What NSF Does



NSF Mission

- Promote the progress of science
- Advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare
- Secure the national defense; and for other purposes



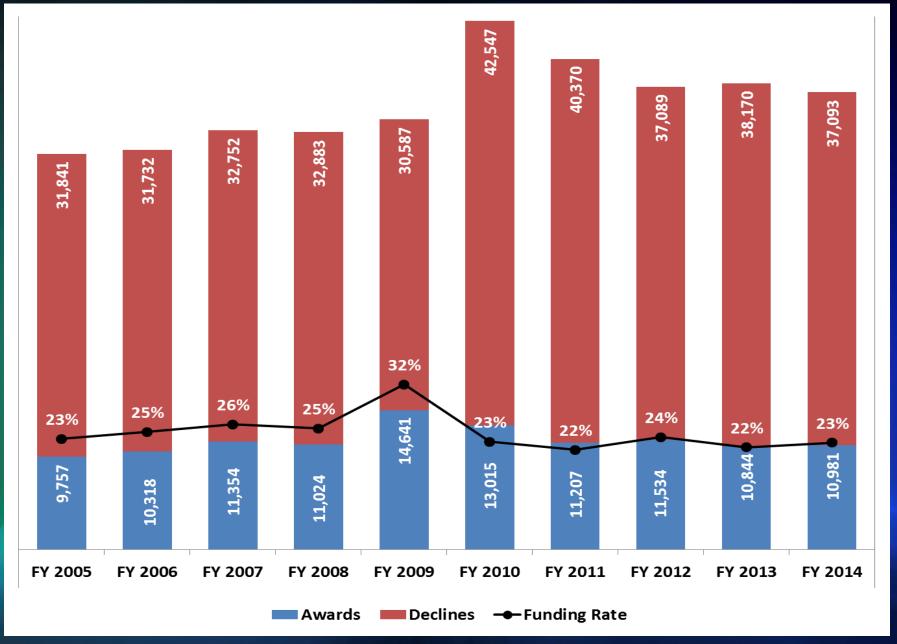
*NSF will relocate to Alexandria, VA in 2018



NSF by the Numbers

1,826	Colleges, universities, and other institutions NSF funded
11,000	Competitive awards NSF funded
49,800	Students supported by NSF Graduate Research Fellowships (since 1952)
48,000	Proposals evaluated through competitive merit review
226,000	Reviews conducted
321,000	Individuals NSF directly supported (researchers, postdocs, trainees, teachers, and students)
\$6.9 billion	FY 2013 Budget Actuals
\$7.1 billion	FY 2014 Budget Actuals
Figures represent F	Y 14 actuals

NSF Competitive Awards, Declines & Funding Rates



Society's Changing Needs



Food and drug safety

Cybersecurity

Youth violence

Biological Sciences (BIO)

James Olds, Assistant Director Jane Silverthorne, Deputy Assistant Director

Emerging Frontiers (EF)

Division of Biological Infrastructure (DBI)

Scott Edwards, Division Director James Deshler, Deputy Division Director

> Division of Environmental Biology (DEB)

Alan Tessier, Acting Division Director Maureen Kearney, Deputy Division Director Division of Molecular and Cellular Biosciences (MCB)

Gregory Warr, Division Director Theresa Good, Deputy Division Director

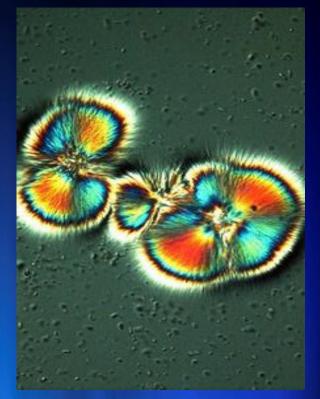
Division of Integrative Organismal Systems (IOS) William Zamer, Acting Division Director Michelle Elekonich, Acting Deputy Division Director

Biological Sciences (BIO)

Priorities

- PI-driven projects in all areas of Biological Research
- Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN)
- National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON)
- Plant Genome Research Program (PGRP)





Computer & Information Science & Engineering (CISE)

James F. Kurose, Assistant Director Suzanne C. Iacono, Deputy Assistant Director

Division of Advanced Cyberinfrastructure (ACI)

Irene M. Qualters, Division Director Mark Suskin, Deputy Division Director

> Division of Information and Intelligent Systems (IIS)

Lynne Parker, Division Director Deborah F. Lockhart, Deputy Division Director

Division of Computer and Network Systems (CNS)

Keith Marzullo, Division Director Erwin P. Gianchandani, Deputy Division Director

Division of Computing and Communication Foundations (CCF)

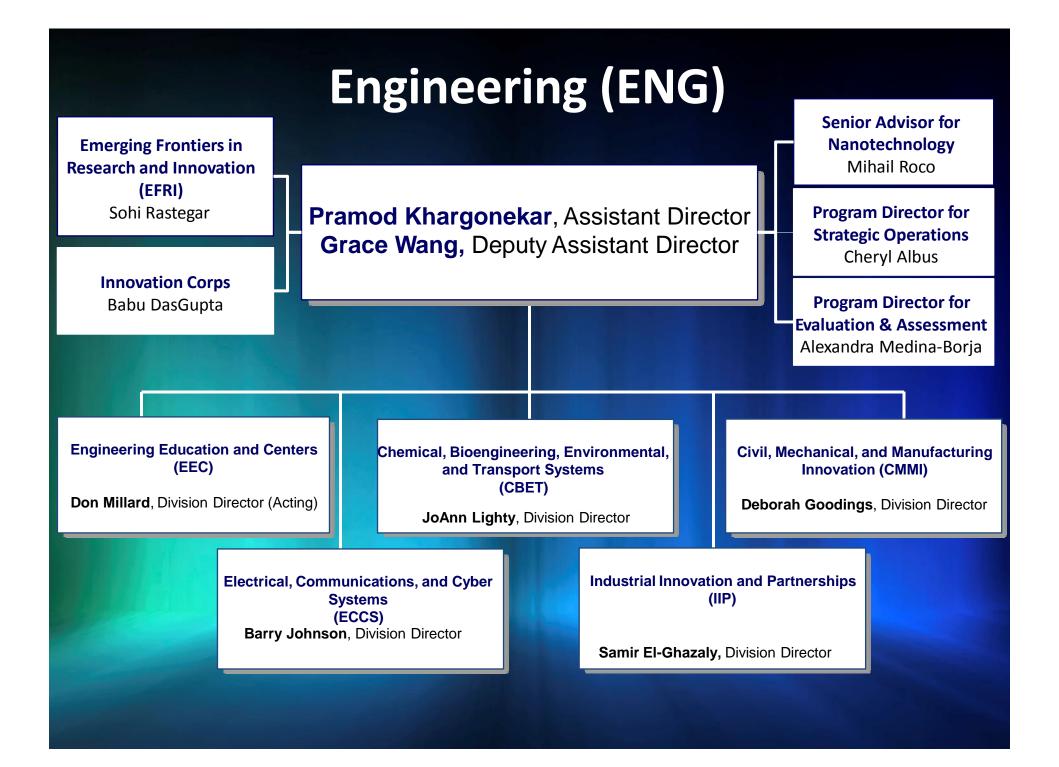
> **S, Rao Kosaraju**, Division Director James J. Donlon, Deputy Division Director

Computer & Information Science & Engineering (CISE)

Directorate Priorities

- Core research programs across computer science
- Cross-CS and cross-NSF programs (e.g., BRAIN, SaTC, NRI)
- CS education (cyberlearning)
- Building cyber infrastructure

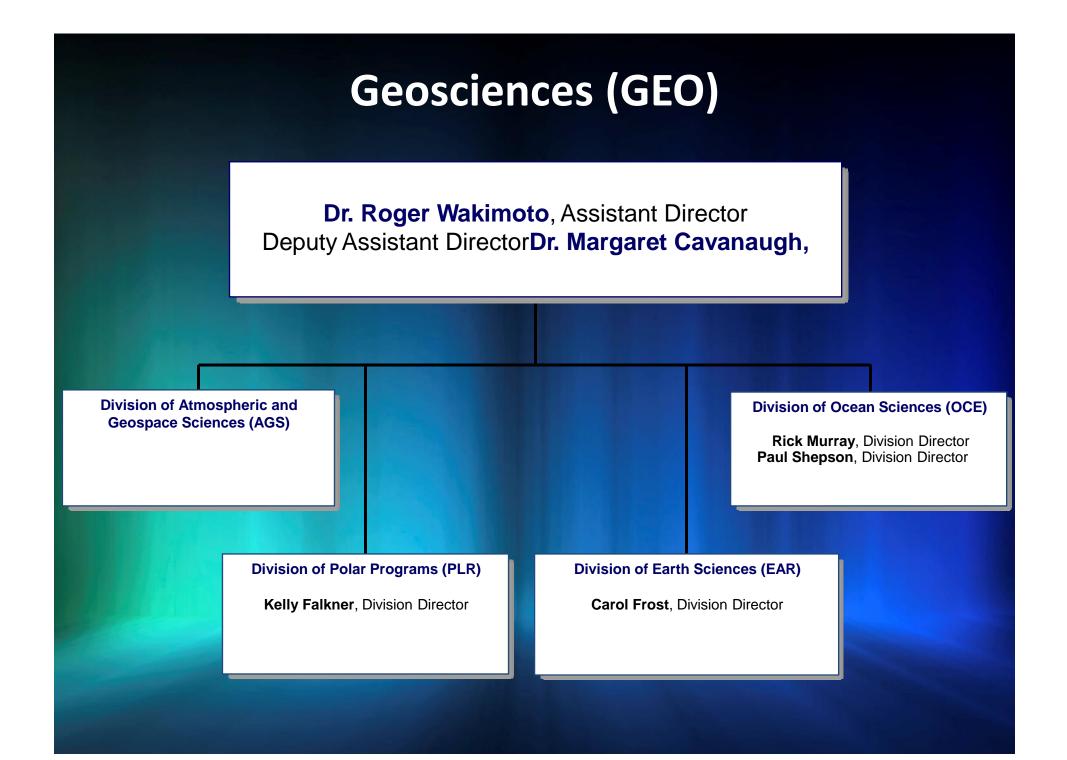




ENG Initiatives and Priorities Address National Interests

- INFEWS
- Risk and Resilience: CRISP
- Urban Science
- Clean Energy Technology*
- Cyber-Enabled Materials, Manufacturing, and Smart Systems - Advanced Manufacturing*

- Optics and Photonics
- Understanding the Brain
- Education and Broadening Participation: INCLUDES
- Innovation Corps
- Emerging Frontiers in Research and Innovation
- Research Centers
- National Nanotechnology Initiative*
- Communications and Cyberinfrastructure

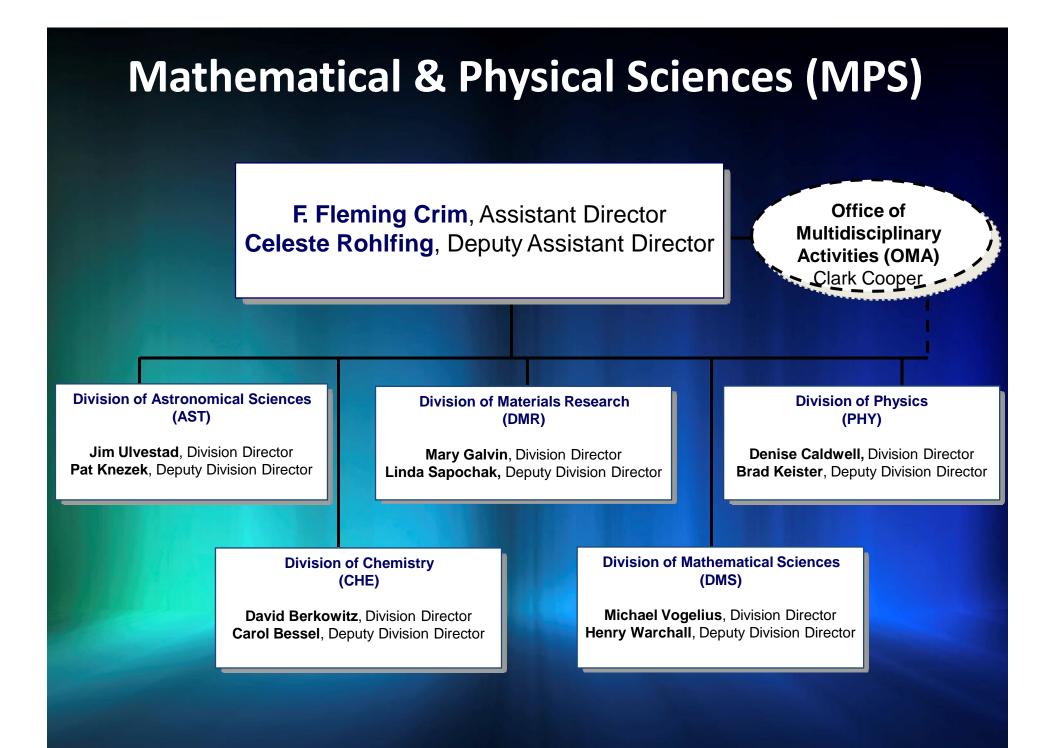


Geosciences (GEO)



Directorate Priorities

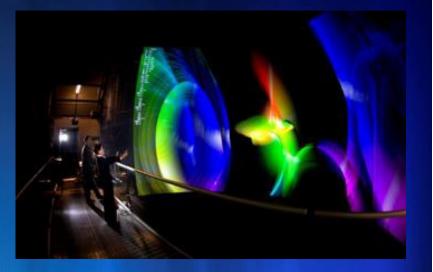
- Support basic research in atmosphere, earth, ocean sciences, and polar studies
- Support research facilities and infrastructure (NCAR, research vessels, Antarctic base, Geochronology, EarthScope)
- Develop community-driven cyberinfrastructure
- Promote education and diversity in the geosciences
- Initiatives in hazards and resilience (PREevents, INFEWS)



Mathematical & Physical Sciences (MPS)

Emphasis Areas

- Physical sciences at the nanoscale
- Advances in optics and photonics
- Materials by design
- Physics of the universe
- World-class, shared-use Facilities
- Quantum information science
- Complex systems (multi-scale, emergent phenomena)
- Innovations at the Nexus of Food, Energy and Water Systems
- Sustainability (energy, environment, climate)
- Interfaces between the mathematical, physical, & life sciences





SBE FOCUS 17 Standing Programs 2011 Report: REBUILDING THE MOSAIC

http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2011/nsf11086/nsf11086.pdf

THEMES:



Social Networks

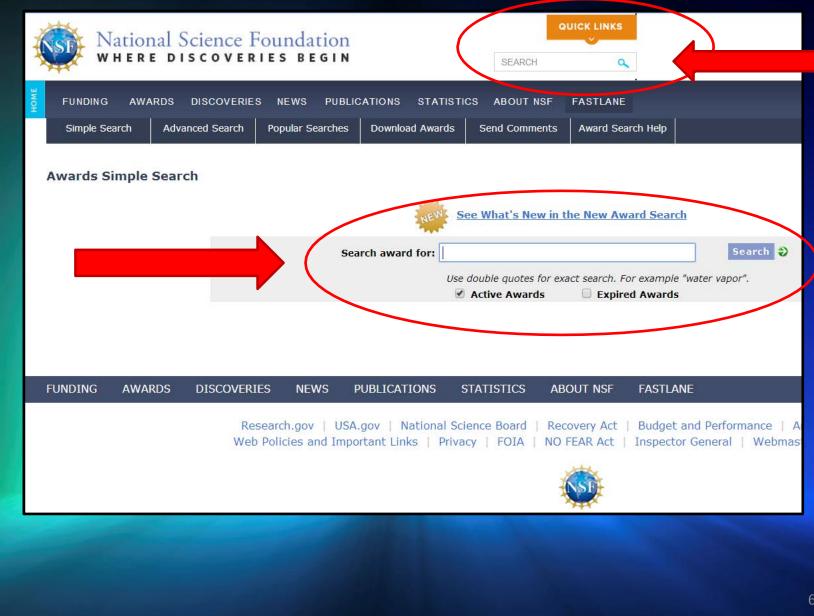
Population Change

Sources of Disparities

Technology and New Media

Communication, Language, and Linguistics

Navigating www.NSF.gov

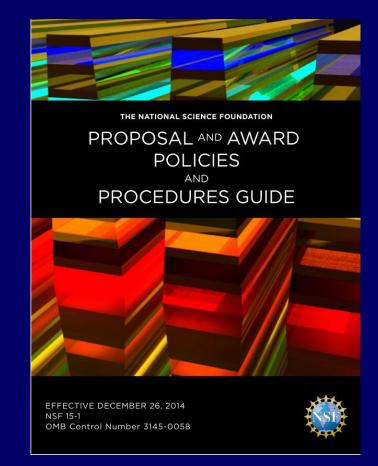


Navigating www.NSF.gov

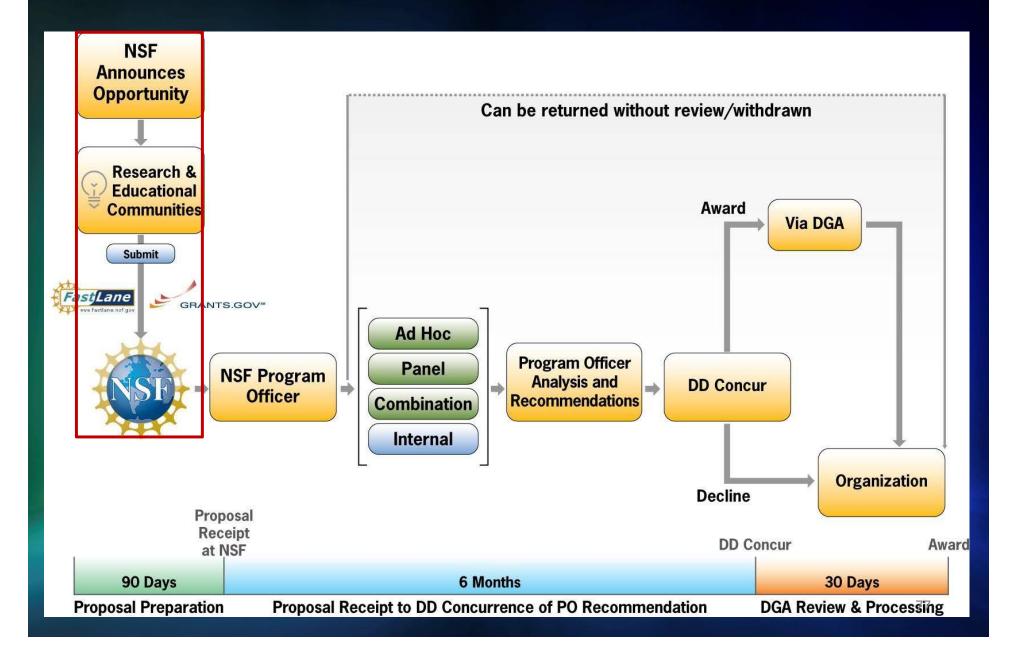
FUNDING AWARDS	DISCOVERIES NEWS PUBLICATIONS	STATISTICS ABOUT NSF	FASTLANE				
Simple Search Advan	ced Search Popular Searches Down	load Awards Send Comments	Award Search Help				
Awards Advanced Sea	-	the New Award Search					
	Awarde	e Information					
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(1) Keyword							
~ .	arches on the title and abstract only.	Active Awards	HINT: Data prior to 1976 may be less complete. Active Awards Expired Awards				
Search Award Title Or		🕕 Original Award Date	From To				
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Grant Proposal Guide

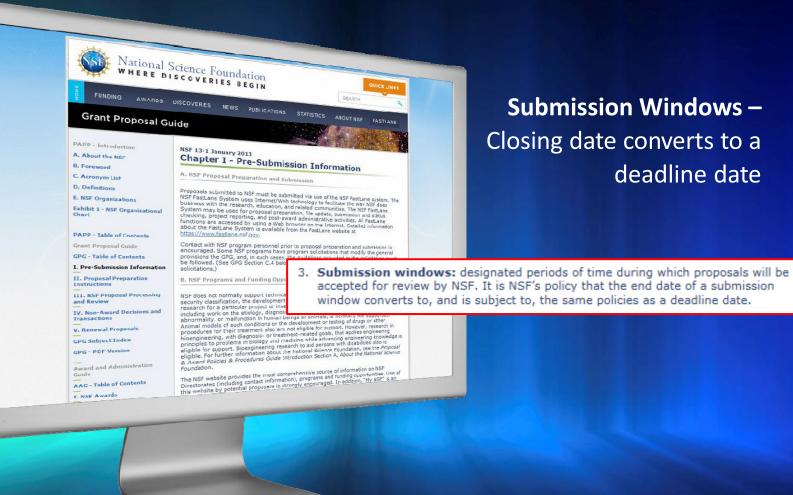
- Provides guidance for preparation and submission of proposals to NSF
- Describes process and criteria by which proposals will be reviewed
- Outlines reasons why a proposal may not be accepted or may be returned without review
- Describes process for withdrawals, returns, and declinations
- Describes the NSF Reconsideration Process



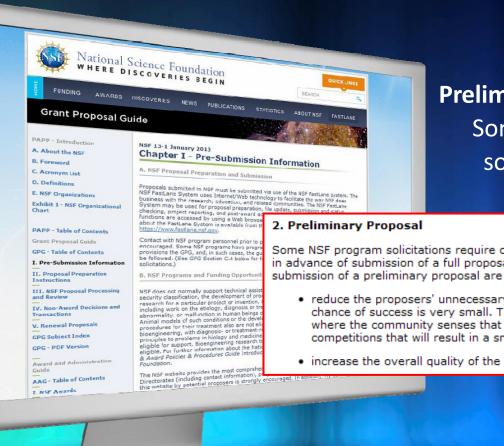
NSF Proposal & Award Process Timeline



Types of Proposal Submissions



Types of Proposal Submissions



Preliminary Proposals – Sometimes required, sometimes optional

Some NSF program solicitations require or request submission of a preliminary proposal in advance of submission of a full proposal. The two predominant reasons for requiring submission of a preliminary proposal are to:

- reduce the proposers' unnecessary effort in proposal preparation when the chance of success is very small. This is particularly true of exploratory initiatives where the community senses that a major new direction is being identified, or competitions that will result in a small number of actual awards; and
- increase the overall guality of the full submission.



Things to Consider Before Applying...

Five Key Elements



- 1. Great idea
- Fit with current research expertise and career development plans
- 3. Ability to devise a strategy including benchmarks, timelines, and metrics
- 4. Adequate resources to accomplish your project
- 5. Assessment Plan

Developing your Proposal

Key Questions for Prospective Investigators

- What has already been done?
- What do you intend to do?
- Why is the work important?
- How is the work unique or cutting edge?
- How are you going to do the work?
- Do you have the right team?



Parts of a Proposal

Parts of an NSF Proposal

Cover Sheet Many of the boxes on the cover sheet are electronically prefilled as part of the FastLane login process.

	COVER SHEE						CE FOUND	ATION	
PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT/SOLICITATION NO./CLOSING DATE if not in response to a program announcement/solicitation enter NSF 14-1 NSF 14-1 FOR CONSIDERATION BY NSF ORGANIZATION UNIT(S) (indicate the most specific unit known, i.e. program, division, etc.)								FOR NSF USE ONLY NSF PROPOSAL NUMBER	
PHY - ASTRO	PHYSICS & COSM	IOLO	GY THE	OR				JU34UZ	
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Parts of an NSF Proposal

Project Summary Requirements:

Overview Statement on Intellectual Merit Statement of Broader Impacts

Special characters (e.g., formulas) may be uploaded as a PDF

Project Description Addresses:

What you want to do Why you want to do it How you plan to do it How you measure success What are the benefits

A separate section, Broader Impacts of the Proposal Work, must be completed

Parts of an NSF Proposal

Results from Prior NSF Support

References Cited

Biographical Sketches



Budget



Budgetary Guidelines

Amounts should be:

- Realistic and reasonable
- Well-justified and should establish need
- Consistent w/program guidelines in solicitation, GPG, and in Award and Administration Guide (AAG)



Eligible costs consist of:

- Personnel
- Equipment
- Travel
- Participant support
- Other (e.g., subawards, consultant and computer services, publications costs)
- Indirect costs (as appropriate)

Sections of an NSF Proposal

Facilities, Equipment, and Other Resources

Used to assess the adequacy of the organizational resources available to perform the effort proposed. Should not contain quantifiable financial information.

<u>Current and Pending</u> <u>Support</u>

This section of the proposal requires reporting on all current and pending support for ongoing projects and proposals from any funding source.



Special Information and Supplementary Documentation

Letters of support versus letters of commitment

Postdoctoral mentoring plans

Data management plans

You should alert NSF officials to unusual circumstances that require special handling (i.e. proprietary information)

Solicitations may specify what is and is not allowed to be submitted



Mentoring for Postdoctoral Researchers

- Explicit description of the mentoring activities
- Must include a mentoring plan as a supplementary document (maximum one-page)
- For collaborative proposals, lead organization must submit a single mentoring plan for all postdoctoral researchers supported under the <u>entire</u> project.



Data Management Plan Requirements

Requirements by Directorate, Office, Division, Program, or other NSF Unit

Links to data management requirements and plans relevant to specific Directorates, Offices, Divisions, Programs, or other NSF units, are provided below. If guidance specific to the program is not provided, then the requirements established in <u>Grant Proposal</u> <u>Guide, Chapter II.C.2.i</u> apply.

Please note that if a specific program solicitation provides guidance on preparation of data management plans, such guidance must be followed.

- Engineering Directorate (ENG)

 <u>Directorate-wide Guidance</u>
- Geological Sciences Directorate (GEO)
 - Division of Earth Sciences
 - Integrated Ocean Drilling Program
 - Division of Ocean Sciences
- Mathematical and Physical Sciences Directorate (MPS)
 - Division of Astronomical Sciences
 - Division of Chemistry
 - Division of Materials Research
 - Division of Mathematical Sciences
 - Division of Physics
- Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)
 - Directorate-wide Guidance

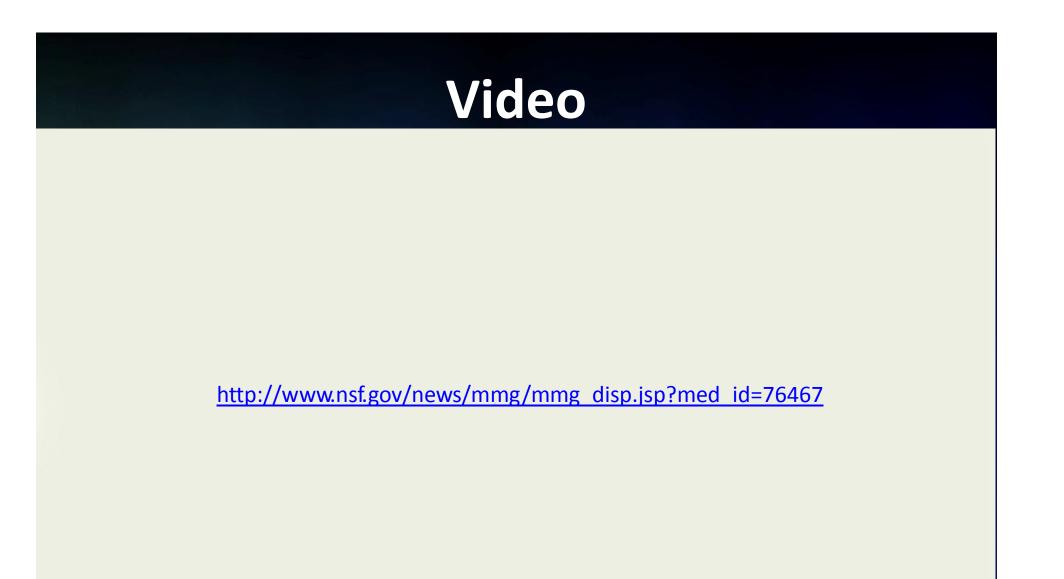
Data Management & Sharing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) - updated November 30, 2010

nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/dmp.jsp

Requirements may vary by Directorate or Office

The Merit Review Process





NSF's Proposal & Award Process Timeline

Black Box?

When Preparing Proposals

- Read the funding opportunity; ask a Program Officer for clarifications if needed
- Address all the proposal review criteria
- Understand the NSF merit review process
- Avoid omissions and mistakes
- Check your proposal to verify that it is complete!
- Double Check that the proposal NSF receives is the one you intended to send

Review Format in FastLane

- Reviewers provide feedback to NSF based on the Review Criteria and the Review Elements
- Review Criteria and Elements are available as reviewers provide feedback

The following elements should be considered in the review for both criteria:

1. What is the potential for the proposed activity to

a. advance knowledge and understanding within its own field or across different fields (Intellectual Merit); and

- b. benefit society or advance desired societal outcomes (Broader Impacts)?
 - To what extent do the proposed activities suggest and explore creative, original, or potentially transformative concepts?
- 3. Is the plan for carrying out the proposed activities well-reasoned, well-organized, and based on a sound rationale? Does the plan incorporate a mechanism to assess success?
- 4. How well qualified is the individual, team, or institution to conduct the proposed activities?
- 5. Are there adequate resources available to the PI (either at the home institution or through collaborations) to carry out the proposed activities?

In the context of the five review elements, please evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal with respect to intellectual merit.



In the context of the five review elements, please evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal with respect to broader impacts.



Please evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal with respect to any additional solicitation-specific review criteria, if applicable.



Over 2,000 proposals were RWR in FY 2014 6 most common reasons why

- 1. Not responsive to the GPG or program announcement/solicitation (960)
 - 2. Does not meet an announced proposal deadline date and time (171)
 - 3. It is inappropriate for NSF funding (74)

4. Duplicative or substantially similar to a proposal already under consideration (66)

5. Not substantively revised from a proposal that was previously reviewed and declined (37)

6. Duplicates another proposal that was already awarded (24)

Types of Reviews

- Ad Hoc
 - Proposals are sent out for review
- Panel



- Face-to-Face sessions conducted with reviewers. Held at NSF, or virtually via assistive technologies such as WebEx or BlueJeans
- Combination
 - Some proposals may undergo supplemental ad hoc reviews before or after a panel review
- Internal
 - Reviewed by NSF Program Officers

How are Reviewers Selected?

- Three or more external reviewers per proposal are selected
- Types of Reviewers Recruited
 - Specific content expertise
 - General science or education expertise
- Sources of Reviewers
 - Former reviewers
 - Program Officer's knowledge of the research area
 - References listed in proposal
 - Recent professional society programs
 - S&E journal articles related to the proposal
 - Reviewer recommendations included in proposal



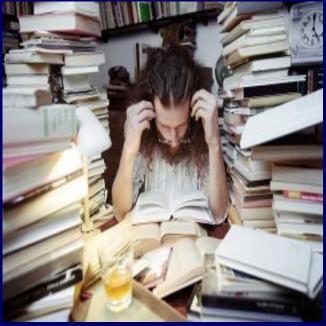
What is the Role of the Reviewer?

- Review all proposal material and consider
 - The two NSF merit review criteria and any program specific criteria
 - Adequacy of the proposed project plan- including the budget, resources, and timeline
 - Priorities of the scientific field and of the NSF program
 - Potential risks and benefits of the project
- Make independent written comments on the quality of the proposal content

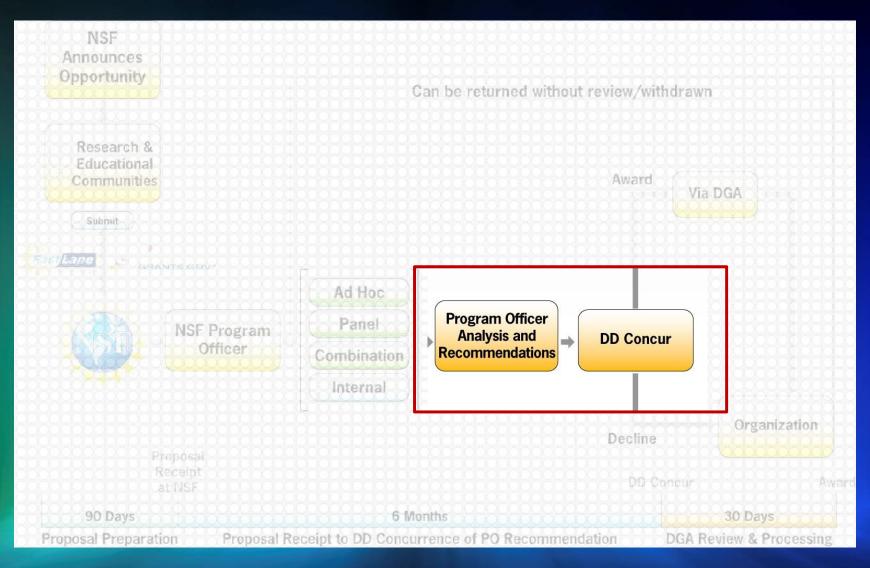


What is the Role of the Review Panel?

- Discuss the merits of the proposal with the other panelists
- Write a summary based on that discussion
- Provide some indication of the relative merits of different proposals considered



Proposal Review and Processing



Funding Decisions Reviews are Advisory to NSF

- The merit review process provides:
 - Review of the proposal and a recommendation on funding.
 - Feedback (strengths and weaknesses) to the proposers.
- NSF Program Officers make funding recommendations guided by program goals and portfolio considerations.
- NSF Division Directors either concur or reject the Program Officers' funding recommendations.

Feedback from Merit Review

- Reviewer ratings (such as: E, V, G, F, P)
- Analysis of how well proposal addresses both review criteria: Intellectual Merit and Broader Impacts
- Proposal strengths and weaknesses
- Reasons for decline (if applicable)
- If you have any questions, contact the cognizant Program Officer.



Documentation from Merit Review

- Verbatim copies of individual reviews, excluding reviewer identities
- Panel summary or summaries (if panel review was used)
- Context statement (usually)



 Program Officer to Principal Investigator comments (formal or informal, written, email or verbal) as necessary to explain a decision

Examples of Reasons for Declines

- Not considered competitive based on merit review criteria and program office concurrence
- Flaws or issues identified by the Program Officer
- Funds were not adequate to fund all competitive proposals



Revisions and Resubmissions

- Do the reviewers and the NSF Program Officer identify significant strengths in your proposal?
- Can you address the identified weaknesses?
- Can the proposal be **significantly** revised?
- Are there other ways your colleagues or you think a resubmission can be strengthened?



Questions?

Contact your cognizant Program Officer!

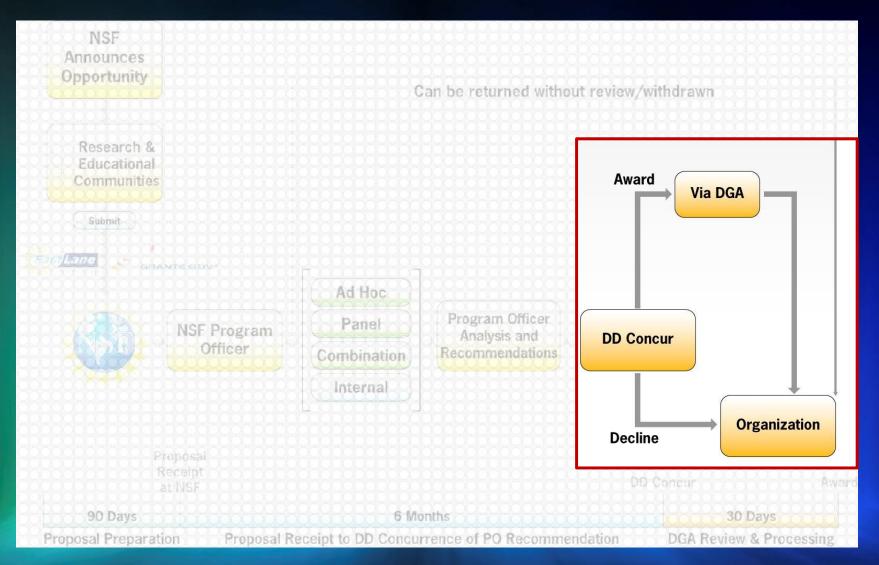
Possible Considerations for Funding a Competitive Proposal

- Addresses all review criteria
- Likely high impact
- Broadening participation
- Educational impact
- Impact on institution/state

- Special programmatic considerations (e.g. CAREER/RUI/EPSCoR)
- Other support for PI
- "Launching" versus
 "Maintaining"
- Portfolio balance



Proposal Review and Processing



Ouestions?

