

**Response to the 2005-2007  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
Report for  
HYDROLOGICAL SCIENCES (HS), GEOBIOLOGY AND LOW  
TEMPERATURE GEOCHEMISTRY (GG), GEOMORPHOLOGY AND LAND-  
USE DYNAMICS (GLD), SEDIMENTARY GEOLOGY AND PALEOBIOLOGY  
(SGP) PROGRAMS**

**Submitted By:**

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(October 23, 2008)**

**INTRODUCTION:**

The Committee of Visitors (COV) for the Surface Earth Processes Section (SEPS) visited the National Science Foundation from June 2 to 4, 2008.

We acknowledge the very insightful and incisive evaluations and recommendations the COV has offered, and we specially appreciate that they appropriately put this exercise in the context of the birth and growth of the SEPS. The Preamble statements are a most important ensemble of descriptors clarifying the state of affairs at SEPS, and we take pride in the dedication of our Program Directors and support staff.

Research on the interactions between the solid Earth and atmospheric, hydrologic, biospheric and anthropogenic systems is expanding and intensifying at an unparalleled pace, and it infuses Earth Sciences much needed opportunities for demonstrating the immense societal relevance of Earth Science. This nexus of fundamental research and emergent societal issues underpins a major fraction of SEPS-supported research activities. It is therefore not surprising that ***“the COV was struck by the relevance of much of the research conducted in the SEP section to societal issues, especially those related to the impact of humans on the Earth system. . . have a major impact in communicating the societal importance of the geosciences, including the prevention or adaptation to human-induced changes, including those relating to climate, land use, and the environmental health of the biosphere and hydrologic resources.”***

The following responses focus on the general and program-specific recommendations and concerns brought up in the SEPS COV Report. We retained the numbering from the original COV Report in the following response, although we attempted to group a few related concerns that have interrelated answers.

**ACTION ITEMS:**

**Program-specific recommendations and concerns:**

**1, 2, 3) Enrichment of Hydrological Sciences: HS needs to do more to encourage PIs to generate proposals that address key theoretical areas within HS, to go after fundamental challenges in the field, and to forge new frontiers of hydrological science. SEPS needs a strategy for achieving enrichment and should consider commissioning an NRC panel to examine the possibility of splitting the HS program. The COV is concerned with what will happen when the current long-serving and extremely capable HS PO retires.**

EAR is committed to stepping up our efforts to solicit the scientific community's input in order to identify fundamental challenges (e.g., on-going NRC Committee on Challenges and Opportunities in Surface Earth Sciences), frontier research areas, gaps and linkages in surface Earth processes through direct communication with PIs, sponsored symposia, workshops, community modeling meetings, virtual communities and town meetings. We welcome suggestions for additional strategies for achieving enrichment beyond community consultations and information programs outlined above.

We will explore the question of whether the current program organization is serving the hydrological science community well in the same manner outlined above. As a tangible response to this and other suggestions made by the SEPS COV, we have scheduled two town hall meetings at the forthcoming GSA (October, 2008) and Fall AGU (December, 2008), which will also feature participation by several members of the SEPS COV.

We fully recognize the need for personnel planning for the imminent retirement of Dr. Douglas James, an issue that relates to the activities noted above. We have already made plans to conduct a search for the HS permanent PO replacement (nominations are currently being accepted), and we are very mindful of the need to accomplish the transition in a smooth and timely manner, keeping workload implications in mind.

**4, 5) SGP and sustaining the NCAR and Earth Time Initiatives: Now that a 'deep-time' paleoclimate liaison has been established at NCAR, mechanisms need to be explored for making this position fully accessible to the community (e.g., funds for visiting scientists, post-doctoral fellows, students to be in-residence, workshops, on-line mini-courses, etc.). The COV is also concerned that the momentum created by the EarthTime initiative may fizzle out if further plans are not put in place for both sustaining the effort and broadening its impact.**

We agree that EarthTime is a key initiative that has enabled the geoscience community to ask and answer questions that it has not been able to approach in the past. A point of clarification is that EarthTime is not directly funded by SGP, but by IF. As such, it was properly a part of the IF COV review completed last year. The EarthTime community is receiving ancillary support through IF, SGP and more recently CD. SGP alone has funded at least two test-bed studies and one EarthTime-related workshop to ensure that the community is taking advantage of the momentum set forth by EarthTime. We note that plans for sustaining and utilizing EarthTime are the responsibility of the communities that need it, but we are ready to support any such community-driven undertaking. We are working closely with the IF Program and the EarthTime PI to discuss the future of EarthTime.

One of the agreed conditions at the time of the paleoclimate liaison award was that NCAR would make the position and services available to the deep time community. Funding visiting scientists, post-doctoral fellows, students to be in residence, workshops, on-line mini-courses, etc can be supported through standard grant requests, and EAR's Post-Doctoral Program is one specific vehicle now available to support Post-Doc access to the NCAR liaison. Furthermore, NCAR is currently planning a series of proposed geologic time specific workshops in order to bring together researchers facing the same deep time geologic and modeling issues.

**6) HS and WATERS network: We would like clarification on the relationship between HS and the newly formed WATERS network. It is unclear if/how HS will fund the WATERS network and how this may impact HS core funding.**

The WATERS network has not yet been formed. At this point, it remains an alternative being considered for developing an enhanced observatory system. At present, HS funding supports CUAHSI, CUAHSI Test Beds, HIS and Synthesis Centers all of which can contribute to the development of the WATERS Science Plan. Thus, the present impact to HS core funding is minimal.

**7) Evaluation of CUAHSI: We were not asked to evaluate CUAHSI, but given its importance and apparent success, we feel it should be evaluated. However, the COV was not provided with sufficient materials to make the evaluation.**

A review of CUAHSI was not in the purview of this COV because none of the awards to CUAHSI were made in the 2005-2007 timeframe. CUAHSI's funding during this period are through continuing award increments from funds that EAR designated for that specific purpose six years ago.

**8, 37) GG (and all of SEPS) and Broader Impacts: While the justification for funding is very well documented, there was a perception in the COV that the broader impacts criterion is not always applied uniformly, and there was concern that an appropriate balance is not always achieved in the decision-making. As the GG program moves to explicitly give equal weight to the intellectual merit and broader impacts criteria, the COV was moved to question whether the intellectual merit criterion is under-weighted in comparison to the broader impacts. Discussion of this observation led the COV to raise the issue of the checks and balances that might be placed on how the criterion is applied across all of SEP.**

A uniform application of the broader impact criterion is a conceptually difficult proposition, given the assortment of project scope and the diversity of broader impact vehicles available to the PIs. In addition, it should be recognized that our reviewers, panelists and Program Directors do not have uniform expertise or background to bring in to the assessment of broader impact. For this reason, Program Directors tend to include broader impact "experts" in each panel. In addition, we provide written (for reviewers) and oral (for panelists) guidelines and encourage in depth use of "scholarship" criteria for assessing broader impact plans put forward by the PI. Our Program Directors are uniformly alert on broader impact consideration by reviewers and panels, and notations in our Review Analyses invariably address broader impact evaluations. The Section Head and Division Directors likewise review award or decline justifications to ensure sufficient and consistent consideration of the two NSF review criteria.

On the question of the weighing of the broader impact and intellectual merit, GG may have been singled out because it is trying to find a consistent way to incorporate both intellectual merit and broader impact criteria in the panel ranking. In practice, the ad hoc reviews and panel evaluation hierarchically consider the competitiveness of each proposal first on the basis of its intellectual merit, and then proceeds to assess the broader impact of each. Intellectually meritorious proposals will rank lower in panel evaluation if it has a weak broader impact, and some proposals with very strong broader impact may rise in ranking against other proposals with equally strong intellectual merit.

In response to the comment from the COV, we will craft a standard broader impact assessment "guideline" for all SEPS programs, and this guideline will be included in review solicitation and panel guidance to achieve some level of uniformity.

(Also see 18, 19)

**9, 38) GG (and all of SEPS) and transformative research: While we applaud the support of high-risk projects, especially in GG, we are also concerned that some high-risk projects were funded on the basis of confidence in PI capabilities, despite potentially fatal flaws revealed in mail reviews and the panel summaries (we noted one such case in GG). While the PO provided thorough rationales for these decisions, they have the potential to undermine the competitive proposal process unless a tangible metric is defined to ensure consistency. As in action item #8, discussion of this observation led the COV to raise the issue of the checks and balances that might be placed on how to best support this type of research in SEP.**

We concur with the need for consistency and check/balance in the decision making process in GG and other SEPS programs. As in the broader impact consideration noted in item (8), consideration of the "potentially transformative research" (PTR) criterion as part of the intellectual merit assessment has the potential to be misunderstood by reviewers, panelists and even Program Directors. SEPS will make every effort to standardize the language in the written and oral guidance to reviewers, panelists and Program Directors with respect to consideration of PTR, while noting at the same time that the definition of PTR and metrics for identifying it are very much "work in progress" within the whole Foundation.

The specific case noted for GG by the COV is a result of the ranking of proposals by the GG panel, which in this case was consistent with the mail review scores. The PO appreciated the flaws identified by the mail reviews, but the judgment was made that the criticisms did not outweigh the Panel recommendation.

There are several oversight mechanisms for ensuring checks and balances and consistency of implementation of review criteria in our current system. The concurrence by the Division Director (DD) on awards and declines signify that the DD agrees with the decision. Section Heads and DD also regularly examine program data and speak to POs, PIs and Panelists to get a global sense of consistency of PO decision process. Finally, the COV, itself, is a major component of the check and balance system employed by NSF. We welcome additional ideas on how best to implement a check and balance system that does not impinge on the decision-making ability of our Program Directors.

**10) SGP and orphaned ESH proposals: We note that excessive dwell time for 2006-07 may reflect the fate of proposals caught in the redesign of the ESH program into P2C2. Effort needs to be made to assure that this was a one-time anomaly in processing.**

The COV panel analysis of what contributed to the long SGP dwell time is correct. It should not happen again because the special SEPS Paleoclimate competition lasted only one year. The addition of a new Program Director position in SGP will further ensure dwell times more in line with our 6 month target.

**11, 12, 21) GLD needs a permanent PO: GLD is the only program in EAR without a permanent PO, which condemns the program to constantly revisit the steepest part of the learning curve with each rotator. This impedes its maturation and weakens its ability to compete for funds. NSF needs to commit to a permanent PO to the program. We note that GLD has the smallest budget, and that in its first three years it grew less than (the poorly funded) GG and SGP. This program is attracting proposals of the highest caliber from a growing cadre of young scientists. Furthermore, GLD is at the heart of the Critical Zone, now being recognized for both its richness scientifically and its essential relevance to society.**

We have endeavored to negate the perceived negative impact of having a temporary PO by managing the transition between the rotators better, and by ensuring that the annual program budget allocation is based solely on EAR/GEO priorities (not on the appointment status of the PO). The fresh perspective from the research community brought in by rotators to the GLD PO position has also been a major plus for this program. Whereas it would be desirable to ultimately recruit a permanent PO to the GLD program, we will continue to strive to recruit the best rotators from the community in the interim. The number of permanent positions for NSF is ultimately determined by agency budgets and overall resource allocation priorities.

Declining success rates are a concern that we share, not only for the SEP section, but for the whole Division and Foundation as well. The difficult decisions on resource allocations are made by careful considerations of a number of factors including success rates, balance, and strategic areas of emphasis with guidance from the broad Earth science community such as the NRC 2001 report "Basic Research Opportunities in Earth Science" and the NRC 2008 report "Origin and Evolution of Earth: Research Questions for a Changing Planet."

#### **SEPS-wide concerns**

**13) Staff (and space) needs: It is clear that SEPS is still under-administered (whether measured by the proposal load/program officer, or by the excessive dwell time for the reporting of (mostly) declines). More staff is required.**

The proposal workload of SEPS Program Officers compares reasonably with the rest of EAR, but is clearly higher than the rest of GEO. Although increasing the number of Program Management staff for SEPS to bring it up to par with the rest of GEO will certainly help alleviate work load and dwell time concerns, the two new PO positions added to SEPS in the past two years, have already set us towards recovery. The new

SGP PO has brought the program near the target dwell times, and dramatic improvements in GG dwell times are also beginning to show for '08 proposals.

Support staff shortage and office/work space are perennial problems for SEPS and the whole of NSF. The space problem is presently dealt with through cooperative discussions with other 7<sup>th</sup> floor Divisions. An NSF-wide committee is looking into the serious office and panel space issues facing the Foundation. Support staff problems are being dealt with through active recruitment, "detail" arrangements and analysis of workload priorities

**14, 15) Continued recruiting of minority-involvement proposals, reviewers and panelists is warranted. While women award rates are acceptable, the absolute numbers of women PIs is not. Neither the award rates, nor absolute numbers of minority PIs is acceptable. Need for better tracking of minority groups.**

For the period of the COV review, the success rates of proposals involving women are in fact higher than the overall success rates for all submissions in SEP, except for GLD. For GLD, the success rate of proposals involving women are at par with the GEO-wide average. We believe that the relatively higher success rates for women PI in SEPS will go a long way in encouraging more submissions of proposals from women PIs.

The success rates of proposals involving minority PIs are notably problematic for GG and HS. This was called to the attention of all SEPS POs, and we are taking steps to enhance minority success rates and participation. As a first step, we are aiming to have at least one minority member for each panel convened by SEP. Furthermore, the SEPS Section Head will track the success rates of proposals with minority participation in each program on an annual basis, and will discuss the observation with the relevant POs. All POs will be encouraged to closely track proposals with minority PIs for each competition.

Each program will attempt to balance requirements of supporting the most meritorious proposals and at the same time enhancing women and minority participation. Part of the problem is the lack of SEPS programs in many minority-serving institutions, but we will make every effort to encourage submissions from minority PIs and minority-serving institutions through our normal information channels.

**16) Tribal College involvement: While steps have been taken within SEPS to increase tribal college involvement, these efforts have not yielded tangible results. We hope that these initial efforts remain in place and will lead to tangible results.**

SEPS will revisit this issue, and devise additional strategies that may be employed. This is an NSF-wide concern, and we will keep ourselves involved and apprised of strategies developed by working groups tasked with examining this global issue. Part of the problem is that very few tribal colleges have programs in SEPS research areas.

**17) Importance of PI's prior support: We note that, particularly in GG and HS, the POs take into consideration the PI's prior support and/or reviews of prior versions of the proposal. It would be helpful to know how this is done exactly.**

There are no exact ways by which any intellectual merit, broader impacts or programmatic considerations are incorporated in the funding decision process. We instruct each panel to consider the revision of a previous submission during the panel

discussion (i.e., once a resubmission is recognized). Owing to the fact that resubmissions can be from other programs, it is not straightforward to track resubmission unless the PI specifically mentions it. Responsiveness to previous reviews is a consideration, such that non-responsiveness to prior review reflects negatively on PI's ability to reconcile with the peer review process. Evaluation of the results of prior support is an NSF-wide requirement that reviewers, panelists and POs are asked to consider. Good ideas are required but not sufficient for proposal success. A good track record of productivity on past NSF support is absolutely required for more support.

Moreover, it is NSF policy that proposals which have not been revised (see page IV-2 of the NSF "Proposal and Award Policies") can be returned without review.

**18, 19) Satisfying the broader impacts criterion:** It appears that PIs may be penalized by reviewers who pay more attention to broader impacts; therefore reviewers and panels should be made aware of the relevant statistics. POs should raise the issue at town hall meetings and in their review requests, with the specific goals of communicating the importance of the broader impacts criterion, what it includes, how much effort is expected, and how to fairly review it. Quality of panel summaries: While most of the panel summaries are thorough, some lack detail, in particular with regard to the broader impact criteria. More uniform attention is needed, especially given the lingering confusion over this merit criterion.

It is standard practice for POs to include in the letter requesting a review some instructions and a link to the NSF web site that gives examples of broader impact activities. In view of the COV assessment, we will develop new written instructions to ad hoc reviewers and to the panels so that the review process serving the programs will all start from the same basis with respect to the broader impact criteria. Many ad hoc reviewers address broader impacts by describing the broad benefits that the research would contribute to society. Others are looking for presentation of specific educational and outreach programs. We need to deal with this difference and clarify what is expected in our new written instructions. The statement that more reviewers comment on broader impacts for declines than for awards cannot be evaluated at this time. Note that reviewers are asked to comment on the broader impact regardless of their rating or funding recommendation. Despite the lingering concerns on broader impact evaluation, we note that the increasing quality of broader impact content of proposals submitted to NSF and the scholarly level of discussions of broader impact by reviewers and panels are reasons for optimism that the science community is getting it. It is not enough that we produce good research outcomes; the science community must take part in ensuring the widest impact of the research in terms of educating the future science work force and in translating our research outcomes into public awareness (and welfare, if appropriate).

This broader impact review issue will be covered in the next SEPS Town Hall meetings (GSA, October, 2008; AGU, December, 2008). However, these issues are also regularly discussed during the opening day of every Panel in SEP.

(Also see responses to points 8, 37).

**20, 30) Success rates of re-submissions:** Given the low award rates it would be helpful to understand the success rate of re-submitted proposals that respond to the prior reviews, and how the panel and PO reviews help in strengthening the proposals. These statistics also need to be explicitly communicated to the

**community, to help PIs decide whether or not to resubmit proposals, which may help decrease overall proposal load.**

There are many types of resubmissions, ranging from hardly modified resubmission to those where there is a question on whether or not it is a resubmission (i.e., or an entirely new proposal). Furthermore, some proposals are resubmitted from another program, and this may not always be straightforward to identify. The NSF data system does not distinguish what are considered resubmissions, which would help in tracking their success rate. We recently discussed this issue at a Section meeting and concluded that success rates of resubmissions are not only tedious to track; it is unclear that this is worthwhile work, beyond the generalities that resubmitted proposals that take full advantage of reviews and panel comments will have a greater chance of succeeding. Conversely, resubmitted proposals that are unresponsive to reviews will have practically no chance of succeeding. Fully responsive revision does not equate to funding because every competition is unique, and funding decisions are made on the basis of relative proposal ranking – not absolute scores. Furthermore, the success also depends on other factors such as co-funding, new reviewers/panelists that brings in new perspectives/expertise, new information, etc. The SEPS POs are convinced the community is aware of these generalities, but will endeavor to clarify this to PIs at every opportunity (e.g., town meetings).

In summary, we believe that each declined/resubmitted proposal is a separate case, and we do not believe that it would be wise to prepare a general guidance to PIs beyond the generalities noted above. Should the NSF proposal tracking system eventually include resubmission statistics in its data base, we would be happy to share this with the subsequent COV.

**Concerns we suspect are being attended to, but that we felt compelled to mention:**

**22) Critical Zone Observatory (CZO) sites: CZO is an important cross SEPS program that deserves more attention. The COV would like more explicit information on the selection process and progress on establishing the selected observatories, as well as future funding plans for new observatories.**

The CZO awards were described during the COV presentations including the solicitation, letters of intent, review process, panel composition and eventual decision reached by SEPS (all completed within 6 months). Each CZO proposal was sent for ad hoc review to about half a dozen experts drawn from all three participating programs. A panel of experts representing the disciplines covered in the proposals was convened to review the proposals submitted for the CZO solicitation. Based on the input of the ad hoc reviewers and their collective discussion, the panel categorized the proposals and eventually chose three proposals after a thorough discussion of the panel and POs, a process that also included a video interview and Q&A involving the POs and PIs of the finalist proposals. The CZO selection process was extremely thorough. An independent national steering committee has been assembled and will provide oversight for implementation of the CZO vision.

The suggestion that more COV time be devoted to these larger projects is a welcome one, and we will consider this suggestion in the planning the next COV.

**23) Need to moderate enthusiasm for new efforts with realism: While we applaud PO efforts' to establish new large-scale community programs, the failure of the Hydrologic Observatory and Berkeley Synthesis Center highlights the importance of tempering growth activities with realistic assessments of the challenges involved. Precautionary action in anticipation of difficulties is recommended (we appreciate that this may be difficult).**

We will continue to work with the SEP community to make clear that planned growth is normally a slow process. Through town meetings and smaller community meetings, we will make sure that the SEPS communities understand that some initiatives prosper, while others either fail or get transformed into refined or hybrid initiatives.

**24) Importance of reviews that do not provide substantive comments: We recommend (if it is not already done) that POs either discount or down-weight reviews that do not provided substantive comments, and that these reviewers be asked to provide such comments. It would be helpful to have POs notate the e-jackets when reviews of this kind are received.**

First, it should be noted that according to NSF policy, the reviewers cannot be asked to change (e.g., improve) their reviews (see NSF guidelines in "Proposal and Award Policies").

Discounting non-substantive reviews is part of the Panel process, and is done routinely during Panel discussions. Furthermore, POs routinely discount reviewer ratings that do not provide substantial justifications (e.g., see PO Review Analysis). Adding a requirement of marking these reviews in ejackets as "non-substantive" will require some documentation as to why that designation is being made. We feel that this requirement will add an unnecessary burden on the part of the POs who already provide exhaustive justification for the PO recommendation in the Review Analysis, including identification of non-substantive reviews.

**Recommendations for next COV:**

**25) Larger-scale initiatives: While most of the research activity within SEPS was centered on standard proposals, the COV noted that some of the most important and potentially transformative efforts center around large-scale projects, such as CUAHSI and initiatives such as EarthTime. These are also often very expensive, so they need special scrutiny for that reason to. To be most effective the COV needs to hear more explicit evaluations of these initiatives from the POs during their visit to NSF.**

We accept the recommendation and will take it into account in planning the next COV. The three-day review was barely sufficient even without provision for the explicit review of large projects.

**26) Are PIs being informed of proposal decisions in a timely fashion? While the formal dwell time data indicates a severe crisis in PI notification, it appears that PIs are being informed of the decisions informally in a timely fashion. To be assured we need quantitative data on when PIs receive informal notification, data that is not presently readily available.**

NSF rules require that official decisions be relayed only through the DD-concur process and Fastlane. All SEPS POs inform PIs of their intention to award/decline ahead of the 6 month dwell time target for NSF proposals. This unofficial notification is normally sent via email (or phone call for awards), and there are variations amongst POs as to the timing of when these contacts are normally made. As noted above, the dwell time for SEPS proposals is now dramatically improving, and our plan is for this issue to be non-existent by the next COV.

**27) Effects of excessive dwell times: We need to know whether the slow data entry into the NSF system has any negative impact on both funded and unfunded PIs.**

POs pay attention to this closely, and PIs and POs resolve this quickly should a proposal need to be resubmitted before an official decline has been officially coursed through the DD-Concur process. Given that proposals cannot be resubmitted within one year of decline, this situation arises infrequently, if at all. In the case of awards, POs usually have running discussions with PIs over the duration of the award process. The processes of budget revision and submitting an updated abstract that takes advantage of review comments may take a couple months, but this is seldom a source of concern.

**28) Reporting bias introduced by excessive dwell times: Except for an insert with Table B, the data sheets almost always over-estimate the award rates because many of the declinations were not entered into the system (especially for 2000). If the dwell time problem is not solved by the next COV this fact should be noted explicitly on the provided data sheets.**

This was and will be noted. Yellow tables in the COV binders provided the information based on proposal submitted (i.e., regardless of dwell times), and were included precisely to allay this concern. The two programs that had serious dwell time problems for the COV period are now catching up and the dwell time problem of HS and SGP resulted from temporary problems.

**29) Medians versus means: We were provided with averages for award sizes, award durations, and proposal scores. However, the underlying distributions are left skewed, so medians would be more meaningful than the means. It would be helpful to either be given the median, or the underlying frequency histograms, for these metrics.**

Median statistics will be reported for award sizes and duration in the next COV. Unfortunately, for proposal scores, even true median statistics cannot be generated until the EIS system is able to cope with fractional scores, which it cannot handle at present.

**31) Success of new investigators: We would like to know: 1) what proportion of successful new PI proposals were second submissions (has feedback from initially declined submissions led to successful follow-up submissions?); and, 2) how many times new PIs were funded despite a lower absolute ranking in the panel (to what extent are inexperienced PIs assisted in this way?).**

Even were these factors noted, it cannot be surmised that they were dominant in the award/decline decision.

**32) Documenting outreach and education activities beyond the university-level:** These activities appear to be increasing in response to the broader impact criterion. If NSF desires feedback on the degree to which these ideas are implemented then annual and final reports need to be made available to the COV.

We agree with this recommendation. It may be necessary for NSF to change reporting formats to require reports on broader impacts. These could cover the importance of the research to the community, the educational program, and the outreach program. In each case, it would also be valuable to obtain feedback from students and users techniques, models and data generated.

**33) COV consultation with POs:** Finally, we recommend that future COV chairs (if not all COV members) take advantage of the time they have while “floating” to talk informally with each of the Program Officers, to get a feel for the issues that might be brewing that might not be aired in their formal reports, or in the data the COV will be provided with.

This is connected to the issue of COV schedule/duration, given that it is the time constraint that may keep the COV Chair and members from taking full advantage of the PO availability during the COV visit.

**NSF-wide concerns:**

**34) Errors in the reporting of the number of ad hoc reviewers and proposal scores:** We discovered that often either entire panels, or those panelists assigned to a proposal, are being counted as ad hoc reviewers. Similarly, we found that if an ad hoc reviewer did not offer a numeric score, or elected to report a split number (e.g. very good/good), neither the review, nor the score was recorded. These recording errors need to be fixed.

We will continue to strongly recommend this to the EIS working group at NSF. This must be corrected.

**35) Alarm at pressure to reduce the number of incoming proposals:** The COV was alarmed when it learned that one of NSF’s management’s suggestions to deal with the increased proposal pressure is for POs to try and reduce the number of proposals submitted. It is not NSF’s job to try and curb the Nations scientific creative engine!

Although we believe that any program solicitation should be precise in its language so as not to attract proposals that clearly have no chance of succeeding, we agree that other measures beyond that to reduce the number of submission must be examined very carefully by NSF.

**36) Education and Outreach:** We feel strongly that NSF as an organization is well positioned to have major impact on education and outreach. NSF as an agency should find effective ways of publicizing the amazing range of exciting science that it funds, as well as the spectrum of innovative community outreach activities that result from NSF funded research projects.

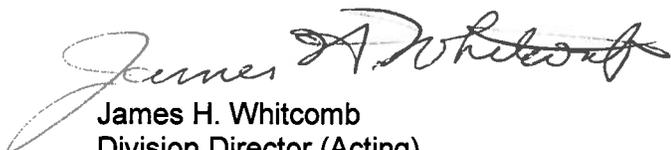
We agree that more could be done to publicize the range of amazing science supported by NSF in general, and GEO in particular. This issue is very critical, as the public wrestles with important decisions on allocating the country's resources to a plethora of societal priorities.

Whereas NSF has numerous mechanisms in place for publicizing the important science that it funds, we agree with the COV that the present mechanisms and avenues for conveying the developments in geosciences to the public can be improved. Programs such as IGERT, GK-12, REUs, are useful in that they engender a "culture" of public accountability to scientists and students, but more direct mechanisms appears to be more sporadic rather than strategic. We therefore will recommend to our GEO leadership to consider taking a more proactive and strategic approach to promoting outreach and publicity for the science that we fund.

On our part, we will ensure that our SEP researchers continue to be major players in education and outreach programs, given the direct societal relevance of much of fundamental SEP research that we support. Indeed, the existence of an EHR program within EAR and SEPS is a clear testimony to our strong commitment to education and outreach, and we will endeavor to proactively involve this program in a GEO-wide public outreach initiative.

**CLOSING COMMENTS:**

The SEPS was pleased to receive the Report of the COV on their review of actions taken by the Geobiology and Low Temperature Geochemistry (GG), Geomorphology and Land-Use Dynamics (GLD), Hydrological Sciences (HS) and Sedimentary Geology and Paleobiology (SGP) programs during the last three fiscal years (2005-2007) and their evaluation of the products and contributions supported and overseen by the programs over the same period. We hope that our response is commensurate with the effort and thought that the COV exerted in this process.

  
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