibration exposures have to be scheduled when the external target is visible, leading to a slight reduction in the observing efficiency.

Parallel Observations with WFC3

WFC3 may be used for Coordinated Parallel observations with any other instrument as primary. WFC3 may only be used for Pure Parallel observations with COS or STIS as primary (see [Section 4.2.2](#)).

Pointing Accuracy for Parallel Observations

The spacecraft computers automatically correct the telescope pointing of the primary observing aperture for the effect of differential velocity aberration. This means that image shifts at the parallel aperture of 10 to 20 mas can occur during parallel exposures.

4.3 Special Calibration Observations

Data from HST observations are normally provided to the GO after application of full calibrations. Details of the standard calibrations are provided in the Instrument Handbooks (see [Section 1.5.4](#)).

In order to obtain quality calibrations for a broad range of observing modes, yet not exceed the time available on HST for calibration observations, only a restricted set, the so-called ‘Supported’ modes, may be calibrated. Other modes may be available but are not supported. Use of these ‘Available-but-Unsupported’ modes is allowed to enable potentially unique and important science observations, but is discouraged except when driven by scientific need. *Observations taken using Available-but-Unsupported modes that fail due to the use of the unsupported mode will not be repeated.* Use of these modes must be justified prior to the Phase II submission. For details consult the Instrument Handbooks (see [Section 1.5.4](#)).

Projects may need to include special calibration observations if either:

- a Supported mode is used, but the calibration requirements of the project are not addressed by the standard STScI calibration program, or
- an Available-but-Unsupported mode is used.

Any special calibration observations required in these cases must be included in the total request for observing time and in the Observation Summary of the proposal, and must be justified explicitly. During the Phase II process, proposals to calibrate Available-but-Unsupported modes must be pre-approved by the appropriate instrument team. For details please consult the relevant [Instrument Handbook](#).

Proposers can estimate the time required for any special calibration observations from the information provided in the Instrument Handbooks (see [Section 1.5.4](#)). Also, the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)) can assist you on this estimate, but such requests must be made at least 14 days before the submission deadline.

The data reduction of special calibration observations is the responsibility of the observer.

Data flagged as having been obtained for calibration purposes will normally be made non-proprietary.

CHAPTER 5:

Data Rights and Duplications

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5.2 Policies and Procedures Regarding Duplications / 54

5.1 Data Rights

Depending on the category, observers may have exclusive access to their science data during a proprietary period. For Small and Medium GO Proposals, this period is normally 6 months following the date on which the data are archived. At the end of the proprietary period, the data become available for analysis by any interested scientist through the HST Archive.

Submitters of Small and Medium GO Proposals who wish to request a shorter proprietary period of 3 months, or who are willing to waive their proprietary rights altogether, should specify this in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)). Because of the potential benefit to the community at large, particularly (but not exclusively) in the case of Snapshot Programs, proposers should give this possibility serious consideration (it is one of the selection criteria for Snapshot Programs; see [Section 6.2](#)).

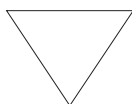
Data taken under the Treasury (see [Section 3.2.6](#)), Calibration (see [Section 3.2.4](#)), and Large (see [Section 3.2.3](#)) Program categories will by default have no proprietary period. Any request for non-zero proprietary periods for programs in these categories must be justified in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)) and will be subject to review by the TAC.

5.2 Policies and Procedures Regarding Duplications

Special policies apply to cases in which a proposed HST observation would duplicate another observation either already obtained or scheduled to be obtained.

5.2.1 Duplication Policies

An observation is a duplication of another observation if it is on the same astronomical target or field, with the same or a similar instrument, with a similar instrument mode, similar sensitivity, similar spectral resolution and similar spectral range. It is the responsibility of the proposers to check the proposed observations against the catalog of previously executed or accepted programs.



If any duplications exist, they must be identified in the ‘Observation Summary’ section of the proposal (see [Section 8.16](#)), and justified strongly in the ‘Justify Duplications’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.5](#)) as meeting significantly different and compelling scientific objectives.

Any *unjustified* duplications of previously executed or accepted observations that come to the attention of the peer reviewers and/or STScI could lead to rejection during or after the Phase I deliberations. Without an explicit Review Panel or TAC recommendation to retain duplicating exposures, they can be disallowed in Phase II. In such cases, no compensatory observing time will be allowed and the associated observing time will be removed from the allocation.

ACS and WFC3 Duplications of WFPC2, NICMOS or STIS imaging

ACS and WFC3 have imaging capabilities superior to WFPC2, NICMOS and STIS for many purposes (see [Section 4.7 of the HST Primer](#)). Nonetheless, proposers should note any duplications of previously approved or executed WFPC2, NICMOS, or STIS imaging exposures that lie in their fields, and justify why the new observations are required to achieve the scientific goals of the project. Proposers for WFC3 observations should note and justify any duplications of previous ACS observations.

Snapshot Targets

The following policies apply to Snapshot targets, in addition to the duplication policies already mentioned:

- Snapshot targets may not duplicate approved GO Programs in the same cycle.
- Snapshot observations may be proposed that duplicate approved but unexecuted Cycle 24 Snapshot observations by the same Principal Investigator. If the Cycle 25 program is accepted, the Cycle 24 program will not be carried forward into Cycle 25.
- Since the observation of any given SNAP target is not guaranteed, SNAP programs may submit a new target for any disallowed observations.

5.2.2 How to Check for Duplications

To check for duplications among the observations that you wish to propose, please use the tools and links on the [HST Proposal Support webpage](#) at MAST. The following two options are available:

- The [HST Duplication Checking Web Form](#).
- The [Planned and Archived Exposures Catalog \(PAEC\)](#), which is available from the [HST Catalogs webpage](#) at MAST. This catalog contains summary information about exposures in ASCII format and can be browsed with any text editor. It is normally updated monthly, but will be kept fixed between the release of this Call for Proposals and the Phase I deadline.

Please make sure that you are either searching in the HST duplication table (automatic if you use the [Duplication Checking Web Form](#)) or the PAEC. Other archive tables, such as the science table or the ASCII format Archived Exposures Catalog (AEC) do not include exposures that have been approved but have not yet executed, and are therefore not suitable for a complete duplication check.

CHAPTER 6:

Proposal Selection Procedures

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6.1 How STScI Conducts the Proposal Review

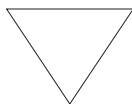
HST programs are selected through competitive peer review. A broad range of scientists from the international astronomical community evaluates and ranks all submitted proposals, using a well-defined set of criteria (see [Section 6.2](#)) and paying special attention to any potential conflicts of interest. The review panels and the Telescope Allocation Committee (TAC) offer their recommendations to the STScI Director. Based on these recommendations, the STScI Director makes the final allocation of observing time.

6.1.1 The Review Panels

The review panels will consider Small GO (1-34 orbits; [Section 3.2.1](#)), Medium GO (35-74 orbits; [Section 3.2.2](#)), Calibration GO ([Section 3.2.4](#)), Snapshot ([Section 3.3](#)), Regular AR ([Section 3.4.1](#)), Calibration AR ([Section 3.4.3](#)) and Theory ([Section 3.4.4](#)) Proposals. Each review panel has an allocation of a specific number of orbits, and the panel can recommend Small GO Proposals up to its orbit allocation. Medium GO Proposals will be ranked side-by-side with the Small Proposals, but the panels will not be charged for them; instead, each panel will be allocated a fixed number of medium proposals, depending on the overall medium proposal pressure within that panel. The panel recommendations generally do not require further approval of the TAC ([Section 6.1.2](#)), and scientific balance will be determined within each panel rather than by the TAC. The panels do not adjudicate Large GO ([Section 3.2.3](#)),

Treasury GO (Section 3.2.6), or AR Legacy Proposals (Section 3.4.2), but they will send comments on these proposals to the TAC for their consideration.

Panelists are chosen based on their expertise in one or more of the areas under review by the panel. Each panel spans several scientific categories (as defined in Section 8.8). In Cycle 25, we anticipate having a panel dealing with **Solar System**, two panels dealing with **Planets** (including exoplanets, planet formation, and debris disks); three panels dealing with **Stars** (of any temperature and evolutionary state, and including nearby star formation and Galactic ISM); two panels dealing with **Stellar Populations** (resolved); three panels dealing with **Galaxies and the IGM** (including unresolved stellar populations and ISM in external galaxies); two panels dealing with **Massive Black Holes and Hosts** (including AGN and Quasars); and two panels dealing with **Cosmology** (including large-scale structure, gravitational lensing, and galaxy groups and clusters). Within a panel, proposals are assigned to individual expert reviewers based on the keywords given in the proposal (see Section 8.9). These keywords should therefore be chosen with care.



Given the breadth of the panels, proposers should frame their scientific justification in terms appropriate for a panel with a broad range of astronomical expertise.

6.1.2 The Telescope Allocation Committee (TAC)

The TAC will include the TAC chair, the fifteen panel chairs, and three at-large members to ensure broad expertise across the full range of scientific categories. The primary responsibility of the TAC is to review Large GO (Section 3.2.3), Treasury GO (Section 3.2.6), and AR Legacy Proposals (Section 3.4.2), and any other particularly large requests of resources (GO Calibration, SNAP, Theory, or Pure Parallel Proposals). The TAC will also consider the panel recommendations concerning the Medium Proposals (35-74 orbits, see Section 3.2.2), will rank accepted Pure Parallel Proposals, and will be the arbiter of any extraordinary or cross-panel issues.

6.2 Selection Criteria

Evaluations of HST proposals are based on the following criteria.

Criteria for all Proposals

- The scientific merit of the program and its potential contribution to the advancement of scientific knowledge.

- The program's importance to astronomy in general. This should be stated explicitly in the 'Scientific Justification' section of the proposal (see [Section 9.1](#)).
- The extent to which the proposal demonstrates sufficient understanding to assure a thorough analysis of the data.
- A demonstration that the unique capabilities of HST are required to achieve the science goals of the program.
- The evidence for a coordinated effort to maximize the scientific return from the program.

Additional Criteria for all GO and SNAP Proposals

- What is the rationale for selecting the type and number of targets? Reviewers will be instructed to recommend or reject proposals as they are and to refrain from orbit- or object trimming. Therefore, it is very important to justify strongly both the selection and the number of targets in your proposal, as well as the number of orbits requested.
- Is there evidence that the project has already been pursued to the limits of ground-based and/or other space-based techniques?
- What are the demands made on HST and STScI resources, including the requested number of orbits or targets, and the efficiency with which telescope time will be used?
- Is the project technically feasible and what is the likelihood of success? Quantitative estimates of the expected results and the needed accuracy of the data must be provided.

Additional Criteria for Large GO, Treasury GO, and Legacy AR Proposals

- Is there a plan to assemble a coherent database that will be adequate for addressing all of the purposes of the program?
- Will the work of the proposers be coordinated effectively, even though a large team may be required for proper analysis of the data?
- Is there evidence that the observational database will be obtained in such a way that it will be useful also for purposes other than the immediate goals of the project?

Additional Criterion for SNAP Proposals

- Willingness to waive part or all of the proprietary period. While this is not the primary criterion for acceptance or rejection, it can provide additional benefit to any proposal and will be weighed by the reviewers as such.

Additional Criterion for Calibration Proposals

- What is the long-term potential for enabling new types of scientific investigation with HST and what is the importance of these investigations?

Additional Criteria for all Archival Research Proposals

- What will be the improvement or addition of scientific knowledge with respect to the previous original use of the data? In particular, a strong justification must be given to reanalyze data if the new project has the same science goals as the original proposal.
- What are the demands on STScI resources (including funding, technical assistance, feasibility of data requests, archiving and dissemination of products)?
- Is there a well-developed analysis plan describing how the scientific objectives will be realized?
- Is the effort within the management plan appropriate, and consistent to the funding level for the proposed category (Regular/Theory or Legacy)?
- Will the project result in the addition of new information that can be linked to the [Hubble Source Catalog \(HSC\)](#)?

Additional Criteria for Treasury GO and Legacy AR Proposals

- What scientific investigations will be enabled by the data products, and what is their importance?
- What plans are there for timely dissemination of the data products to the community? High-level science products should be made available through the [HST data archive](#) or related channels.

Additional Criteria for Theory Proposals

- What new types of investigations with HST or with data in the HST Data Archive will be enabled by the theoretical investigation, and what is their importance?
- What plans are there for timely dissemination of theoretical results, and possibly software or tools, to the community?

6.3 Ultraviolet Initiative

Ultraviolet GO Proposals

In recognition of the unique UV capabilities of Hubble and the finite lifetime of the mission, the UV Initiative will continue in Cycle 25. The initiative uses orbit allocations to increase the share of primary GO observing time dedicated to UV observations. A description of past HST joint programs is available on the [HST UV Initiative Programs](#) webpage.

Both the review panels and the TAC will have UV orbit allocations, which are advisory, not quotas, and UV proposals recommended for acceptance must meet the usual requirement of high scientific quality set for all successful Hubble proposals (see [Section 6.2](#)). Small ([Section 3.2.1](#)), Medium ([Section 3.2.2](#)), Large ([Section 3.2.3](#)), and Treasury ([Section 3.2.6](#)) GO Proposals can benefit from the UV Initiative,

as can Archival and Theory Proposals (see below). SNAP Proposals are not eligible to benefit. Two conditions must be met for a GO Proposal to be eligible.

- *The proposal must use the UV capabilities of Hubble.* The eligible instrument modes (with **central** wavelength <3200 Angstroms) are ACS/SBC imaging (all filters), COS spectroscopy (all modes), STIS/MAMA spectroscopy and imaging (all gratings and filters), STIS/CCD spectroscopy (UV gratings only), and WFC3/UVIS imaging (UV filters F200LP, F300X, F218W, F225W, F275W, FQ232N, FQ243N, and F280N), and WFC3/UVIS G280 grism spectroscopy.
- *The UV observations must be essential to the proposed science investigation.* This condition will automatically be met for proposals requesting UV observations only. For proposals requesting both UV and optical/IR observations, the scientific necessity for the UV observations must be carefully justified in the [Section 9.3, “Special Requirements](#) section of the proposal.

Proposers must check the UV Initiative box in APT to identify whether their proposal qualifies for the benefit based on the above criteria.

Ultraviolet Archival Proposals

The UV Initiative also extends to Archival Proposals, in the Regular AR ([Section 3.4.1](#)), Legacy AR ([Section 3.4.2](#)) and Theory ([Section 3.4.4](#)) categories. STScI will ask the review panels and the TAC to give particular consideration to UV-specific archival proposals in the review process, provided they lead to UV high level data products and tools for the Hubble archive, and enable broader use of those datasets by the community, or (in the case of Theory Proposals) provide new models or theories to aid in the interpretation of UV HST data.

For Archival Programs that propose the joint analysis of UV and optical/IR datasets, the UV datasets must be essential to the scientific investigation for the UV Initiative benefit to apply. In this case, the proposers should carefully justify the importance of the UV component of their program in the [Section 9.3, “Special Requirements](#) section of the proposal.

AR proposers should check the UV Initiative box in APT to identify their proposal as eligible for the benefit.

6.4 JWST Preparatory Observations

The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will be launched in October 2018. JWST will offer extensive photometric and spectroscopic capabilities spanning the wavelength range 0.7 to 28 microns. Some science programs undertaken with JWST can be enhanced by, and may even require, additional observations. The JWST Initiative is designed to provide an opportunity to obtain observations with Hubble

that complement and enhance the scientific impact of JWST observations. In some cases, Hubble observations are essential to achieving critical science goals for future JWST programs. A description of past HST joint programs is available on the [JWST Preparatory Programs](#) webpage.

Small ([Section 3.2.1](#)), Medium ([Section 3.2.2](#)), Large ([Section 3.2.3](#)) and Treasury ([Section 3.2.6](#)) GO Proposals can be identified as supporting the JWST Initiative. SNAP, Archival and Theory proposals do not qualify for this initiative.

Proposers should use the Special Requirements section to describe the connection with specific JWST observations. **If the Hubble observations are critical to the success of the future JWST program, the science goals of the full program should be described in the Scientific Justification, including an explanation as to why Hubble observations are deemed essential to achieve those goals.** The panels and the TAC will consider the connection between the proposed Hubble and JWST observations as part of the review process. The proposal will be assessed based on the science expectations for the **full program**, including both the HST and JWST observations. Following the recommendations of the Space Telescope Users Committee, JWST Preparatory proposal data will, by default, not have a proprietary period (a default of zero months). A proprietary period may be requested, which will be additionally reviewed by the TAC.

If the Hubble observations are deemed essential to achieving the overall science goals, the proposal will be assessed based on the science expectations for the full program including both Hubble and JWST observations.

Proposers must check the “JWST Preparatory Science” box in APT to identify whether their proposal qualifies for this initiative.

CHAPTER 7:

Guidelines and Checklist for Phase I Proposal Preparation

In this chapter . . .

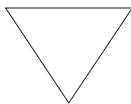
7.1 General Guidelines / 62

7.2 Proposal Preparation Checklist / 65

This chapter provides general guidelines and a checklist for Phase I proposal preparation. Specific instructions for construction of a Phase I proposal are presented in [Chapter 8](#) and [Chapter 9](#).

7.1 General Guidelines

7.1.1 Deadline



The deadline for proposal submission is Friday, April 7, 2017, 8:00 pm EDT. We strongly recommend that proposers start preparing their proposals early in order to give themselves enough time to learn APT. The Cycle 25 APT will be made available in February 2017. If you need a version prior to the formal release, please send a request to the STScI Help Desk, help@stsci.edu.

Please submit well before the deadline whenever possible, to avoid possible last-minute hardware or overloading problems, or network delays/outages. Late proposals will not be considered.

Questions about policies and technical issues should be addressed to the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)) well before the deadline. While we attempt to answer all questions as rapidly as possible, we cannot guarantee a speedy response in the last week before the deadline.

7.1.2 Phase I Proposal Format

Cycle 25 Proposals must be submitted electronically. A Java-based software tool, APT (the Astronomer's Proposal Tool; see [Section 1.5.5](#)) is the interface for all Phase I and Phase II proposal submissions for HST.

A Phase I proposal consists of two parts:

- a completed APT proposal form (see [Chapter 8](#)); and
- an attached PDF file (see [Chapter 9](#)).

Both are submitted to STScI directly from within APT. Student Principal Investigators should also arrange for a certification letter to be sent by their faculty advisor (see [Section 2.3.3](#)).

Please study [Chapter 7](#), [Chapter 8](#), and [Chapter 9](#) carefully. We recommend doing so well before the submission deadline, to give the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)) ample time to answer any questions you may have.

7.1.3 Page Limits for PDF Attachment

There are page limits on the size of your PDF attachment. [Table 7.1](#) outlines these limits for different proposal categories.

Table 7.1: PDF Attachment Page Limits

Proposal Category ¹	Reference Section in CP	Total Page Limit for PDF Attachment	Page Limit for the text of the Scientific Justification (Section 9.1)
Small GO	3.2.1	8	3
Medium GO	3.2.2	9	4
Large GO	3.2.3	11	6
Treasury GO	3.2.6	11	6
Snapshot	3.3	8	3
Theory	3.4.4	8	3
Regular AR ²	3.4.1	8	3
Legacy AR	3.4.2	11	6

1. For Calibration GO (Section 3.2.4), Joint HST-Chandra (Section 3.5), Joint HST/XMM-Newton (Section 3.6), and Joint HST-NOAO (Section 3.7), and Joint HST-NRAO (Section 3.8) Proposals, users should determine whether their proposal is Small, Medium, or Large based on the HST orbit request, and use the appropriate page limits.
2. Regular AR Proposals include Calibration AR Proposals (Section 3.4.3).

In relation to these page limits, note the following:

- Proposals that exceed the page limits will be penalized in the review process; pages beyond the specified limits will be removed and will not be available to reviewers.
- There are no limits on the numbers of figures and tables in the PDF attachment, and they may be interspersed in the text. However, the total page limit must be obeyed.
- References should be listed at the end of the proposal and do not count against the page limits.
- Your PDF attachment must be prepared with a font size of 12pt. Do not change the format of any of the templates provided by STScI.

7.2 Proposal Preparation Checklist

Table 7.2: Proposal Preparation Checklist

Step	Procedure
1) Review the Phase I Roadmap	The roadmap (http://apst.stsci.edu/apt/external/help/roadmap1.html) is a high level step-by-step guide to writing a Phase I proposal. It includes links to various documents and training videos.
2) Install APT	Go to the APT webpage . Follow the instructions there to download and install the latest version of APT onto your machine. You can also ask your system administrator to do an institution-wide installation.
3) Fill out the APT Phase I form	Use APT to fill out the Phase I form. Information on the use of APT, including movie tutorials, is available on the APT webpage . A description of which items are requested as well as guidelines for answers are presented in Chapter 8 . Proposers can save work in progress, so APT submission can be completed over several sessions.
4) Download a template file for the creation of your PDF attachment	Go to the Cycle 25 Announcement webpage . Download one of the templates to create your PDF attachment. There are separate template files for GO/SNAP and for AR/Theory Proposals. Template files are available in several popular word-processing applications, including LaTeX and Microsoft Word.
5) Edit the template	Edit the template using your favorite word-processing application. A description of which issues need to be discussed, and guidelines for how to discuss them, are presented in Chapter 9 .
6) Create the PDF attachment.	Transform your edited template into a PDF file. Any figures in your proposal must be included into this PDF file. Go to the Cycle 25 Announcement webpage for instructions on how to create a PDF file from your edited template, and for instructions on how to include figures. We will provide the reviewers with the electronic PDF files so that figures can be viewed in color. However there is no guarantee that the reviewers will view the files electronically, so please make sure your figures are useful when printed using grey scales.
7) Add the PDF filename path to the APT form	In your APT form, list in the appropriate box the path that points to the PDF attachment file on your local disk (see Section 8.11).
8) Review your proposal	In APT, click on ‘PDF Preview’ to get a preview of all the final information in your proposal. What you see is exactly what the reviewers who judge your proposal will see. If you are not satisfied, make any necessary changes.
9) Institutional Endorsement	STScI does not require institutional endorsement of GO/AR Proposals in Phase I. However, some institutions do require such endorsement of all submitted proposals. It is the responsibility of each PI to follow all applicable institutional policies concerning the submission of proposals.
10) Submit your proposal	In APT, use the Submission tool to submit your proposal to STScI. All parts are sent together (i.e., both the APT form information and the PDF attachment).

Table 7.2: Proposal Preparation Checklist (Continued)

Step	Procedure
<p>11) Receive an STScI acknowledgment of your submission</p>	<p>Verification of a successful submission will appear in the Submission Log on the Submission Screen in APT within about a minute. Also, the PI and all Co-Is will receive an automatic email acknowledgment that the merged PDF submission was received successfully. After the Phase I deadline has passed, and all submissions are in their final form, you will receive final notification that your submission has been successfully processed; this email will mark the completion of the submission. If you do not receive the final notification email within 48 hours of the deadline, please contact the STScI Help Desk and provide the submission ID from the APT Submission Log window. If there are any problems associated with your PDF attachment, you will be contacted by email.</p>

CHAPTER 8:

Filling Out the APT Proposal Form

In this chapter . . .

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As described in [Chapter 7](#), a Phase I proposal consists of a completed APT proposal form and an attached PDF file. The present chapter describes the items that must be filled out in the APT proposal form; this information is also available from the context-sensitive help in APT. Not every item described here needs to be filled out for every proposal. For example, some items are only relevant for observing proposals, while others are only relevant for archival proposals. APT will automatically let you know which items need to be filled out, depending on which proposal type you choose. [Chapter 9](#) describes the items that must be addressed in the attached PDF file.

8.1 Title

The title of your proposal should be informative, and must not exceed two printed lines. Please use mixed case instead of all upper case.

8.2 Abstract

Write a concise abstract describing the proposed investigation, including the main science goals and the justification for requesting observations or funding from HST. The abstract must be written in standard ASCII and should be no longer than 20 lines of 85 characters of text. This limit is enforced by APT.

8.3 Proposal Phase

No action is required by the proposer at this time. For Cycle 25 the Phase will automatically be set to '**PHASE I**'. See [Section 2.1](#) for a description of the different phases in the HST proposal process.

8.4 Category

Select one of the following categories:

- **GO**—General Observer Proposal
- **SNAP**—Snapshot Proposal
- **AR**—Archival Research Proposal (this category includes the Theory Proposals described in [Section 3.4.4](#))

Proposals for Director's Discretionary Time (see [Section 3.10](#)) submitted outside of the normal review cycles should select:

- **GO/DD**—Director's Discretionary Time Proposal

8.5 Cycle

For a Cycle 25 Proposal, enter '**25**' (this is the default).

8.6 Requested Resources

8.6.1 Primary and Parallel Orbits

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO Proposals)

Enter the total number of orbits requested for Primary observations and the total number of orbits requested for Coordinated Parallel observations OR enter the total number of orbits requested for Pure Parallel observations. Only whole orbits can be requested, and only whole orbits will be allocated. In general, only the boxes for ‘This Cycle’ need to be filled out. However, Long-Term Proposals (see [Section 3.2.5](#)) should provide a year-by-year breakdown of the orbits requested by also filling out the boxes for ‘Next Cycle’ (Cycle 24) and ‘After Next’ (Cycle 25).

8.6.2 Total Targets

(This item appears in the APT form only for SNAP Proposals)

Specify the total number of targets requested. Multiple visits to the same source should be counted as multiple targets (see [Section 3.3](#)).

8.7 Proprietary Period

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO and SNAP Proposals)

Enter the requested proprietary period, either 0, 3, 6 (months), that will apply to all observations in the program. The default proprietary period is 0 for Large, Treasury, and Calibration GO Programs, and 6 for Regular GO, Medium GO, and Snapshot Programs. See [Section 5.1](#) on Data Rights for more information. The benefits of or need for a non-default proprietary period must be discussed in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.3](#)).

8.8 Scientific Category

Specify *one* Scientific Category from the list below. Please adhere to our definitions of these categories. If you find that your proposal fits into several categories, then select the one that you consider most appropriate. If you are submitting a Calibration Proposal, then choose the Scientific Category for which your proposed calibration will be most important.

- **SOLAR SYSTEM:** This includes all objects belonging to the solar system (except the Sun and Mercury), such as planets, minor planets, comets, asteroids, planetary satellites, and Kuiper-belt objects.
- **EXTRASOLAR PLANETS AND PLANET FORMATION:** This includes all objects belonging to known extrasolar planetary systems, and observations of their host stars, as well as all studies of circumstellar and proto-planetary disks.
- **STELLAR PHYSICS:** This includes stars of all temperatures and evolutionary phases, including pre-main sequence stars, supernovae, pulsars, X-ray binaries, CVs, and planetary nebulae. It also applies to ISM and circumstellar matter in the Milky Way.
- **STELLAR POPULATIONS:** This includes resolved stellar populations in globular clusters, open clusters or associations, and the general field of the Milky Way and other nearby galaxies. Studies of color-magnitude diagrams, luminosity functions, initial-mass functions, internal dynamics and proper motions are in this category.
- **GALAXIES AND THE INTERGALACTIC MEDIUM:** This includes studies of the initial mass function, stellar content and globular clusters in distant galaxies, galaxy morphology and the Hubble sequence, and low surface-brightness galaxies. Starbursts, IR-bright galaxies, dwarf galaxies, galaxy mergers and interactions may fall under this heading. This category also includes studies of gas distribution and dynamics in distant galaxies. Starbursts, IR-bright galaxies, dwarf galaxies, galaxy mergers, and interactions may also fall under this heading if the emphasis is on the ISM. This category also includes the physical properties and evolution of absorption-line systems detected along the line of sight to quasars, and other observations of the diffuse IGM, and the spectroscopy and imaging of damped Ly-alpha systems.
- **MASSIVE BLACK HOLES AND THEIR HOSTS:** This encompasses active galaxies and quasars, including both studies of the active phenomena themselves, and of the properties of the host galaxies that harbor AGNs and quasars. The definition of AGN is to be interpreted broadly; it includes Seyfert galaxies, BL Lac objects, radio galaxies, blazars, and LINERs.
- **COSMOLOGY:** This includes studies of the structure and properties of clusters and groups of galaxies, strong and weak gravitational lensing, galaxy evolution through observations of galaxies at intermediate and high redshifts (including for example, the Hubble Deep Fields), cosmology in general, the structure of the universe as a whole, cosmological parameters and the extra-galactic distance scale.

Proposals in these Scientific Categories will be reviewed by panels of the same names.

8.9 Keywords

From the list of Scientific Keywords (see [Appendix B](#)), please select those that best describe the science goals of the proposal. Your choice here is important. Based on the keywords that you specify, your proposal will be assigned to specific reviewers during the proposal review (see [Section 6.1](#)). Please give as many keywords as possible, but not more than five. You must give at least three.

8.10 Special Proposal Types

8.10.1 Chandra ksec

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO Proposals)

If you are asking for both HST and Chandra observing time (see [Section 3.5](#)) then list the requested number of Chandra kiloseconds. You should then also provide detailed information on the Chandra observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.1](#)). If you are not requesting any new Chandra observations (or if you have Chandra time that has already been awarded), then enter ‘0’.

8.10.2 XMM-Newton ksec

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO Proposals)

If you are asking for both HST and XMM-Newton observing time (see [Section 3.7](#)) then list the requested number of XMM-Newton kiloseconds. You should then also provide detailed information on the XMM-Newton observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.2](#)). If you are not requesting any new XMM-Newton observations (or if you have XMM-Newton time that has already been awarded), then enter ‘0’.

8.10.3 NOAO Nights

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO Proposals)

If you are asking for both HST and NOAO observing time (see [Section 3.7](#)) then list the requested number of nights on NOAO telescopes. You should then also provide detailed information on the NOAO observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.3](#)). If you are not requesting any new NOAO

observations (or if you have NOAO time that has already been awarded), then enter ‘0’.

8.10.4 NRAO Hours

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO Proposals)

If you are asking for both HST and NRAO observing time (see [Section 3.8](#)) then list the requested number of NRAO hours. You should also provide detailed information on the NRAO observations in the ‘Coordinated Observations’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.4.4](#)). If you are not requesting any new NRAO observations, then enter ‘0’.

8.10.5 Theory

(This item appears in the APT form only for AR Proposals)

Mark this keyword if you are submitting a Theory Proposal (see [Section 3.4.4](#)).

8.10.6 Legacy

(This item appears in the APT form only for AR Proposals)

Mark this keyword if you are submitting an AR Legacy Proposal (see [Section 3.4.2](#)).

8.10.7 Calibration

Mark this keyword if you are submitting a Calibration Proposal (see [Section 3.2.4](#))

8.10.8 Treasury

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO Proposals)

Mark this keyword if you are submitting a GO Treasury Proposal (see [Section 3.2.6](#)).

8.10.9 UV Initiative

Mark this keyword if your proposal is eligible for the UV Initiative (see [Section 6.3](#)). This keyword can be set for both GO and AR Proposals.

8.10.10 JWST Preparatory Science

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO Proposals)

Mark this keyword if your proposal is eligible for the JWST Initiative (see [Section 6.4](#)).

8.11 Proposal PDF Attachment

List the location on your computer of the PDF file to be attached to your Phase I submission. This file should contain the items described in [Chapter 9](#).

8.12 Principal Investigator

Enter the first and/or last name of the PI. Please use standard ASCII. Entering the first few letters (at least two) and pressing enter or tab will bring up a window containing a list of matches from our proposer database. Clicking on your entry will supply APT with the address information. For U.S. PIs (see [Section 12.4](#)), the institutional affiliation is defined as the institution that will receive funding if the proposal is approved.

If you are not in the database, click on "New Entry". If you are in the database, but the address information is incorrect, click on "Update This Address." Both clicks will take you to the [ProPer](#) tool so you can be added to, or update information in, the database. Once you have entered your information into ProPer, you will be able to immediately redo the database search and supply APT with the information.

Contact

For Large and Treasury Programs, we will contact the proposer within 1-2 weeks of the submission deadline if we need to verify our understanding of the appropriate scheduling constraints. If a Co-Investigator is to serve as the contact for this verification, then the Phase I Contact box should be set accordingly. Any person may be designated as the Contact.

8.13 Co-Investigators

Co-investigators (Co-Is) can be added in APT as necessary in Phase I; once a program is approved (Phase II), a Co-I can only be added with prior approval (see [Section 10.2](#)). By default, APT will provide one blank Co-I template. Please add other Co-Is

or delete as necessary. There is a limit of 99 Co-Is on any proposal. For each Co-I, enter the name and select the correct person from the list of database matches. As for PIs, new investigators or address updates should be submitted via [ProPer](#). For U.S. Co-Is the institutional affiliation is defined as the institution that will receive funding if the proposal is approved.

If a proposal has a non-U.S. PI and one or more U.S. Co-Is, then you must select one of the U.S. Co-Is to be the Admin PI, who will oversee the grant funding for U.S. investigators (see [Chapter 12](#)).

8.14 Datasets

(This item appears in the APT form only for AR Proposals. It does not need to be completed for Theory Proposals.)

Please fill in the keywords in the table in the APT form, specifying the approximate number of datasets (where a dataset is a set of associated exposures) requested for each instrument, the retrieval method (ftp, CD, DVD, or disk), and the planned schedule for data retrieval (e.g. over one weekend, 100 datasets per week). Information on [large data requests](#) and guidelines for delivering [High-Level Science Products to MAST](#) are available online.

8.15 Targets

Your proposal can include observations of fixed targets (i.e., all targets outside the solar system whose positions can be defined by specific celestial coordinates), generic targets (i.e., targets defined by certain general properties, rather than by specific coordinates), and solar-system targets (i.e., moving targets). Targets that have not yet been discovered or identified may generally be included only under special circumstances (see [Section 4.1.5](#)), and should be given generic target names.

GO Proposals must include a list of all targets. *Snapshot Proposals need only include a representative subset of targets in the Phase I submission* (see [Section 3.3.3](#)). For proposals with a large number of fixed targets, there is a capability to ingest a comma-separated text file with the appropriate target information. See the [APT Phase I Roadmap](#) (“Fill in the Target Information”) for details.

8.15.1 Target Number

Each target in your proposal will be assigned a unique number by APT. A different target must be defined when different coordinates or a different target description are required. Separate targets should be defined and listed if observations are planned at several points within an extended object. For example, acquiring spectra at three different locations within the Crab nebula requires each point to have its own target number, name and co-ordinates, such as CRAB1, CRAB2 and CRAB3. However, if you are proposing a large field mosaic with the same exposures at each point, you may define one target for the object. You should specify in the Description of Observations the exact number of fields you plan to observe.

8.15.2 Target Name

The target naming conventions for HST are defined in detail in Section 3.2 of the [HST Phase II Proposal Instructions](#). Please adhere to these naming conventions throughout your proposal. For generic targets use a short text description either of the target location (e.g., **RANDOM-FIELD**) or of the target itself (e.g., **NEXT-SUPERNOVA**).

8.15.3 Provisional Coordinates

Supply the coordinates for fixed targets only. In Phase I, target positions with accuracies of ~1 arc minute are sufficient for the TAC and panel review (except in crowded fields where the identity of the target may be in question). However, in Phase II significantly more accurate coordinates will be required, and it is the responsibility of the proposers to provide these. See the [STScI Phase II documentation](#) for details.

8.15.4 V-Magnitude

A magnitude or flux should be specified for every target. Supply the V-magnitude for the entire target (galaxy, planet, etc.), if known. In the case of observations with ACS/SBC, STIS/MAMA, or COS, specify the V-magnitude of the brightest object in the field of view (this may not be the primary target). For variable targets, give the brightest V-magnitude expected during the observations. The configurations mentioned above have detectors with bright-object safety limits, and observations that violate those limits are infeasible. See [Section 5.1 of the HST Primer](#), or the respective Instrument Handbook (see [Section 1.5.4](#)) for details. With the exception of the safety checks, this information is used only for scientific review, not for exposure-time calculations. It is not required to specify the V-magnitude or flux for generic targets.

8.15.5 Other Fluxes

For each target you should specify either a V-magnitude or another magnitude or flux. Supply the apparent *total* magnitude or flux in the relevant passband for the entire

target (galaxy, planet, etc.), if known. For variable targets, give the brightest magnitude expected during the observations. This information is used only for scientific review, not for exposure-time calculations. The format is free text.

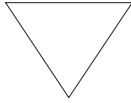
8.16 Observation Summary (OS)

(This item appears in the APT form only for GO and SNAP Proposals)

The OS lists the main characteristics of the observations that you propose to obtain. In general you must include in the OS *all* the configurations, modes, and spectral elements that you propose to use, and (except for SNAPs) *all* the targets that you propose to observe. Configurations or targets that are not specified in the Phase I proposal, but are included in Phase II, may delay the program implementation, and may be disallowed. Note the following:

- For SNAP Proposals the OS should describe a typical observation for one or a few of the targets. A complete and unique description of the target list should be provided in the ‘Scientific Justification’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.1](#)).
- For Long-Term Proposals, the OS should include information for *all* the proposed observations, not just those requested in Cycle 25.
- Parallel observations must be included in the OS, and marked as such using the relevant special requirement flags (see [Section 8.16.11](#) and [Table 8.1](#)).
- Target acquisition observations (see [Section 5.2 of the HST Primer](#)) need not be included in the OS, unless they are themselves used for scientific analysis.
- Normal calibration observations that are often or routinely taken (e.g. fringe flats) need not be included in the OS. However, the OS should include any special calibration exposures of internal sources or external targets (see [Section 4.3](#)). Special internal calibrations should be listed separately from external calibration exposures. When these special calibrations require additional orbits, that should be specified and the orbits included in the total allocation. The need for these calibrations should be justified in the ‘Description of the Observations’ (see [Section 9.2](#)).

The OS consists of individual ‘observation blocks’, each containing several separate pieces of information.



All exposures of a given target made with a particular instrument may be summarized in a single observation block; observations of the same target with a second instrument (e.g. coordinated parallels) must be specified in a separate observation block.

Observation blocks are numbered sequentially in the APT Phase I proposal form. Each observation block should include the items that are listed and discussed below in separate sub-sections.

8.16.1 Target

Select the target from the pull-down menu. The menu will contain all the targets you have entered on the “Targets” page.

8.16.2 Instrument

Select an instrument from the pull-down menu. The menu will contain all the available instruments. *Only one instrument can be selected in each observation block.*

8.16.3 Instrument Setup(s)

Under “Instrument Setups” click on “Add”. This will bring up a pop-up menu which will allow you to select the parameters for the observation (e.g., config, science mode, spectral elements).

8.16.4 Config

Enter the Scientific Instrument configuration. A pull-down menu shows the available and allowed options for the instrument you have selected.

8.16.5 Science Mode

Enter the science mode. A pull-down menu shows the available and allowed options (which depend on the choice of Configuration).

8.16.6 Coronagraphy

If you are proposing coronagraphic observations with STIS, then set this keyword to ‘yes’. Coronagraphic observations with the ACS/SBC are not permitted (see Section 3.3.2 of the [ACS Instrument Handbook](#)).

8.16.7 Polarizer

If you are proposing polarimetric observations with ACS, then set this keyword to ‘yes’. There is no polarimetry keyword in the proposal PDF file, but this sets the appropriate flag in the Phase I submission.

8.16.8 Spectral Element

Enter the desired spectral elements (i.e., filters and gratings) using the ‘Spectral Element’ pull-down menus which show the available and allowed options (which depend on the choice of Configuration and Science Mode). Each Instrument Setup denotes a set of exposures with the same spectral elements. For example if you are taking four exposures with the B filter and two with the V filter, one instrument setup would give the B filter as the Spectral Element, and a separate instrument setup would give the V filter as the Spectral Element.

Central Wavelength

If a COS or STIS grating is used, then first select the grating and subsequently give the central wavelengths in Angstroms for the exposures.

8.16.9 Orbits

Enter the number of orbits requested (i.e., the sum of the orbits required for all the instrument setups in the observation block). Consult [Chapter 6 of the HST Primer](#) for instructions on how to calculate the appropriate number of orbits for your observations.

8.16.10 Number of Iterations

If you require multiple sets of observations, enter the number of iterations (for example, if you will reobserve at a different time or if you have a large mosaic). This will automatically update the total number of orbits requested for the target.

8.16.11 Special Requirement Checkboxes

Mark one or more of the special requirement checkboxes, if applicable. The meanings of the checkboxes are indicated in the table below. For Snapshot observations, only the ‘duplication’ and ‘coordinated parallel’ checkboxes are allowed.

Table 8.1: Special Requirement Flags for the Observation Summary

Flag	Use this flag for
Coordinated Parallel	All of the exposures specified in this observation block are to be done in Coordinated Parallel mode (see Section 4.2.1).
Pure Parallel	All of the exposures specified in this observation block are to be done in Coordinated Parallel mode (see Section 4.2.2).
CVZ	Continuous Viewing Zone observations (see Section 4.1.1).
Duplication	Observations which duplicate or might be perceived to duplicate previous or upcoming exposures (see Section 5.2.1).
Target of Opportunity - Disruptive	Target-of-Opportunity observations with turn-around time shorter than 3 weeks (see Section 4.1.2).
Target of Opportunity - Non-disruptive	Target-of-Opportunity observations with turn-around time longer than 3 weeks (see Section 4.1.2).

8.16.12 Scheduling Requirements

For all proposals, we request that you provide additional scheduling information for your observations; this request does not apply to observations of solar system or generic targets. The additional information will help STScI understand and assess the scheduling implications of your program. Be sure to read [Section 9.2](#), ‘Description of the Observations’, as that is the primary place for describing your observing strategy. Note that these requirements do not appear in the PDF file, although they are used when running the Visit Planner (see [Section 8.16.13](#)).

For each Observation Block, please provide the following when appropriate:

NO SCHEDULING CONSTRAINTS

Setting this requirement means there are no scheduling constraints on the Observation Block.

SHADOW

Set this requirement when all exposures defined in the Observation Block are affected adversely by geocoronal Lyman-alpha background emission, and therefore need to be obtained when HST is in Earth shadow. This requirement complicates scheduling and reduces HST observing efficiency, and must therefore have adequate scientific justification in the Phase I proposal. *SHADOW* is generally incompatible with *CVZ*.

This requirement should not be used if low continuum background is required: in that case use *LOW SKY* instead.

LOW SKY

Set this requirement when all exposures defined in the Observation Block are affected adversely by scattered light (e.g. zodiacal light and earthshine), and therefore need to be obtained with minimal sky background. The continuum background for HST observations is a function of when and how a given target is observed. Observations can be scheduled when the sky background is within 30% of its yearly minimum for the given target, which is done by restricting the observations to times that minimize both zodiacal light and earthshine scattered by the Optical Telescope Assembly (OTA). To minimize the zodiacal light, the scheduling algorithm places seasonal restrictions on the observations; to reduce the earthshine, the amount of time data is taken within an orbit is reduced by approximately 15%. The former complicates scheduling, while the latter reduces the observing efficiency of HST. Therefore, using the *LOW SKY* restriction must have adequate scientific justification included in the Phase I proposal. With this restriction, the zodiacal background light for low-ecliptic latitude targets can be reduced by as much as a factor of 4. Avoiding the earthshine at the standard earth-limb avoidance angle (see [Section 2.3 of the HST Primer](#)) can make a similar difference. *LOW SKY* is generally incompatible with *CVZ*.

SAME ORIENT

Setting this requirement means that all exposures defined in the Observation Block **MUST** be observed at the exact same *ORIENT*. This requirement is only meaningful if the observations are to occur in multiple visits (e.g. Number of Iterations is greater than 1, or if the Total Orbits is greater than 5).

ORIENT

Enter the *ORIENT* range that all the exposures defined in the Observation Block *must* be observed within. If multiple *ORIENT* ranges are acceptable, then enter all values.

BETWEEN

Enter the range of dates that all exposures defined in the Observation Block *must* be observed within. If multiple *BETWEENs* are acceptable, then enter all values.

AFTER OBSERVATION BY

Enter any timing requirements between Observation Blocks. Timing requirements between observations *WITHIN* an Observation Block do not need to be specified. This is intended to capture repeated visits with spacings of multiple days or greater, not timing requirements of less than 1-2 days.

PERIOD <time> and *ZEROPHASE* <date> and *PHASE* <number1> TO
 <number2>

Supplies the period and zero-phase for observations to be made at a specific phase of periodically variable target. <time> is the period in days, hours, minutes, or seconds, and <date> is the date of the zero-phase with respect to the Sun (i.e., HJD, not calendar date), <number1> is the start of the phase ranges, and <number2> should be between 0.0 and 1.0.

For Large and Treasury Programs, we will contact the proposer within 1-2 weeks of the submission deadline if we need to verify our understanding of the appropriate scheduling constraints. As noted previously ([Section 8.12](#)), if a Co-I is to serve as the contact for this verification process, the Contact Co-I keyword box should be set.

8.16.13 Verifying Schedule Constraints

If you have specified any scheduling constraints, you are encouraged to use the APT Visit planner to verify that your observations are indeed schedulable. While it cannot check that the total number of orbits you have requested are available, the Visit Planner will at least confirm whether or not there are days during the cycle when your target(s) can be observed with your imposed scheduling constraints. In general, the more days that are available, the more feasible your program. This is particularly important for Large Programs. Detailed instructions for performing this verification can be found in the APT Help menu.

If you find that any observation is not schedulable, and it is not scientifically possible to adjust any special scheduling constraints (e.g. a BETWEEN), then you can increase the scheduling opportunities by selecting the Increase Scheduling Flexibility flag in APT. Note that using this option may require you to ask for a larger orbit allocation, since setting the flag will reduce the orbital visibility for the observation; this reduced orbital visibility is automatically used for Large Programs. Detailed instructions for performing this verification can be found in the APT Help menu.

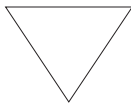
CHAPTER 9:

Preparation of the PDF Attachment

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As described in [Chapter 7](#), a Phase I proposal consists of a completed APT proposal form and an attached PDF file. The present chapter describes the items that must be addressed in the attached PDF file. As described in [Section 7.2](#), template files are available in several popular word-processing environments for the creation of the PDF file. [Chapter 8](#) describes the items that must be filled out in the APT proposal form. You must use Adobe Acrobat (or equivalent software) to properly view and print the PDF attachment in APT.



Your PDF Attachment should obey the page limits discussed in [Section 7.1.3](#). There is a limit on the total number of pages, as well as on the amount of text in the ‘Scientific Justification’ section.

9.1 Scientific Justification

This section should present a balanced discussion of background information, the program’s goals, its significance to astronomy in general, and its importance for the specific sub-field of astronomy it addresses. The members of the review panels will span a range of scientific expertise (see [Section 6.1](#)), so you should write this section for a general audience of scientists.

Depending on the type of proposal, the following items should also be included:

- GO Treasury, AR Legacy, and Pure Parallel Proposals should address the value to the astronomical community of the data products that will be generated by the program.
- Proposals using ACS/WFC, WFC3/UVIS, or WFC3/IR for undithered imaging must explain why this strategy is needed for the scientific objectives; dithering is required to eliminate hot pixels and other detector artifacts that may compromise the archival value of the data.
- ACS/SBC, COS, and STIS/MAMA proposers must address the safety of their targets and fields with respect to the appropriate count rate limits of the photon-counting detectors (see [Chapter 5 of the Primer](#) and the [COS](#), [STIS](#), or [ACS Instrument Handbooks](#)).
- SNAP Proposals should provide a complete description of the target sample.
- AR Proposals should describe how the project improves upon or adds to the previous use of the data.
- Theory Proposals should include a description of the scientific investigations that will be enabled by the successful completion of the program, and their relevance to HST.
- Calibration Proposals should describe what science will be enabled by the successful completion of the program, and how the currently supported core capabilities, their calibrations, and the existing pipeline or data reduction software are insufficient to meet the requirements of this type of science.

9.2 Description of the Observations

(This item is required only for GO and SNAP Proposals)

This section of the PDF file should be used to provide a short description of the proposed observations. It should explain the amount of exposure time and number of orbits requested (e.g., number of objects, examples of exposure-time calculations and orbit estimates for some typical observations). You should summarize your target acquisition strategies and durations where relevant. For CVZ targets, state the number of CVZ opportunities available in the cycle (use the Visit Planner to determine this number).

Discuss and justify any non-standard calibration requirements (see [Section 4.3](#)). You should estimate the number of orbits required for these special calibrations, and include them in the OS (see [Section 8.16](#)).

Depending on the type of proposal, the following items should also be included:

- Long-Term Proposals should provide summary information for the entire program, with a cycle-by-cycle breakdown of the requested orbits.
- Treasury Proposals should discuss the data products that will be made available to the community, the method of dissemination, and a realistic time line. It is a requirement of Treasury Programs that data products be delivered to STScI in suitable digital formats for further dissemination via the HST Data Archive or related channels. Any required technical support from STScI and associated costs should be described in detail.
- Investigators submitting Large or Treasury Proposals should discuss how they have designed their program with regard to schedulability.
 - Proposers of programs with timing constraints and timing relationships between observations should describe those constraints, including allowable flexibility.
 - Proposers of programs containing large blocks of orbits at constrained orientation angles, such as mosaics and surveys, should describe those constraints and allowable flexibility.
- Calibration Proposals should present a detailed justification of how they will achieve the goals of the program, and if applicable, a description of the conditions under which these goals will be achieved.
- Calibration Proposals should discuss what documentation, and data products and/or software will be made available to STScI to support future observing programs.

9.3 Special Requirements

(This item is required for GO and SNAP proposals, and proposals under the JWST Initiative)

List and justify any special scheduling requirements, including:

- For Target-of-Opportunity (ToO) observations ([Section 4.1.2](#)), estimate the probability of occurrence during Cycle 25, specify whether long-term status is requested, identify whether the ToOs are disruptive or non-disruptive, and state clearly how soon HST must begin observing after the formal activation.
- CVZ observations (see [Section 4.1.1](#)).
- Time-critical observations (see [Section 4.1.6](#)).
- Early acquisition observations (see [Section 5.2.1 of the HST Primer](#)).
- Coordinated Parallel (CPAR) observations (see [Section 4.2.1](#)).
- Target acquisitions that use the ‘Re-use target offset’ function (see [Section 5.2.2 of the HST Primer](#)).
- Scheduling of STIS/MAMA and STIS/CCD observations (other than target acquisitions) in the same visit (see [Section 6.2.2 of the HST Primer](#)).
- Requests for expedited data access (see [Section 7.2 of the HST Primer](#)).
- Other special scheduling requirements (e.g., requests for non-SAA impacted observations).
- For observations in support of another NASA mission, proposers should identify the mission, describe how the HST observations complement the core mission science and indicate whether any coordination is required.

If applicable, discuss the need for a non-default proprietary period request (see [Section 5.1](#) and [Section 8.7](#)).

Proposals identified as JWST Initiative must describe the connection with specific future JWST observations.

If your proposal (either GO or AR) uses a mixture of UV and optical/IR observations and you wish to claim the benefit of the UV Initiative (see [Section 6.3](#)), justify why the UV component of your proposal is essential to the science investigation.

9.4 Coordinated Observations

(This item is required only for GO Proposals)

If you have plans for conducting coordinated observations with other facilities that affect the HST scheduling, please describe them here (examples are coordinated or simultaneous observations with other spacecraft or ground-based observatories). Describe how those observations will affect the scheduling.

If you have plans for supporting observations that do *not* affect HST scheduling, then *do not* describe them here. If they improve your science case, then describe them in the ‘Scientific Justification’ section of the proposal (see [Section 9.1](#)).

9.4.1 Joint HST-Chandra Observations

Proposers requesting joint HST-Chandra observations (see [Section 3.5](#)) *must* provide a full and comprehensive technical justification for the Chandra portion of their program. This justification must include:

- the choice of instrument (and grating, if used),
- the requested exposure time, justification for the exposure time, target count rate(s) and assumptions made in its determination,
- information on whether the observations are time-critical; indicate whether the observations must be coordinated in a way that affects the scheduling (of either Chandra or HST observations),
- the exposure mode and chip selection (ACIS) or instrument configuration (HRC),
- information about nearby bright sources that may lie in the field of view,
- a demonstration that telemetry limits will not be violated,
- a description of how pile-up effects will be minimized (ACIS only).

Proposers should note the current restrictions on observing time as a function of pitch angle of the satellite. Refer to Section 3.3.3 of the [Chandra Proposers’ Observatory Guide](#) for detailed information. Proposers should check the pitch angles of their targets and be sure that any constraints they request do not render the proposed observation infeasible.

Technical documentation about Chandra is available from the [Chandra X-ray Center \(CXC\) webpage](#), which also provides access to the Chandra Help Desk. The primary document is the [Proposer’s Observatory Guide](#), available from the [Chandra Proposal Information webpage](#). Full specification of approved observations will be requested during the Chandra Cycle 18 period when detailed feasibility checks will be made.

Proposers requesting joint HST-Chandra observations must specify whether they were awarded Chandra time in a previous Chandra or HST cycle for similar or related observations. Proposers must also specify whether the team has submitted a similar proposal in response to the current Chandra call.

9.4.2 Joint HST/XMM-Newton Observations

Proposers requesting joint HST/XMM-Newton observations (see [Section 3.6](#)) *must* provide a full and comprehensive technical justification for the XMM-Newton portion of their program, including

- the choice of prime instrument,
- the requested exposure time, justification for the exposure time, target count rates, and assumptions made in their determination,
- information on whether the observations are time-critical.

Proposers requesting joint HST/XMM-Newton observations must specify whether they were awarded time in a previous XMM-Newton or HST cycle for similar or related observations.

Technical documentation about XMM-Newton is available from the [XMM-Newton webpage](#).

9.4.3 Joint HST-NOAO Observations

Proposers requesting joint HST-NOAO observations (see [Section 3.7](#)) *must* provide a full and comprehensive scientific and technical justification for the NOAO portion of their program, including:

- the telescope(s) and instrument(s) on which time is requested,
- the requested observing time per telescope/instrument, a specification of the number of nights for each semester during which time will be required, a breakdown into dark, grey and bright time, and an explanation of how the required exposure time was estimated,
- information on whether the observations are time-critical, and whether the observations must be coordinated in a way that affects the scheduling (of either the NOAO or the HST observations),
- a description of any special scheduling or implementation requirements (e.g., optimum and acceptable dates).

Successful proposers will be asked to supply additional details about the observations, i.e., the same details required for NOAO proposals for the particular telescope/instrument. This ‘Phase II - NOAO’ information must be submitted by the September 30, 2016 NOAO deadline for the Spring 2017 semester. Submission instructions will be forthcoming following notification of the results of the HST review.

Technical documentation about the NOAO facilities is available from the [NOAO webpage](#). Questions may be directed to the NOAO Proposal Help Desk by e-mail to

noaoprop-help@noao.edu. NOAO will perform feasibility checks on any approved proposals.

Proposers requesting joint HST-NOAO observations must specify whether they were recently (in the last two years) awarded NOAO time for similar or related observations.

9.4.4 Joint HST-NRAO Observations

Proposers requesting joint HST-NRAO observations (see [Section 3.8](#)) *must* provide:

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

NRAO plans to make up to 3% of VLA, VLBA, and GBT observing time available for this opportunity with a maximum of 5% in any array configuration and including an 18-month period close to the HST Cycle 25 such that all VLA configurations are available. A VLA configuration schedule is published at:

<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vla/proposing/configpropdeadlines>

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

- <http://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vla>
- <http://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba>
- <http://science.nrao.edu/facilities/gbt>.

For the VLA, joint proposals may only use capabilities defined as “general observing” in the 2017B Call for Proposals, which will be available in January 2017 at <https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals>. Technical questions about proposing or observing for NRAO telescopes (whose answers are not found in the above links) should be posted to the [NRAO helpdesk](#).

If approved for NRAO time, successful PIs will be contacted by the NRAO Scheduling Officers (schedsoc@nrao.edu for the VLA/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. Projects requiring simultaneous HST-NRAO observations will be performed on fixed dates. In conjunction with HST, the NRAO Scheduling Officers will inform the PIs of those dates and times, and the PIs will be responsible for submitting scheduling blocks two weeks prior to the observations.

9.5 Justify Duplications

(This item is required only for GO and SNAP Proposals)

Justify, on a target-by-target basis, any potential duplication with previously accepted observing programs. Use the ‘Duplication’ checkbox in the OS (see [Section 8.16](#)) to identify the duplicating observations. See [Section 5.2.1](#) for policies on duplications.

9.6 Analysis Plan

(This item is required only for AR, Calibration, and Theory Proposals)

All AR Proposals should provide a detailed data analysis plan and describe the datasets that will be analyzed. Proposers should complete the information required in the APT dataset table (see [Section 8.14](#)): the number of datasets (not pointings) per instrument needed to carry out the research and the type of data retrieval (ftp, DVD, or disk: see the [HST Archive Data Retrieval Options](#) for a description of the available options). Proposers must provide a schedule indicating the timescale for the data request(s), for example all datasets at once, or 1/12th of the datasets per month. Inclusion of a complete target list is not required.

Legacy AR Proposals should also discuss the data products that will be made available to the community, the method of dissemination, and a realistic time line. It is a requirement that data products be delivered to STScI in suitable digital formats for further dissemination via the HST Data Archive or related channels. Any required technical support from STScI and associated costs should be described in detail.

Theory Proposals should discuss the types of HST data that will benefit from the proposed investigation, and references to specific data sets in the HST Data Archive should be given where possible. They should also describe how the results of the theoretical investigation will be made available to the astronomical community, and on what timescale the results are expected.

Calibration Proposals should discuss what documentation, and data products and/or software will be made available to STScI to support future observing programs. Proposers should explain how their programs complement ongoing calibration efforts by the instrument groups. They should contact the relevant groups to ensure that efforts are not duplicated.

9.7 Management Plan

(This item is required only for AR and Theory Proposals)

Provide a concise, but complete, management plan. This plan will be used by the review panels to assess the likely scale of the proposed research program. Proposers should include a schedule of the work required to achieve the scientific goals of the program, a description of the roles of the PI, Co-Is, postdocs, and students who will perform the analysis, and a plan to disseminate the results to the community.

During the budget review process, the Financial Review Committee compares the requested costs with the work outlined in the Phase I Management Plan. The budget request should be consistent with the Management Plan. Support for resources outside the original scope of work will not be included by the FRC in their funding recommendation for the program.

CHAPTER 10:

Proposal Implementation and Execution

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10.1 Notification

The review panels and the TAC will meet in early June 2017. Electronic notification of the outcome of the Phase I selection process will be sent to all proposers in late June.

10.2 Phase II Submission

Successful GO/SNAP proposers must submit a Phase II proposal providing complete details of the proposed observations. Detailed instructions on the preparation of Phase II proposals are provided in the [STScI Phase II documentation](#). Complete

observational details must be provided by the Phase II submission deadline. Accurate target coordinates must also be supplied at this time, except for certain Targets of Opportunity or in other exceptional circumstances, provided that those circumstances were described clearly in the Phase I proposal).

Failure to submit a Phase II proposal by the required deadline will result in loss of the time allocation. Program changes after the Phase II deadline are allowed as described in the [Policy Document for the Telescope Time Review Board \(TTRB\)](#), available on the Web.

Proposers are not allowed to make changes to the list of investigators (PI and Co-Is) after acceptance of the Phase I proposal, unless permission is granted by the Head of the Science Policies Group (Claus Leitherer; leitherer@stsci.edu). Requests for this should be well-justified.

10.3 Program Coordinator and Contact Scientist Support

Accepted observing programs are assigned a Program Coordinator (PC), whose role is to help the observer deliver a Phase II program that is syntactically correct and will schedule successfully on the telescope.

Certain types of programs (Large, Treasury, DD, ToO, moving-target, or those using complicated observing strategies or require bright-object checking) will also be assigned a Contact Scientist (CS). The role of the CS is to provide advice on observing strategies, and to answer specific questions about instrument performance. Observers who are not automatically assigned a CS may request one. The CS is generally an Instrument Scientist involved in the calibration and characterization of the primary instrument used in the observer's program. The role of the CS ceases at program execution. Please contact the STScI Help Desk (help@stsci.edu) for post-execution assistance.

10.4 Duplication Checking

Some computer-aided duplication checks are carried out in Phase II, in part by STScI and also by observers who wish to check whether any of their own observations are being duplicated. Any duplications found that were not justified explicitly in the Phase I proposal *and* recommended by the review panels or the TAC will be disallowed. No compensatory observing time will be allowed and the observing time will be removed from the allocation.

10.5 Technical Review

In Phase I STScI does not perform technical reviews for the majority of the submitted proposals. In Phase II a technical/feasibility review is performed and special attention is given to observations/modes that may damage the instrument, are particularly complex, are recent/experimental, are human- and technical resource-intensive, or require the use of limited resources (such as ToO Programs). All technically challenging or infeasible observations are flagged. It is the responsibility of the PI to ensure that none of the observations violate bright-object constraints (see [Section 5.1 of the HST Primer](#)).

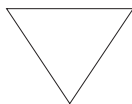
10.6 Proposal Scheduling

After Technical Review, observations determined to be feasible are scheduled for execution. The scheduling process attempts to optimize the overall HST efficiency. STScI will not contemplate requests to advance or postpone the scheduling of individual programs based on other considerations, with the possible exception of compelling scientific arguments.

10.6.1 Unscheduleable or Infeasible Programs

Proposers should be aware that after acceptance of a proposal, the actual execution of the observations may in some cases prove impossible. Possible reasons include:

- The accepted observation may be found to be infeasible or extremely difficult for technical reasons only after receipt of the Phase II information; ToO and time-critical observations can be particularly complex to plan and execute, and will be completed only to the extent that circumstances allow.
- The observing mode or instrument selected may not be operational.
- Suitable guide stars or scheduling opportunities may not exist.



Hence: All HST observations are accepted with the understanding that there can be no guarantee that the data will actually be obtained.

The STScI Director reserves the right to disallow at any time any or all observations of an approved program if it is demonstrated that incorrect or incomplete information

was provided in the Phase I proposal that may have significantly influenced the approval recommendation by the review panels or the TAC.

10.7 Access to Data Products

Data products are available from the HST Data Archive (see [Section 7.2 of the HST Primer](#)). Enhanced products for non-proprietary observations may also be available from the Hubble Legacy Archive (HLA, see [Section 7.3 of the Primer](#)). Any processing or scientific analysis of the data beyond the standard “pipeline” calibrations performed by STScI is the responsibility of the observer.

Observers retrieve their data directly from the Data Archive through the [MAST website](#). In order to retrieve proprietary data from the Archive, proposal PIs and those designated by them must use their Single Sign-On (SSO) account. Proposers are encouraged to consult the current [Archive Account web page](#) to determine if they already have an SSO account, or see the [SSO FAQ](#) for further information. HST data normally become non-proprietary six months after they are taken, though this depends on the proposal type (see [Section 8.7](#)).

The [HST Data Handbook](#) describes the data produced by the instruments. The [Space Telescope Science Data Analysis Software \(STSDAS\) webpage](#) has links to the software used to calibrate and analyze HST data, and to documentation on its use (see also [Section 7.1.1 of the HST Primer](#)).

- Observers with questions about the *retrieval* of their data should contact the [Archive Help Desk](#) (see [Appendix A.1](#)).
- Observers with questions about the *analysis and calibration* of their data should contact the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)).

10.8 Archival Research Support

STScI provides limited assistance in the reduction and analysis of archived data. Although a Contact Scientist is not usually assigned to a funded AR Program, STScI will do so upon request. The CS will serve as a single point of contact to help resolve calibration issues. Proposers should plan to conduct the bulk of their archival research at their home institutions, and should request funds accordingly. Limited resources preclude extensive assistance in the reduction and analysis of data by non-funded archival researchers.

Archival projects utilizing the Hubble Source Catalog (HSC) will be assigned a contact scientist. Proposers interested in the viability of potential projects should contact HSC personnel via the archive help desk.

- Archival Researchers with questions about the *retrieval* of data should contact the [Archive Hotseat](#) (see [Appendix A.1](#)).
- Archival Researchers with questions about the *analysis and calibration* of data should contact the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)).

10.9 Visits to STScI

Most GOs will find that they can analyze their data most efficiently at their home institution, using the STScI Help Desk (help@stsci.edu) to resolve issues that are not clear from the available documentation. However, observers who are new to HST may find it useful to visit STScI for 2-3 days to learn how to deal with their data. Also, in cases of particularly complex or difficult programs, observers may consider visiting STScI before the Phase II deadline.

Visits can be arranged through the STScI Help Desk (see [Section 1.6](#)). Observers who visit STScI will be assisted by STScI staff to the extent that resources permit.

10.10 Failed Observations

HST observations fail at a rate of a few percent. Some of these failures result from occasional guide stars that cannot be acquired, or from an instrument anomaly, or the telescope happening to be in a safe mode when a particular observation was scheduled. Such failures, which are obviously beyond the proposer's control, can usually be scheduled for a repeat observation. When this is the case, the proposer receives a notice of the failure and information on obtaining a repeat observation.

A smaller fraction of failures do not have a clear cause, and may not be evident from our internal reviews of data quality. If you believe your observation has failed or is seriously degraded, then you may request a repeat for your program using the Hubble Observation Problem Report (HOPR) website available from the HST [Program Information Page](#). The HOPR must be filed within 90 days after the observations are taken. In cases where the failure resulted from proposer error (e.g., incorrect target coordinates), a repeat will not be granted. In cases where the failure was a result of incorrect instrument performance, or incorrect information provided by STScI, a repeat is usually granted.

The policies that apply to failures and repeats are described in the [Policy Document for the Telescope Time Review Board \(TTRB\)](#). We wish to emphasize in particular:

- Standard policy dictates that if observations are to be repeated, the degraded/failed observations will be made public.
- If an observer has obtained more than 90% of the planned observations and the missing data are not uniquely important, then a repeat is not normally granted.
- If a Snapshot exposure fails during execution it will *not* be repeated, regardless of the cause of the failure.
- If a Pure Parallel exposure fails during execution it may be repeated with suitable justification and if a suitable parallel scheduling opportunity is available.
- Observations taken using Available-but-Unsupported modes that fail due to the use of the unsupported mode will not be repeated, except for the BLADE=A mode in WFC3/UVIS (which has not failed in several cycles of use).
- Observations that are lost due to bright-object violations will not be repeated.
- Observations that have partially or completely missing data due to a failure to successfully retrieve the data from the spacecraft may be repeated with suitable justification. PIs must describe how their data have been affected.

10.11 Publication of HST Results

It is expected that the results of HST observations and Archival Research will be published in the scientific literature. All refereed publications based on HST data must carry the following footnote (with the first phrase in brackets included in the case of Archival Research):

“Based on observations made with the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope, obtained [from the Data Archive] at the Space Telescope Science Institute, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under NASA contract NAS 5-26555. These observations are associated with program # ____.”

If the research was supported by a grant from STScI, the publication should also carry the following acknowledgment at the end of the text:

“Support for program #____ was provided by NASA through a grant from the Space Telescope Science Institute, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under NASA contract NAS 5-26555.”

The relevant program ID should be entered in these phrases where indicated.

Because of the importance of maintaining the accuracy and completeness of the HST bibliography, a link to an electronic version of each preprint of publications based on HST research should be sent via email to the following addresses:

- Chief Institute Librarian, Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Dr., Baltimore, MD 21218, USA (library@stsci.edu)
- Office of Public Outreach, STScI, 3700 San Martin Drive, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA (villard@stsci.edu)

This requirement includes both refereed and non-refereed publications, but *not* abstracts or poster papers. As soon as links are received, they are entered into the publicly available [HST bibliography](#).

10.12 Dissemination of HST Results

We remind HST observers that they have a responsibility to share interesting results of their HST investigations with the public at large. The Office of Public Outreach (OPO) of STScI is available to help observers use their HST data for public information and education purposes (see [Appendix A](#) for contact information). Proposers can find guidelines and examples of these activities on the OPO webpage that discusses the [Release of Scientific Findings to the Public](#).

Investigators are reminded that NASA has the “first right of refusal” for all Hubble news releases. NASA's policy is to distribute all news fairly and equitably, giving wide access to scientific findings, and enabling their broad impact. Both STScI and NASA can provide considerable resources to support the creation and distribution of press releases, and investigators are strongly encouraged to make use of those resources. The STScI Public Outreach news officers should be made aware of potentially newsworthy science results by principal investigators before the acceptance of HST publications, with sufficient time for consideration of a news release.

The [Hubble Heritage](#) project aims to give wide exposure to HST observations that are visually stimulating to the lay public. Investigators who feel that their data may be relevant to the Hubble Heritage project, either as-is, or with a small investment of extra observing time (for example to obtain an extra waveband) are encouraged to send an email to heritage@stsci.edu.

CHAPTER 11:

Grant Funding and Budget Submissions

In this chapter . . .

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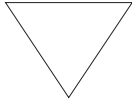
11.1 Introduction

Chapter 11 is intended to be an overview of the budget proposal and funding policies and process for STSCI grants. Links for detailed information are provided throughout the chapter.

Contact the STScI Grants Administration Office with questions concerning funding policies, budget submissions, allowable costs, or grant activities.

Phone: (410) 338-4200
email: gms_mail@stsci.edu

11.2 Budget Proposal Deadline



Thursday, August 10, 2017, 8:00 pm EDT. Late proposals will not be considered.

Budget proposals are submitted via STGMS (<https://stgms.stsci.edu>). Contact the Sponsored Research Office at your institution if you need an STGMS account.

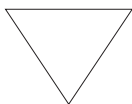
11.3 STScI General Grant Provisions, June 2016

STScI grants will be awarded in accordance with the STScI General Grant Provisions, June 2016 (hereafter referenced as GGP 2016). The terms of this Call for Proposals are incorporated into and are considered to be part of the GGP 2016.

The STScI General Grant Provisions, June 2016 supersedes the STScI GGP 8/06 and all prior versions.

<http://www.stsci.edu/institute/grants/documents/general-grant-provisions-june-2016.pdf>

11.4 Eligibility for STScI Grant Funds



Reference GGP 2016 Section 3, Eligibility for STScI Grant Funding for specific details regarding eligibility. Review the requirements carefully and contact the STScI Grants Administration Office if you have any questions.

STScI funding will not be used in any way to support research efforts by non-U.S. investigators or institutions. Regardless of where he or she resides, an investigator who has a formal or contractual affiliation (*funded or unfunded*) with a non-U.S. institution is considered a “non-U.S. Investigator” and may not apply for funding.

Eligible U.S. investigators with successful Phase I proposals are eligible to submit a budget proposal to support their HST research efforts. To request support, an investigator must meet the criteria of a U.S. investigator at the time of budget submission.

11.5 Certification, Assurance, and Representations

Budgets submitted to STScI or the acceptance of an STScI grant award by a grantee institution, signify that the Authorizing Official or Authorizing Official Representative of that institution certifies compliance with the STScI and regulatory certifications, assurances, and representations in the *GGP 2016, Section 36 and Appendix A*.

11.6 STScI Review of Risk Posed by Applicants

STScI has an obligation and the authority to ensure that grantee institutions meet the requirements related to the award of federal funds. See *GGP 2016, Section 7* for criteria considered in STScI's evaluation of risk posed by applicants.

11.7 Budget Proposals

The budget is a detailed financial expression of the project or program and it shall be related to performance for program evaluation purposes whenever appropriate. GO/AR budget proposals are reviewed in detail and evaluated by the STScI Financial Review Committee (FRC) to assess funding that is appropriate to reduce and analyze HST data in conjunction with the work in the *approved* Phase I proposal.

The responsibility of a complete, accurate proposal rests with each investigator and their institution. It is important to include clear, detailed, and complete information in your budget, budget narrative, and management plan. **Missing or incomplete information may result in a reduction of funding allocated to the program.**

11.7.1 Reasonable, Allowable, Allocatable

Costs to complete the science goals submitted in the approved [Phase I proposal](#) must be reasonable, allowable, and allocable (*Ref. GGP 2016, Sections 9 and 10*). Costs outside the original scope of work will not be considered during budget reviews.

Funding will not be provided to support Phase II preparation activities.

11.7.2 Grant Administrative PI

Each budget must have an Administrative PI who will have overall fiscal and reporting responsibility for the grant proposal and subsequent award. Grant awards are issued to the proposing institution at which the Administrative PI is employed and not to the PI personally.

11.7.3 Period of Performance

It is anticipated that the period of time required to analyze HST data will be one to two years depending on the type and complexity of the project. Key, long-term, and other major projects may require a longer period of time and may range up to three years.

Generally, grants are awarded with a 3-year period of performance **to allow time to conduct** and complete the research. The period of performance will be stated in the Grant Award Document.

11.8 Program Management Plans

Management Plans are required with the budget proposal submission for all General Observer proposals, and with the Phase I proposals of all Archival Research, Archival Legacy, and Theory proposals. Costs for efforts that were not included in the Phase I proposal will be reduced from budget requests.

The FRC reviews the Management Plans to determine if the costs requested are commensurate with the level of effort required to complete the project. The FRC cannot accurately assess budget proposals for programs that do not meet the requirements of the Phase I Management Plan and the budget.

11.8.1 Program Management Requirements Due With The Phase I submission

Archival Research, Archival Legacy, and Theory Programs

Management plans are required in the Phase I proposals (see [Section 3.4](#) and [Section 9.7](#) for specific information).

11.8.2 Program Management Requirements Due With The Budget Proposal Submission

General Observer (all types) Programs

Management Plans are required with the budget proposal submissions. Detailed information will be provided in the Budget Requirements document located on the STScI Grants Administration Webpage, <http://www.stsci.edu/institute/grants>.

Large, Legacy, and Treasury Programs

Treasury, Legacy, and Large proposals require an organized plan for strong, cohesive program management. This plan is required as part of the budget proposal submission.

Program management is a level above the management of individual projects. The person managing the program should be clearly identified, and their level of oversight should be clearly described. The program management plan should include:

- Are the computers (laptops, desktops), computing costs /page charges requested justified for the project?
- An outline of the project's goals and objectives.
- A timeline, project milestones, and goals.
- A list of deliverables.
- A list of actions or tasks required to achieve the goals and objectives.
- Descriptions of the roles and time commitments of personnel (name where possible) and how those roles might change throughout the project. *If graduate students are contributing to the project, it should be made clear who is mentoring them.*
- A quantitative list of tasks required to complete the project.
- Describe a systematic approach to data reduction and analysis.
- Describe the value of any redundant effort.
- Describe any ramp up activities or preparation of ancillary data.
- Describe how the expertise of the team members will be leveraged.
- Clearly identify the responsibilities of U.S. and foreign investigators. Budgets for U.S. investigators should be within the scope of the labor proposed for those investigators. *Foreign teams need to contribute a proportionate amount to the project (including publications).*
- Explain how the team plans to collaborate/communicate.

11.9 Other Program Specific Requirements

11.9.1 Long-Term (Continuation) Programs

Budget proposals submitted in the first cycle of a continuation program *will include costs for that cycle only*. Costs for effort budgeted beyond the first cycle will not be considered. Budget narratives should include a description of the overall effort for the entire multi-year project.

A new budget proposal will be submitted for each new cycle of the continuing program and will be reviewed by the FRC.

11.9.2 Snapshot (SNAP) Budget Proposals

Budget proposals for SNAPs should be submitted, and will be reviewed, based on the average completion rate noted in [Section 3.3.1](#).

Additional funding may not be requested for SNAPs that execute at a higher rate.

11.10 Priorities of the Financial Review Committee

The FRC reviews budget proposals based on the tasks, level of effort, and other costs required to complete the project. Key questions to assist proposers with preparing budgets and narratives:

- Are the responsibilities, contributions, and level of effort for each team member (including foreign and unfunded) clearly stated, justified, proportional (directly linked), and in conjunction with their role in the project and the approved Phase I proposal? *Note that only tasks that are specifically identified or absolutely necessary for the Phase I science will be considered.*
- Is the budget justification correct and consistent with the budget request?
- Is the travel requested really required for the project? *Provide the specific reason project personnel must travel to specific conferences. Avoid generic TBD conferences whenever possible.* Are higher costs for travel (i.e. international travel or attendance of multiple team members) well justified?
- Are the computers (laptops, desktops), computing costs /page charges requested justified for the project?
- Are the publication costs commensurate with the level of the project?
- Are unusual or particularly high costs well justified?

- Is it clear that foreign team members are contributing their appropriate share of the costs (e.g., Labor, Travel, and Publications)?

11.11 Budget Review and Approval Process

Following the notification of approved Phase I programs, the STScI Grants Administration Office will send instructions for budget preparation and submission to eligible U.S. investigators. Budget requests are reviewed by the STScI Financial Review Committee (FRC) and funding recommendations are presented to the STScI Director for approval.

11.12 Availability of Funds

All grant awards are made contingent upon the availability of funds from NASA.

In some of the more recent cycles, funding requests and recommendations have exceeded the amount provided by NASA for the HST GO/AR Grants Program. To remain within the funding guideline authorized by NASA, additional reductions to the FRC recommended amounts have been required, and may potentially recur in Cycle 25.

STScI is not obligated to reimburse grantee institutions for costs incurred in excess of the total funds allotted by STScI. The grantee institution is not authorized to continue performance beyond the amount allotted and allocated to the grant award.

11.13 STScI Authority

Allowable costs for all budgets, awards, and expenditures will be determined in accordance the GGP 2016, the Cycle 25 Call for Proposals, and the applicable institutional, NASA, and federal guidelines, policies, and regulations. STScI has the final authority to determine whether or not a cost is allowable for an STScI grant and reserves the right to recover grant funds that were unexpended or were spent out of compliance with the terms and conditions of a grant.

APPENDIX A:

Contact Information

In this appendix . . .

A.1 Space Telescope Science Institute / 105

A.2 Canadian Astronomy Data Centre / 106

A.1 Space Telescope Science Institute

Internet:

<http://www.stsci.edu/>

Address:

3700 San Martin Drive, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA

Telephone:

[1] 410-338-xxxx (where xxxx is the extension number)

Main switchboard extension: 4700

Fax:

ext. 4767

STScI Help Desk:

ext. 1082; email: help@stsci.edu

from within the U.S. and Canada, call toll-free: 1-800-544-8125

Archive Help Desk:

ext. 4547; email: archive@stsci.edu

Director's Office:

Director: Ken Sembach; ext. 5052; email: sembach@stsci.edu

HST Mission Office:

Head: Tom Brown; ext. 4902; email: tbrown@stsci.edu

ESA HST Project Scientist & Mission Manager:

Antonella Nota; ext. 4520; email: nota@stsci.edu

Science Mission Office:

Head: I. Neill Reid; ext. 4971; email: inr@stsci.edu

Science Policies Group:

Head: Claus Leitherer; ext. 4425; email: leitherer@stsci.edu

Technical Manager: Brett Blacker; ext. 1281;

email: blacker@stsci.edu

Grants Administration Office:

Head: Paula Sessa; ext. 4816; email: sessa@stsci.edu

Office of Public Outreach:

Head: Hussein Jirdeh; ext. 4381; email: jirdeh@stsci.edu

Observation and Engineering Division:

Observation Planning Branch Head: Denise Taylor; ext. 4824; email:

dctaylor@stsci.edu

Instruments Division:

ACS Team Lead: Norman Grogin; ext. 4219; email:

nagrogin@stsci.edu

COS Team Lead: Cristina Oliveira; ext. 4328; email:

oliveira@stsci.edu

STIS Team Lead: John Debes; ext. 4782; email:

debes@stsci.edu

WFC3 Team Lead: Elena Sabbi; ext. 4732; email:

sabbi@stsci.edu

A.2 Canadian Astronomy Data Centre

Internet:

<http://cadcwww.hia.nrc.ca/>

Address:

CADC, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, 5071 W. Saanich Rd., Victoria, B.C.

V8X 4M6, Canada

Telephone:

[1] 604-363-0025

Email:

cadc@dao.nrc.ca

Comments:

The CADC provides assistance to HST users in Canada.

APPENDIX B:

Scientific Keywords

The Tables in this Appendix list the Scientific Keywords that are valid for use in the Phase I proposal template (see [Section 8.9](#)).

Table B.1: Solar System Keywords

BIOMARKERS	PLANETARY ATMOSPHERES
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	PLANETARY SATELLITES
COMETS	SPACE WEATHER
GIANT PLANETS	TERRESTRIAL PLANETS
KUIPER-BELT OBJECTS	TRANSITS
MINOR PLANETS	

Table B.2: Extrasolar Planets and Planet Formation Keywords

BIOMARKERS	GIANT PLANETS
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	PLANETARY ATMOSPHERES
COMETS	PLANETARY SATELLITES
CORONAGRAPHY	SPACE WEATHER
DISKS	TERRESTRIAL PLANETS
EXOPLANET HOST STARS	TRANSITS
EXTRA-SOLAR PLANETS	

Table B.3: Stellar Physics Keywords

ACCRETION DISKS AND JETS	HOT STARS
ASTROMETRY	INTERSTELLAR MEDIUM
ATMOSPHERES	LOW-MASS STARS
BINARIES	MAIN-SEQUENCE STARS
BROWN DWARFS	MASSIVE STARS
CHEMICAL ABUNDANCES	MOLECULAR CLOUDS
CIRCUMSTELLAR MATTER	NEUTRON STARS AND PULSARS
COOL STARS	PLANETARY NEBULAE
DUST	PRE-MAIN SEQUENCE STARS

Table B.3: Stellar Physics Keywords

EVOLUTION	RADIATIVE TRANSFER
EVOLVED STARS	SUPERNOVAE
GAMMA-RAY BURSTS	TRANSIENTS
HII REGIONS	VARIABLE STARS

Table B.4: Stellar Populations

ASTROMETRY	HII REGIONS
BULGES, SPHEROIDS, & ELLIPTICALS	HALOS
CHEMICAL ABUNDANCES	HOT STARS
COLOR-MAGNITUDE DIAGRAMS	INTERSTELLAR MEDIUM
COOL STARS	IRREGULAR GALAXIES
DISTANCE LADDER	LOCAL GROUP GALAXIES
DUST	MAGELLANIC CLOUDS
DWARF GALAXIES	MICROLENSING
EVOLUTION	PLANETARY NEBULAE
GALACTIC CENTER	STAR CLUSTERS
GALACTIC STRUCTURE	STAR-FORMATION HISTORIES
GLOBULAR CLUSTERS	

Table B.5: Galaxies and the IGM Keywords

BULGES, SPHEROIDS, & ELLIPTICALS	LYMAN-ALPHA FOREST
CHEMICAL ABUNDANCES	LOCAL GROUP GALAXIES
CIRCUMGALACTIC MEDIUM	MAGELLANIC CLOUDS
COOLING FLOWS	METAL ABSORPTION SYSTEMS
DAMPED LYMAN-ALPHA ABSORPTION	PHOTOMETRIC REDSHIFTS
DARK MATTER HALOS	QUENCHED GALAXIES
DISKS	SCALING RELATIONS
DUST	SIMULATIONS & MODELS
DWARF GALAXIES	STAR CLUSTERS
EMMISSION-LINE GALAXIES	STARBURST GALAXIES
GALAXY FORMATION AND EVOLUTION	STAR-FORMATION HISTORIES
SPECTRAL ENERGY DISTRIBUTIONS	STELLAR HALOS
INTERACTING/MERGING GALAXIES	STELLAR POPULATIONS

Table B.5: Galaxies and the IGM Keywords

IR-LUMINOUS GALAXIES	STRUCTURE AND MORPHOLOGY
IRREGULAR GALAXIES	

Table B.6: Massive Black Holes and Their Hosts Keywords

ACCRETION DISKS	LOW-LUMINOSITY AGN/SEYFERTS
AGN HOST GALAXIES	M-SIGMA RELATION
BAL QUASARS	QUENCHED GALAXIES
EMISSION LINES	RADIO AGN
FEEDBACK	REVERBERATION
HIGH-LUMINOSITY AGN/QUASARS	SUPERMASSIVE BLACK HOLES
JETS	WINDS AND OUTFLOWS
LINERS	X-RAY AGN

Table B.7: Cosmology Keywords

CHEMICAL ABUNDANCES	GRAVITATIONAL LENSING
CLUSTERS OF GALAXIES	GROUPS OF GALAXIES
COOLING FLOWS	INTRACLUSTER MEDIUM
COSMOLOGICAL PARAMETERS AND DISTANCE SCALE	LARGE-SCALE STRUCTURE
EXTRA-GALACTIC LEGACY & DEEP FIELDS	REIONIZATION
FIRST LIGHT STARS AND GALAXIES	SIMULATIONS & MODELS
GAMMA-RAY BURSTS _w	SUPERNOVAE

APPENDIX C:

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACIS	AXAF CCD Imaging Spectrometer
ACS	Advanced Camera for Surveys
APT	Astronomer's Proposal Tool
AR	Archival Research
ATP	Astrophysics Theory Program
AURA	Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc.
CADC	Canadian Astronomy Data Centre
CCD	Charge-Coupled Device
Co-I	Co-Investigator
COS	Cosmic Origins Spectrograph
CPAR	Coordinated Parallel Observation
CS	Contact Scientist
CVZ	Continuous Viewing Zone
CXC	Chandra X-ray Center
DD	Director's Discretionary
DEC	Declination
DUP	Duplicate Observation
EDT	Eastern (U.S.) Daylight Time
E/PO	Education/Public Outreach
ERS	Early Release Science
ESA	European Space Agency
EST	Eastern (U.S.) Standard Time
FGS	Fine Guidance Sensor(s)
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FUV	Far Ultraviolet
GO	General Observer

GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
GTO	Guaranteed Time Observer
HDF	Hubble Deep Field
HLA	Hubble Legacy Archive
HOPR	Hubble Observation Problem Report
HRC	High Resolution Channel (on ACS) or High Resolution Camera (on Chandra)
HSC	Hubble Source Catalogs
HST	Hubble Space Telescope
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
IDEAS	Initiative to Develop Education through Astronomy and Space Science
IR	Infrared
LOW	Low Sky Background
MAMA	Multi-Anode Microchannel Array
MAST	Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes
MCP	Micro-Channel Plate
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NICMOS	Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer
NOAO	National Optical Astronomy Observatory
NRAO	National Radio Astronomy Observatory
NUV	Near Ultraviolet
NVO	National Virtual Observatory
OS	Observation Summary
PAEC	Planned and Archived Exposures Catalog
PC	Planetary Camera or Program Coordinator
PDF	Portable Document Format
PI	Principal Investigator
PPAR	Pure Parallel Observation
RA	Right Ascension
SAA	South Atlantic Anomaly
SBC	Solar Blind Channel
SHD	Shadow Time
SM	Servicing Mission
SMD	Science Mission Directorate

SNAP	Snapshot
SSC	Spitzer Science Center
STAC	Space Telescope Advisory Committee
ST-ECF	Space Telescope - European Coordinating Facility
STIS	Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph
STScI	Space Telescope Science Institute
STSDAS	Space Telescope Science Data Analysis Software
TAC	Telescope Allocation Committee
TOO	Target of Opportunity
U.S.	United States
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
UV	Ultraviolet
WFC	Wide Field Channel (on ACS)
WFC3	Wide Field Camera 3
WF/PC	Wide Field and Planetary Camera 1
WFPC2	Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2
XDL	Cross Delay Line

APPENDIX D:

Internet Links

APT (Astronomer's Proposal Tool):

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/apt>

Archival Pure Parallel Program:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/uir/UIR_Parallels.pdf

Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST, formerly the Multi-mission Archive at STScI):

<http://archive.stsci.edu/>

Canadian Astronomy Data Centre:

<http://cadwww.hia.nrc.ca/>

Chandra Proposer Information:

<http://cxc.harvard.edu/proposer/>

Chandra X-ray Observatory:

<http://cxc.harvard.edu/>

Chandra X-ray Center (CXC):

<http://cxc.harvard.edu/>

Cycle 24 Approved Programs:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/exp_abstract-catalogs/exp_abstract-catalogs/Cycle24-Approved-Programs.pdf

Cycle 25 Announcement:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/docs/cycle25announce>

Data Archive:

<http://archive.stsci.edu/>

Data Archive Registration:

<http://archive.stsci.edu/registration.html>

Data Handbook:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/datahandbook

DD Submission:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/docs/dd-submission/>

Duplication Checking:

<http://archive.stsci.edu/cgi-bin/duplication>

Guide to the NASA Office of Space Science Education & Public Outreach Evaluation Criteria:

<http://science.hq.nasa.gov/research/ecosystem.htm>

General Grant Provisions of the STScI:

<http://www.stsci.edu/institute/grants/documents/ggp0806.pdf>

Grants Administration Office:

<http://www.stsci.edu/institute/grants>

Grants Management System:

<http://gms.stsci.edu/>

Hubble Source Catalog:

<http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/hsc>

HST Archive Data Retrieval Options:

http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/help/retrieval_help.html

HST E/PO Program:

<http://cycle-epo.stsci.edu/>

HST Instruments:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/instruments

HST Primer:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/documents/primer/primer_cover.html

HST Program Information:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/scheduling/program_information

HST Proposal Catalogs:

<http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/catalogs.html>

HST Proposal Support:

http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/prop_support.html

HST TAC review:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/panel/tpac-report.pdf>

HST Treasury, Archival Legacy and Large Programs:

<http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/tall.html>

Hubble Deep Field (HDF):

<http://www.stsci.edu/ftp/science/hdf/hdf.html>

Hubble Deep Field-South (HDF-S):

<http://www.stsci.edu/ftp/science/hdfsouth/hdfs.html>

Hubble Heritage Project:

<http://heritage.stsci.edu/>

Hubble Legacy Archive:

<http://hla.stsci.edu>

Hubble Observation Problem Report (HOPR):

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/programs/major_changes

Hubble Spectroscopic Legacy Archive:

http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/spectral_legacy/

Hubble Ultradeep Field (UDF):

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/udf>

IDEAS (Initiative to Develop Education through Astronomy and Space Science):

<http://ideas.stsci.edu/>

International Virtual Observatory Alliance:

<http://www.ivoa.net/>

Large and Treasury Programs:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/tall.html>

Large Searches and Requests:

http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/bigsearch_request.html/

NASA Education Strategic Coordination Framework: A Portfolio Approach

http://www.nasa.gov/pdf/189101main_Education_Framework.pdf

NASA Explanatory Guide to the Science Mission Directorate Education & Public Outreach Evaluation Factors

http://science.nasa.gov/media/medialibrary/2010/12/01/SMD_MissionGuideV3_1_508.pdf

NASA SMD E/PO Program Strategy

<http://science.nasa.gov/researchers/education-public-outreach/strategy/>

NASA Science Mission Directorate (SMD) (formerly OSS)

<http://science.hq.nasa.gov/>

NASA SMD EPO Support Network:

<http://science.hq.nasa.gov/research/ecosystem.htm>

NASA Strategic Planning and Policy:

<http://science.hq.nasa.gov/>

NASA Strategic Plan 2003:

<http://science.nasa.gov/about-us/science-strategy/past-strategy-documents/space-science-enterprise-plans/>

National Astronomical Observatory of Japan:

<http://dbc.nao.ac.jp/>

National Optical Astronomy Observatory (NOAO):

<http://www.noao.edu/>

NOAO/NASA Collaboration:

<http://www.noao.edu/gateway/nasa/>

National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO):

<http://www.nrao.edu>

Origins Forum:

<http://origins.stsci.edu/>

NASA SMD EPO Strategy:

<http://science.hq.nasa.gov/research/epo.htm#strategy>

Parallel Observations User Information Report:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/

Phase I Proposal Roadmap:

<http://apst.stsci.edu/apt/external/help/roadmap1.html>

Phase II Proposal Instructions:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/programs/hst/proposing/docs/p2pi.html>

Planned and Archived Exposures Catalog:

<http://archive.stsci.edu/hst/catalogs.html>

Policy Document for the Telescope Time Review Board (TTRB):

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/uir/UIR_TTRB.pdf

Release of Scientific Findings to the Public:

<http://outreachoffice.stsci.edu/news/newspolicy.shtml>

Scientific Instruments:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/instruments

Spitzer Science Center (SSC):

<http://ssc.spitzer.caltech.edu>

SNAP User Information Report:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/

Space Science Enterprise Strategic Plan:

<http://science.nasa.gov>

Space Telescope - European Coordinating Facility:

<http://www.stecf.org/>

Space Telescope Science Data Analysis Software (STSDAS):

http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas

Space Telescope Science Institute:

<http://www.stsci.edu/>

Treasury Program Advisory Committee:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/panel/tpac.html>

XMM-Newton Observatory:

<http://heasarc.nasa.gov/docs/xmm>

US National Virtual Observatory:

<http://www.us-vo.org/>