We have reviewed the GISMO Run #3 Target List, and have tried to estimate the viability of each project. Primarily, the viability is based on estimating the time necessary to conduct the observations. Without overhead, and unless otherwise specified, we assume that we seek to cover an area with an 8'^2 FOV with an NEFD of 25 mJy in 1s, and that a 5 sigma detection is necessary. No overheads were included in our time estimates. Assuming an overhead of 50% (which includes tests, calibration, cycling of the dewar, which takes about 2 hours, bad weather, etc….) we assume a total time of around 75 hours of science data to parcel out, the estimates below must be constrained to fit within this ceiling.

B1: IRDCs. Two sources with modest maps and bright fluxes. To detect the peak, 1 minute is sufficient; We therefore plan on a single 10 minute observation for each to obtain some sensitivity to extended structure. Total time allocated should be 0.5 hours
(1 hour incl. overheads).

B2: Disks. Six sources, all bright enough to be seen in 1 minute each. This might be best accomplished in a single 0.5 hour campaign with a single 2-minute integration, as this would provide >10 sigma on each source
(1 hour incl. overheads).

B3: IRC 10216. As described, this project would take 18 hours (or ¼ of our total observing time). If constrained to a point-like field, this could be done in 1 hr. However, the science case appears to be to measure low-level (1%) faint extensions. With the state of knowledge of the PSF and pointing stability, we have reservations in concurring with this observation. We believe it is not viable.

B4: L1157. As described, the faint flux limits (sources at the few mJy level) and area require around 6 hours for this project. This might be possible to do, but it will consume roughly 10% of ALL available science time. The proposer already has, presumably, fluxes from ~70 microns to 1.3mm in perhaps seven bands. Would GISMO data be a compelling addition? We believe this project is only viable if the aims are clear, the scientific goal immediate and important, and the weather good.

B5: M33. This large map of a low surface brightness source would take over 1000 hours as described! Clearly, this is not even remotely possible. Perhaps if restricted to just the area around NGC604, this could be done in an hour and serve as a useful exploratory observation. However, this might not be a publishable result.

B6: DR21. This bright source can be detected in less than a minute, so a 10-minute map provides ample determination of source structures. A total allocated time of 0.25 hours should be sufficient.
(0.5 hours incl. overheads).

B7: IC5146. While not as bright as DR21, this source can be detected in a 20-minute map to provide ample determination of source structures. A total allocated time of 0.5 hours should be sufficient
(1 hour incl. overheads)..

B8: M87. This is a source of interest to Dominic Benford also, along with Cyg A, which we observed during the last observing run. The depth of integration needs to be sufficient to measure structure at the 10% of peak level, in order to get the lobes around 30" away from the central source. This then requires about 10 minutes of observing time. Allocating 0.25 hours should be sufficient.
(0.5 hours incl. overheads).

C9: Filamentary IRDC. The modest size and sensitivity of this map imply a time of only a few minutes, even for the large field. A total time of 0.25 hours should prove ample to observe this source.
(1 hour incl. overheads).

C10: Dust in Active Galaxies: We find different estimates for the necessary RMS fluxes sufficient to make maps of these galaxies. Our best estimate is that the quoted sensitivities are too high by a factor of at least 5 for many of the sources. Hence, our best estimate is that this project would take at least 10 hours as described, and that it might be insufficient to cover the galaxies' structures sufficiently. It might be

worthwhile to observe the five brighter sources to a depth sufficient to use them for an initial publication; this could be done in only an hour or two, and should produce most of the scientific result for a modest investment of time. A total allocation of 2 hours should be sufficient.
(4 hours incl. overheads).

C11: Serpens filament. This is a bright source, but over a long strip which will take several pointings to map efficiently. Achieving good extended structure is a modest challenge, and so more time is likely to be required than straight radiometric integration would imply (which is around 10 minutes). A total allocation of around 0.5 hours should be sufficient.
(1 hour incl. overheads).

C12: NGC891. This is another project that we are also interested in, but is challenging due to the low surface brightness and high field aspect ratio. To acquire a map of similar quality to the 1.3mm map would take approximately 10 hours, which is a very long time for a single source. An exploratory survey with modest depth (effectively around 1/5th the 1.3mm map depth) could be done in less than an hour. Allocating 1 hour to this might prove worthwhile.
(2 hours incl. overheads).