

BEYOND PERMITS, TOWARD RELATIONSHIPS: NEW NASA PLANETARY SCIENCE DIVISION ROSES REQUIREMENTS FOR ETHICS IN FIELDWORK.

D. Scalice^{1,3}, M. Kirven-Brooks^{1,3}, A. Gronstal^{1,3}, M. Martin², R. Eckman², K. Vander Kaaden³, D. Santiago-Materese³, M. Thompson³, C. Williams³, M. Voytek³, and J. Wade⁴ ¹NASA Astrobiology Program (daniella.m.scalice@nasa.gov), ²NASA Headquarters, Earth Science Division, ³NASA Headquarters, Planetary Science Division, ⁴National Science Foundation, Division of Earth Sciences

Introduction: Scientific fieldwork is a responsibility, not a right. Our care and passion for the lands, waters, and skies where we do our science is shared by many outside the scientific community, especially Indigenous communities, which have profound depth of identity and relationship with the field sites in which we would hope to work. Their relationship to those lands, waters, and skies transcends governmental or legal status with respect to proximity or ownership, and our work should and can honor that truth. There is an opportunity to move beyond what the typical permitting process provides, and incorporate into our practices an approach to building long-term relationships with those Indigenous communities toward co-creation of the research, serving societal goals of justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion.

New PSD ROSES Requirements: Now, NASA's Planetary Science Division (PSD) has incorporated these and other values into a revised section of the omnibus solicitation system, ROSES (Research Opportunities in Earth and Space Science), released each year on or about February 14th. The new language outlines requirements in the areas of (1) Environmental Protection of the Site, (2) Access and Permitting, (3) Safety of the Field Party, (4) Relationships and Collaborations with Tribes and Indigenous Communities, and (5) Cultural and Historical Heritage. Effective with the release of ROSES-24, proposers conducting field research are required to provide a description of how their research plan addresses various aspects of these five areas. Given the importance of this information, proposers shall place this description, not to exceed two pages, outside of the Science and Technical Management (S/T/M) section of the proposal, immediately following the Open Science and Data Management Plan (OSDMP). Any letters obtained to address these five areas would not count against this two page limit.

With respect to (4) above, proposals must describe either an existing relationship with the Tribes and/or Indigenous Communities on whose lands, waters, or skies their proposed fieldwork will take place or a plan to develop such a relationship. This requirement is in place whether the lands, waters, and skies of the proposed field site are recognized by the U.S. government as being held legally by a Tribe or Indigenous Community, or by historical association between the tribal community and the proposed field site. Within the de-

scription of the relationship or plan to develop it, proposals must discuss existing or future pathways to collaborative efforts with the Tribe or Community that represent shared intent, true partnership, and intellectual collaboration in which the expertise and specialized skills, facilities, and/or resources of the community are meaningfully engaged and represented in the work. Regardless of the stage of relationship between the proposers and the Tribal Nation or Community, the proposal must demonstrate free, prior, and informed consent from the Tribe or Community via a letter of acknowledgement from the relevant community organizations or tribal leadership.

An evolving list of resources to support proposers is provided, including those created from within government, scientific, and Indigenous communities. Additional information regarding the new requirements, as well as resources for proposers to utilize to meet these requirements, can be found in Section 3.14 of Appendix C.1 Planetary Science Research Program Overview, after the release of ROSES-24, and at <https://science.nasa.gov/researchers/planetary-science-fieldwork/>.

The NASA Astrobiology Program has collaborated with NASA's Planetary Science and Earth Science Divisions Research Programs as well as Programs in the Division of Earth Sciences of the National Science Foundation to create these new requirements. On behalf of this collaborative group, here we will focus on the requirements for future research proposals with respect to building relationships and collaborations with Indigenous communities. We will also discuss future plans to work with the astrobiology, planetary and Earth science, and other fieldwork-oriented communities to ensure proposers are informed and empowered to meet these requirements, and advance their fieldwork in respectful and inclusive ways.

References: Ryan-Davis, J., and Scalice, D. (2022). Co-Creating Ethical Practices and Approaches for Fieldwork. *AGU Advances* 3 (6) <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022AV000762> (<https://eos.org/editor-highlights/how-can-we-sample-more-ethically>)

Gardner-Vandy, *et al.* (2021). Relationships First and Always: A Guide to Collaborations with Indigenous Communities. *Bulletin of the AAS*, 53(4). <https://doi.org/10.3847/25c2cfcb.0dc1af1a>