Yun Tao: I always want to have a nontraditional research career, where I can develop scientific ideas in an intellectually unconstrained environment, and then convert those ideas to actionable steps that can directly benefit society. This is a really important thing to me because for us [inaudible 00:00:22] or [inaudible 00:00:23] whatever you want to call us, often feels like we're shout into the void or simply arguing amongst ourselves about these abstract minutiae and models.

And in a lot of the modeling papers, there's typically a discussion near the end on how our studies could help inform policy and manage decisions and so on but in reality, that's rarely done. So Being in the IC program is great because it showed me a way to escape that bubble and possibly in the future deliver some of those valuable ideas to the desks of decision makers.

Speaker 2: This is the ORISE Featurecast, a special edition of further together, the ORAU podcast. Join your host Michael and Jenna for conversations with ORISE research program participants and their mentors as they talk about their experiences and how they are helping shape the future of science. Welcome to the ORISE Featurecast.

Michael: Happy Wednesday and welcome to another episode of the ORISE Featurecast. We have an interesting episode today. This is something we've never done before and I'm really excited to have the opportunity to talk about one of our postdoc programs in addition to a couple of the participants, the program manager, and a program advisor. So we have a lot of people that we're going to hear from today and I'm really excited because they're all fantastic.

This is a great program. We're talking about the Intelligence Community Postdoc Program and what I want to do is introduce all the folks who you're going to hear from and then we'll get started with the questions. So Nebila I'm going to start with you. Tell us a little bit about who you are and a little bit about your background.

Nebila Lichiheb: Hello everyone and thank you so much for having me today. My name is Nebila Lichiheb. I'm an IC post doctor research associate at NOAA Air Resources Lab in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. So I started my fellowship in January 2020 in order to optimize the use of the existing federal data to improve the modeling of the atmospheric pollutant dispersion in Washington DC.

So just concerning my background, I grew up in Tunisia, where I obtained an engineering degree in agriculture sciences from The National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia. Then I moved to France where I pursue my master's in agroecology and my PhD in environmental sciences. Then I joined the staff at NOAA ARL in Oak Ridge in 2016, for my NRC research post-doc working on ammonia emission and several ecosystems.

Michael: Awesome. You've been around the world. I love that. Yun Tao, welcome to the ORISE Featurecast. Tell us a little bit about yourself.

Yun Tao: All right. So my name is Yun Tao, I'm a third year postdoc fellow, in IC program. I was originally trained as more of a theoretical ecologist, but I now work with Ken Lafferty at [inaudible 00:04:00]UC Santa Barbara on problems that are sort of at the interface of traditional oncology, epidemiology and behavior.

Michael: Got you. Okay. Thank you, sir. Helena, you are the program manager. Tell us a little bit about yourself.

Helena Liuag: So hi everybody. My name is Halena Liuag and I am the IC postdoctoral project manager for ORISE. And I have been on this project for about five years now and we find it a very, very exciting project, and I'm really excited to be able to administer that for the ORISE.

Michael: Thank you. And last, but certainly not least Kevin, you are a program advisor. Tell us a little bit about you.

Kevin Lafferty: I'm a senior scientist with the United States geological survey. That's one of the key research arms for the federal government with respect to natural resources. I'm also an adjunct faculty at UC Santa Barbara out here in California. And this is my first time as an IC postdoc advisor. And I specialize mostly in the ecology of infectious diseases and with our aim and USGS to supply information needs for a federal government. It's been great to expand our ability to do that for other agencies like IC.

Michael: Excellent. I want to give a little bit of background from you, Helena on what the IC postdocs program is. So what is the IC postdocs program?

Helena Liuag: Micheal the IC Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program has a mission to just recruit highly qualified scientists and engineers to conduct research that is relevant to the intelligence community. And every year they publish a list of research opportunities. This year we happen to have 59 opportunities that are currently active on the IC postdoctorial website. We try to reach out to soon to graduate postdocs or postdocs who would have graduated in the last five years and let them know that these opportunities are available to them to encourage them to go to our website and see if they're in their research areas.

The great thing about this opportunity for postdocs is think at the opportunity to continue their research as any government lab or any accredited US university in the United States.

Michael: That's great. What kinds of opportunities then do postdocs who participate in the program, what kind of opportunities do they have?

Helena Liuag: Oh, there's a variety of disciplines that we have. So we go anywhere from the soft sciences, right through a lot of the engineering topics that are out there. Generally we select people or IC select people, they will select them based on their proposal and how interested they are in pursuing the research that they've submitted for that topic.

Michael: Okay. So really you could do just about anything.

Helena Liuag: You can, you can, with 59 different opportunities out there, Michael, I'm sure there's something in there and [crosstalk 00:07:38]. There are, and the research topic is pretty broad. So it doesn't mean that somebody is doing just that topic. There could be doing one aspect of that topics, so we've seen many proposals come in that are varied research for the same topic.

Michael: I Got it. Okay. And how did you get to be a program manager?

Helena Liuag: I got lucky. So when the program became available I stepped in and said that I was very interested in managing this program. And so now I have done it for five years, I find that every year I'm just more and more interested, more enthusiastic about the program. And when you talk to Nebila today and talk to a Yun today, you'll find that their success stories really invigorates you to really want to reach out and get that next set of scientists who want to continue in those STEM fields.

And when we get that feedback, there's nothing better than seeing that and feel like you're really helping STEM research in the United States.

Michael: As someone who works in the communications department for, ORAU and ORISE I love seeing, reading and telling the success stories of our postdocs and all of our really research participants. Because it is invigorating to think, Oh my goodness, look what they get to do. Look, what's available. That if I wasn't part of this organization, I'd have no idea.

Helena Liuag: Yeah. Just to add to that, Michael, there are a couple of success stories on the ORISE website right now, and the Nebila's story is there. And there's also a story currently about Cathy McCormack, who's at the university of Washington, and we're reaching out and we're working our way through more of the postdocs. We have a third story going up a little bit later this month as well. So now if somebody wants to read about the IC postdocs, there are wonderful success stories out there to read on the ORISE website.

Michael: And Yun story is in process I understand.

Helena Liuag: It is.

Michael: We'll be telling that story soon.

Helena Liuag: Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Michael: So, for Yun and Nebila, first for both of you how did you hear about the program? Yun why don't I start with you on that one? How did you hear about the IC postdocs program?

Yun Tao: Oh, okay. Well, I first knew about it from [inaudible 00:10:25]. I'm sure all of your familiar, department old listserv emails that just get blindly sent to everyone who's remotely connected to the department. And incidentally on that day I opened it instead of deleting it right away as I do with other emails. And I was immediately sort of drawn to the opportunity title, something like predicting behavioral influences on epidemic dynamics.

Which is a concept that I've been focusing on and trying to promote throughout my PhD years. And in fact I completely missed the IC connection and only realized that later on when I was writing up the application, so I sort of fell into this fellowship but in the best possible way.

Michael: Excellent. Nebila same question for you, how did you find out about the program?

Nebila Lichiheb: Okay, so I've heard about the IC program through the ORAU webpage. And actually a lot of my colleagues at NOAA ARL in Oak Ridge are affiliated through or ORAU. And even actually our building is very close to the building of the ORAU headquarters. So we have a lot of meetings and we hear a lot of news from the ORAU and one of the emails that I've received at that time is about the IC program. And when I opened the email and read through it I was really impressed with the wide range and diversity of the topics.

I was really interested related to the research that I'm doing to the topic related to the air quality issue. Related to the pollutant dispersion in urban area. I propose that to my advisor Dr. Latvia Miles who really encourage me and to write a proposal and to submit it to this program.

Michael: Okay. While I have you talk a little bit more about your research and what you're doing and I guess what it means. What it could develop into you.

Nebila Lichiheb: Okay. So I need to mention that I'm part of the air quality research team at NOAA ARL, and our main research goal is to refine the estimation of air quality and to assess the risk to human health and the environment. I'm personally involved in measuring and modeling the surface and atmosphere exchange of several pollutant, atmospheric pollutant, and several ecosystems such as the agriculture forest and coastal ecosystem.

So do you want me to give you details about my IC program? The IC proposal that I've submitted?

Michael: Yeah, absolutely. Please do.

Nebila Lichiheb: Okay. I've been actually selected for the proposal entitled Improving The Prediction of Hazardous Material Dispersion in An Urban Environment. And in this project I'm working on optimizing the use of the existing federal data from the DC net program in order to improve modeling the atmosphere and pollutant dispersion in urban area and specifically Washington DC. here, I need to give a brief background for the DC net research program.

So DC Net it's a [inaudible 00:14:20] meteorological program in Washington, DC operated by NOAA since 2003. So this program collects meteorological data and also the characteristic of the atmospheric turbulence. It's important to point out that this program is unique and the DC Net data are unique because they are collected for several years and at several location in Washington, DC, actually in downtown and contrary to the classical meteorological data, which are gathered from the National Weather Service stations generally located in major airports

Michael: Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Nebila Lichiheb: Those data are gathered in downtown DC. So which helps as to have the to have local data in order to improve the modeling of this process. So the first step of this project is to analyze this data. So far I've been analyzing meteorological data and turbulence observations from 2017 to 2019 in order to identify the key variables controlling the modeling process of the atmospheric dispersion in the urban environment.

And actually I've recently published a NOAA Tech memo presenting all this analysis. And the second step that I'm currently working on is to compare the DC Net data with the National Weather Service model output, and specifically the NAM model, the North American Middle scale model. And this comparison will allow us to identify and adjustments and proposed adjustments, I would say, that could be implemented in dispersion models, such as HYSPLIT model to improve the accuracy of its prediction. The next step after doing this comparison, I will work more closely with the HYSPLIT team in order to figure out how we can implement those adjustments.

Michael: Got you. I have to imagine just as a science geek who's not a scientist, that when you talk about downtown DC and having the local data you're talking about the difference between, say, the high rise and the national mall. You've got tight streets versus open big open spaces and air disperses differently, depending on where you're standing in downtown DC. Is that how I understand that to work?

Nebila Lichiheb: Yes, exactly. Actually one of the sites that we are focusing on is the Hoover building. The site is on the top of the roof of the building. And one of the challenges here which is actually it's important to improve the capabilities to estimate the air pollution in urban area, because the population is really growing there. And the other challenge is there are a lot of buildings and all the processes are very complex in an urban environment. And one of the great opportunity that this project has given me is discovering this ecosystem with all its complexity. Because I actually I've been working on especially agricultural ecosystem, forest ecosystem and coastal ecosystem where NOAA have a lot of expertise in it.

Michael: Right.

Nebila Lichiheb: So I'm discovering and learning a lot from this experience.

Michael: Great. Yun same question for you. Tell me a little bit about your research project.

Yun Tao: So my research mainly focuses on the effects of individual and group level dynamics, group level behavior I should say, on epidemic dynamics. And that covers both outbreak spread and outbreak management. So for instance we look at topics like how could wildlife movement pattern such as, animal migration and home range affect the emergence spread and even surveillance strategy of zoonotic diseases? And that can be NIPA virus [inaudible 00:19:10] Valley fever, Hendra virus, et cetera.

Conversely, we're also looking at the effects of epidemics on behaviors. For example, how could an epidemic that is getting out of control impact the way it is managed at the local level? Right? So a key idea here is, well as we add various burdens to an already taxed emergency response system, which is something we're very familiar with right now in this [crosstalk 00:19:36]. We're likely to end up with what we call patchwork response. That is efficient in some places, but also highly inefficient and other places. And that can have a long-term negative impact on the epidemic at the national scale.

So essentially in some way we're examining sort of this interaction and feedback between behavior, whether it's animal or human and epidemiological dynamics at the larger scale.

Michael: Okay. And very relevant to what's happening in our world right now, right? Is there a typical day during your appointment? In doing your research, do you have typical days? Do you just have days where you're just cranking out work? What's it like, I guess, to be in a postdoc appointment for the IC postdoc program?

Yun Tao: I suppose when we get our reviewer response back that typically sort of motivate us to get things out the door. But generally speaking, I think one of the main challenges we all have right now during COVID is try to remain productive while working from home.

Michael: Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Yun Tao: And not having conferences to attend, not having face-to-face meetings with collaborators or advisors. And just trying to keep on top of things through emails, through zooms and have self-imposed deadlines to kind get us closer to our goals. And one of the great things about the IC program is sort of the travel funds and the research funds it provides because instead of missing out on all these conferences and not having the opportunity to gain new knowledge, we can leverage some of those resources to purchase academic books or workshops and so on.

So we still find a way to kind of manage the challenge and discover new methods to sort of advance our technical foundation.

Michael: Okay. Does working from home pose challenges in terms of the research aspect of your work? Yun and I'll ask you that question first.

Yun Tao: For me as a theoretician, not as much, I would imagine, as someone who works in the lab or in the field. But they obviously you know at the core of scientific collaboration, a lot of times you just need to be in the room to write equations out on a chalkboard for everyone to see and correct. So that element being missing can, can be sort of difficult to overcome at times. But yeah, it's just something that we have to, we have to adapt to.

Michael: Right. Nebila same question for you. Since your work may be a little bit different are you hindered? Are you challenged by having to work from home? Or do you get to go into the facility at this point?

Nebila Lichiheb: No, We're still working from home and it's a little bit challenging, especially when you do a field measurement. So in this project, I'm not doing really a field measurement I'm just analyzing data. I didn't even get the chance to visit the site, for example. From the beginning we were planning to go and visit the site in DC, it was in early March, but we couldn't make it.

Michael: Right.

Nebila Lichiheb: But I would say, yes, actually it affected our work-life over this past year. But I really thank all the collaborator of this program by supporting us. Actually my lab they're very supportive and in order to keep going. And for example, I published this report last year, it was a little bit challenging with this pandemic, but we did it. We're keeping up.

And actually I would like to mention also all the meetings that I'm involved in during this program, just to make sure that everything is okay. And especially the priority is health and safety, and also to track the progress of my research work. So we have a bi-weekly meeting with NOAA ARL, I have a monthly meeting with the IC advisor and I have a biweekly meeting with the HYSPLIT meetings since the next step will be to work with them. It's not very often, which is good sometimes just to have time to progress, but the timing is perfect to be able to progress.

Michael: Great. Nebila looking forward, how does the IC postdoc program and the research that you're able to do, how will that benefit you in the future?

Nebila Lichiheb: It's a great question. I would say there are two parts of adventures. So the first part is the scientific side and the communication. So during this program, I'm still learning and gaining a lot of knowledge on out, as I mentioned, and on collecting monitoring and analyzing data in an urban environment. Also I became a scientific user of the HYSPLIT model, which is one of the most extensively used modal in the atmospheric science community.

The other side which is really interesting and this is my favorite part of this program, is the exceptional collaboration and teamwork that I'm involved in. So through this program, I have the opportunity to partner with ORISE, ORAU, NOAA and the IC community.

Michael: Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Nebila Lichiheb: Actually this collaboration helped me and will help me in the future to have a lot of contacts and to highlight my research, especially as a woman scientist. Actually as an early career woman scientist it's an asset for me. And we all know that women in STEM have been fighting for equality for years trying to have as many opportunity as men, especially in this work program.

So I'm really proud to have been selected for this program and to be part of this interesting collaboration. And in this context, I would love to highlight the fact that one of the mission of our lab, NOAA ARL, is to increase diversity and inclusion in our workplace. And I feel really lucky to be part of this research group as well.

Michael: Wonderful. Thank you very much for that. Yun, same question for you. How will your research in this program benefit you for your future? For future work?

Yun Tao: So, I always want to have sort of a non traditional research career where I can develop scientific ideas in intellectually unconstrained environment, and then convert those ideas to actionable steps that can directly benefit society. And this is a really important thing to me because for us your a [inaudible 00:28:00] or [inaudible 00:28:00], whatever wants to call us, often feels like we're sort of shout into the void or simply arguing amongst ourselves about these abstract, the [inaudible 00:28:09] and models.

And in a lot of modeling papers, there's typically a discussion near the end on how our studies could help inform policy and management decisions and so on, but in reality, that's rarely done. So being in the IC program is great because it showed me sort of a way to kind of escape that bubble and possibly in the future delivers some of those valuable ideas to the desks of decision makers. And for that reason, I think exposures or experiences this will benefit not just my own career, but perhaps the scientific community at large for many years to come.

Michael: Excellent. Thank you, sir. Kevin, I'm coming to you. What is it like and what does it mean to be an adviser in the ICU postdoc program?

Kevin Lafferty: Well, I run sort of a different lab perhaps than most labs I think operate a well honed machine to investigate a particular question. I spend years working on these things and, and the postdocs are key cogs and those machines okay.I operate my lab a little bit more like a cage fighting think tank where I just want to bring really great young scientists in

Ask them to pursue the most ambitious questions that they can imagine. And the postdocs play an important role in that because they come in and they're three steps ahead of the PhD students and the PhD students can look at those success stories as paths to their future and inspiration and so forth. And what's been great about the IC postdoc, is it's flexible enough to let that model happen, right? Not the IC postdoc is saying here's a topic. And within that topic go and do whatever your brilliant mind will let you. And, and and so that fits my philosophy about mentoring postdocs, just great.

Now my personal reason for getting postdocs, it's just that man, it's so exciting to have young, talented scientists come in with new ideas and new techniques that can expand my research portfolio and keep me abreast of new things and keep me interested. But Yun mentioned, I'm a federal scientist and so I have a very strong philosophical view that we are generally a scientists taking the public's money and they expect that they're going to be getting some sort of return on their investment that's going to better society. And I would say that the IC, the intelligence community is one of what I think we could all agree on, One of the areas that is very much focused on that particular outcome from science.

and unlike in a lot of other areas, the intelligence community very much understands the value of data and impartial information for making decisions. And, and so that is something also that I've really been pleased about this particular program and what it's able to do. So the other thing is that, gosh, especially bringing Yun, I mean, if you had asked me a few years ago, if I'd be working on foot and mouth disease, I, I would have been very surprised to know that that's one of the directions that Yun taken my career into, and yet it's been frankly, one of the more exciting and interesting little projects that we've been working on.

Michael: Very interesting. You talked about data and the whole notion of data science and bias and ethics, and all of that seemed to be really big issues these days in terms of who owns the data? We're all producing data, all of those things. So I know this isn't a question that I prepared you for, but any thoughts that you have on just the data in general and protecting, using it, kind of all of those things?

Kevin Lafferty: Yeah. Well, I mean, I think that there's been a real change in my life as a scientist, my career as a scientist from a view of petty, private ownership of data and ideas to this idea that the public owns our data and our information and our methods. And so, whatever I produce and what Yun and I will produce together, the data will be available. If we generate new data that's available to the public. If the code is used to do new analysis, the code will be available to people. We're not in the business of these sorts of, I would say private good, or collections of things that we're hiding from other people. We all know that that science moves much faster and much better If it's transparent, we share our discoveries rather than hide them from each other.

Michael: Right. Right. Kevin, as an advisor, any interesting stories? I sense that you love working with Yun, any other students, postdocs that have interesting stories that you might want to share?

Kevin Lafferty: I'll focus on Yun because he really is the star of this particular show and he's my only IC postdoc. And I hope [inaudible 00:34:01]. Frankly, it would be hard for them to live up to Yun. And I think that what was great about this particular trajectory, from my perspective, is Yun was able to come into the lab before COVID and he could interact with my PhD students and he could set that example and he's incredibly personable and funny and a joy to be around. And then COVID hits and we have to go into our isolation mode, but Yun also has a new baby.

And so it's perfect because he can be dad at home and I'm super happy that the timing of this worked out great for him to front load all the sort of in-person contact in my lab first and then go off and now we can work on the papers, but we can easily do that from home and we're just in sort of electronic contact now. But I think that in most cases, what I would prefer is to have a postdoc that I can have coffee with everyday and they can come to my lab meeting and we can hang out and do stuff. And especially with somebody Yun where I would want to do that with him anyways.

Yun didn't apply to me. We met because I was giving a seminar at a university and he signed up for meeting with me and we chat and we had a great time. Talking about, we realized we had a lot of shared interests and so forth, and that's what made us want to work together rather than him simply applying for an opportunity for instance.

Michael: Got you. Thank you for sharing that. Helen, I'm coming back to you. Tell me again, how many openings are in the IC postdoc program?

Helena Liuag: So we've posted 59 opportunities this year. It's unfortunate that we probably won't get applicants to all 59 opportunities because we do have to reach the person doing that research who wants to go to the university. So the outreach part, I'm trying to reach somebody doing that specific research Who's a US citizen always poses a challenge. And Dr. Lafferty can, you could probably talk to that even more. There's limited number of postdocs every year.

One of the nice things that we didn't talk about in this program, you touched on it, Nebila able to touch down a little bit is that the IC program is really genuinely interested in the success of their postdocs. And to that end, they'll also pair them with an IC advisor and that I see advisor is somebody there to help then with any questions Nebila talked about she touches in once a month. Yun touches in with his IC advisor. So that person's in that research field, and they're really there to assist them and to make sure that they're successful in the program.

They're not there to guide their research, they're not there to interact in any way. [inaudible 00:37:20] to help them. So that's a unique thing on this program that I've never seen in any other program.

Michael: Okay. So you have 59 opportunities. You have a deadline coming up, I understand.

Helena Liuag: You have a deadline. Our deadline this year is February 26th. So it's coming up fast. The postdoc does have to submit a proposal and the proposals along with their resumes and their academic advisor resume is reviewed by a panel and they're rated and they're selected on that. And the program has been very, very successful. I can just say, I'm just did a quick count before they show up with 39 postdocs currently in the program.

Michael: Excellent.

Helena Liuag: It's wonderful.

Michael: If I happen to be an interested postdoc, how would I apply works? What's the facility, the process for applying to join the program?

Helena Liuag: On our IC postdoc website. So if somebody looks at the IC postdoc tutorial fellowship, there'll be directed to our website. The applicant instructions are on there. We have the list of the opportunities. I also have information sessions that we hold once a week so if anybody was interested in that they can sign up for one of those informational sessions. And we do one-on-one chats with them on any questions that they might have. Any questions they have about any of the research opportunities, specific questions we just say, just email us and we'll submit those onto the IC and we'll get answers for them.

Michael: Got you. So if someone has questions maybe before one of those sessions, can they just drop you an email?

Helena Liuag: Love to have their emails. We want you to engage with us. If you have those questions, ask the questions. Sometimes we found that once we've got those answers or we've reached out to people they've said, Oh, I didn't realize that's what the program was about and they've completed their application just after getting that feedback.

Michael: Which makes it very helpful for them. I'm sure.

Helena Liuag: It does.

Michael: Before we close out, is there anything that any of you want to add that we haven't touched on?

Yun Tao: I guess I just want to we emphasize that the program is really ideal for those who are seeking a new possibility, say underlying word, new. A for what one can do as a scientist, outside of a conventional university setting.

Michael: Okay. Excellent. Thank you for that Yun.

Kevin Lafferty: I thought I'd mentioned that one of the unique aspects of this program is that the IC program provides a stipend for advisors. In my case it wasn't needed and the program was flexible enough to let me change that into resources for the lab and that was needed. That sort of flexibility is not always what we encounter in the federal government and so it was really refreshing.

Michael: Excellent.

Nebila Lichiheb: I just wanted to add that this program actually offers a very good travel budget that a lot of, IC postdoc will enjoy this travel budget compared to other postdoctoral programs. And We hope that we will be able to take advantage of this travel budget. I think that attending the conferences, it's very interesting and it's something that the researcher and all the scientists enjoy because especially in person in order to interact with other researchers engaged in similar work or in other works, it will give you a lot of ideas and, enlarge your knowledge about what's going on in the research word and enlarge the collaboration as well.

Michael: And possibly give you the opportunity to present maybe

Nebila Lichiheb: Of curse.

Michael: At a conference, right?

Nebila Lichiheb: Yeah. Actually when you attend the conference, you're supposed to present a poster or an oral presentation. So, and you need to submit an abstract before that. You present and also you attend civil representation and there are a lot of, meetings and discussions going on and you can meet a lot of people, students, senior scientist, and even actually some private companies can attend and can propose funding opportunities as well.

Michael: Excellent. Thank you for that.

Nebila Lichiheb: Thank you.

Helena Liuag: Michael. I just want to add too, just in closing how successful most of our IC postdocs are at the end of this program. We like to try and keep ask them where are they going afterwards? And we do find a large proportion go into academia. We have a lot of people doing startup companies and are able to secure large sums of money to start up their own companies. We've had people being successful getting the Fulbright scholarship right after this program. So we've had a lot of very, very successful postdocs in the program happy to say.

Michael: So if you want to be successful, whatever that looks like for you, you want to be part of the IC postdoc program. That's what I'm hearing, right?

Helena Liuag: No, I think it just speaks to the wonderful postdoc since the level of postdocs read out of the program.

Michael: Absolutely. And I have been honored to meet virtually Yun and Nebila today and Kevin and Halena, Thank you both. Thank you all for giving of your time to talk about this wonderful program. And I hope that folks who are listening, who either are postdocs who might be interested or soon to be postdocs who might be interested or family members. Postdocs who could be interested to share this and to put their names in the hat for this program. It sounds an amazing thing. So thank you all so much for being here today.

Helena Liuag: Thank you Micheal.

Nebila Lichiheb: Thank you.

Speaker 2: Thank you for listening to the ORISE Featurecast. To learn more about the Oak Ridged Institute for Science and Education, visit orise.orau.gov, or find us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram at ORISE Connect.