The U.S. National Science Foundation as a Funding Agency

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U.S. National Science Foundation
Tokyo Regional Office



National Science Foundation

- Established by Congress with the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to consist of the National Science Board (NSB) and the Director
- * "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity and welfare; and to secure the national defense"
- As an independent federal agency, NSF does not fall under any cabinet department.
- NSF activities are guided by the National Science Board.

NSF Organizational Chart

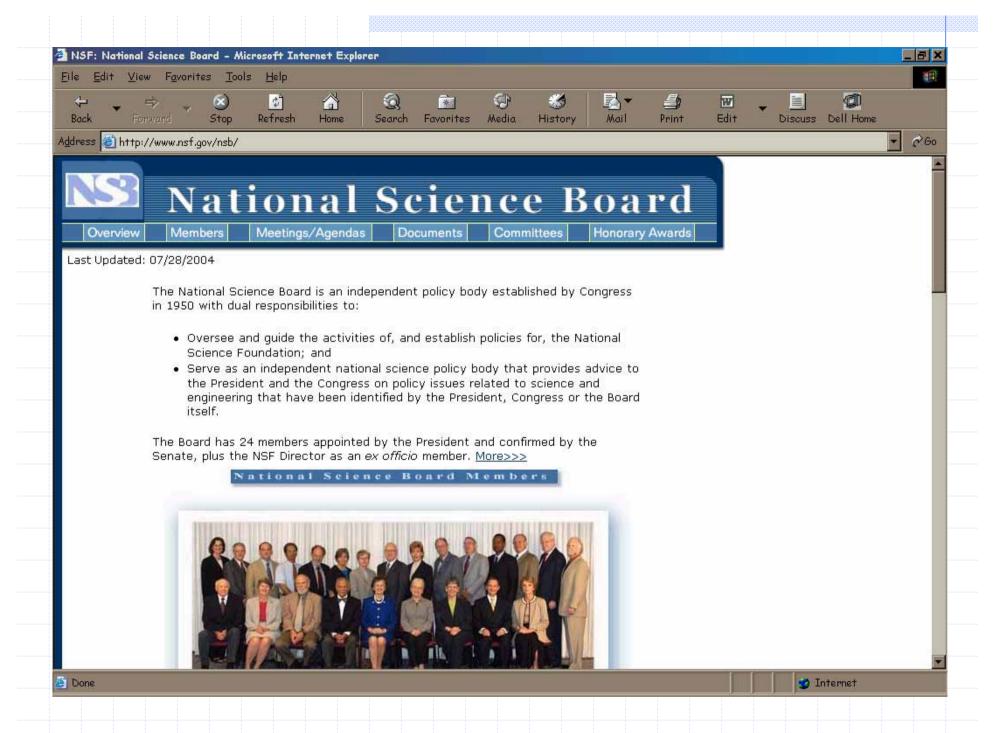
Office of the Director & Staff Offices	Director Deputy Director	National Science Board	
		Office of Inspector General	
Directorate for Biological Sciences		Directorate for Mathematical and Physical Sciences	
Directorate for Computer & Information Science & Engineering		Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences	
Directorate for Education and Human Resources		Office of Polar Programs	
Directorate for Engineering		Office of Budget, Finance and Award Management	
Directorate for Geosciences		Office of Information and Resource Management	

NSF Personnel*

Employment Type	Permanent	Non-permanent				Operational Category	Contractors
Operational Category		VSEE	IPA	Intermittent	Temporary	Total	Contractors
Scientists & Engineers	371	34	143	65	87	700	0
Program Support	249	0	0	0	33	282	0
Business Operations	484	0	0	0	11	495	0
Commercial Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	200 (on site)
Employment Type Total	1,104	34	143	65	131	1,477	200

National Science Board (NSB)

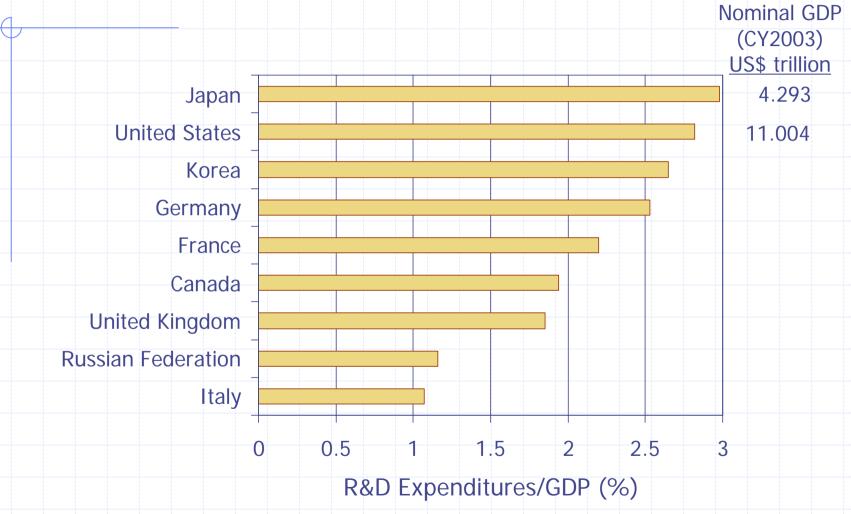
- Oversees and guides activities of, and establishes priorities for the National Science Foundation
- Serves as an independent national science policy body that provides advice to the President and Congress on policy issues in science and engineering
- Membership: 24 members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Congress



NSF by the Numbers

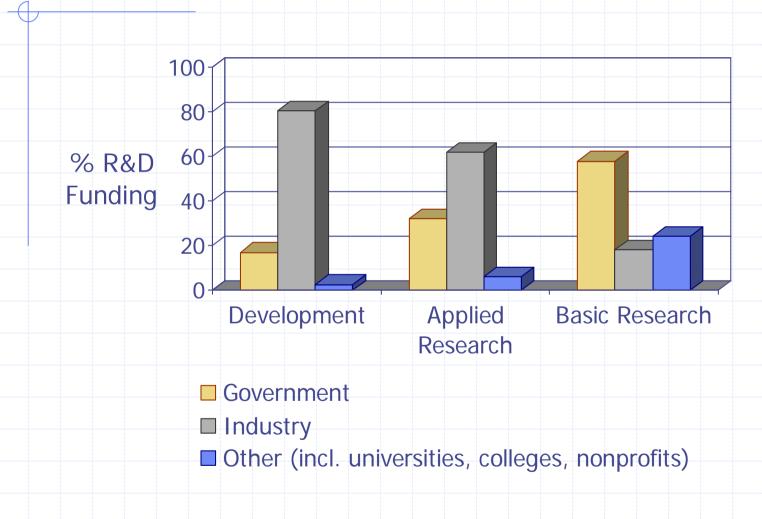
- NSF Annual Budget: US\$5.58 billion (FY04)
- ♦ NSF share of federal R&D: 4%
- NSF share of academic R&D: 22%
- FY05 Budget Request: US\$5.745 billion
- In FY2003: 40,169 proposals and 10,868 competitive awards (27% funding rate)

R&D Share of Gross Domestic Product*



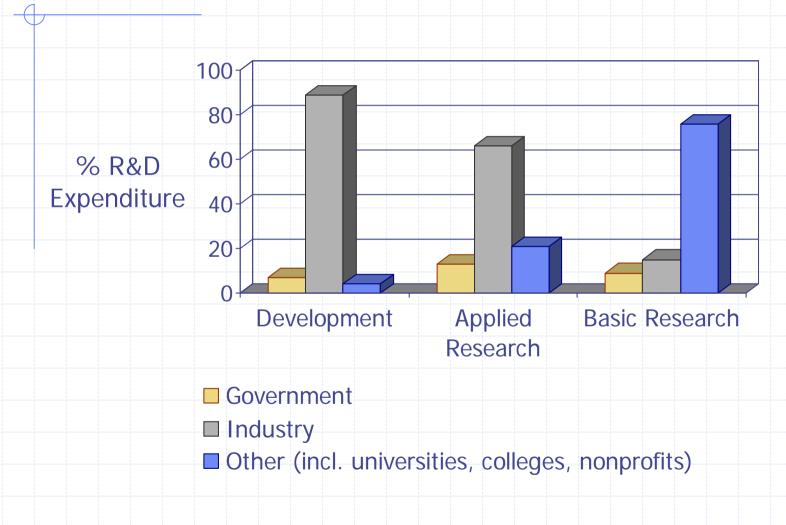
*FY2000-2001; Source: Science and Engineering Indicators 2004, and elsewhere

U.S. R&D: Sector by Source of Funds



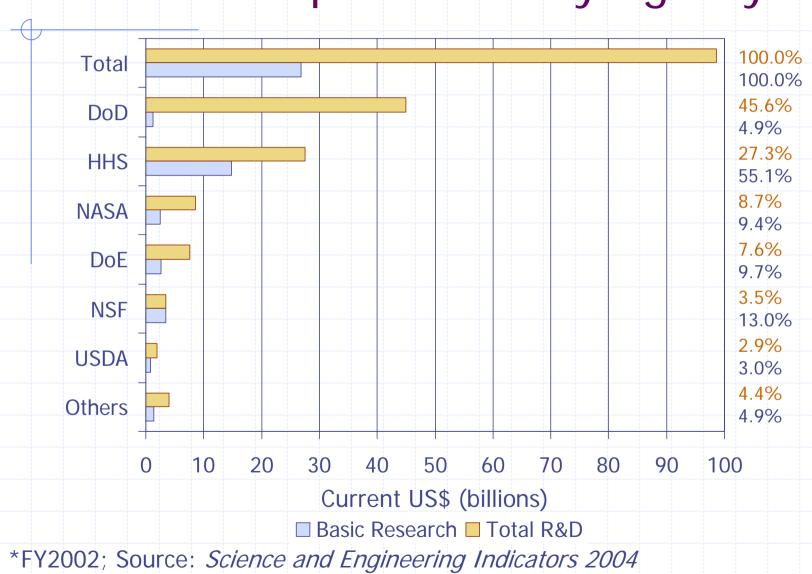
*FY2002; Source: Science and Engineering Indicators 2004

U.S. R&D: Sector by Performer



*FY2002; Source: Science and Engineering Indicators 2004

U.S. R&D: Expenditures by Agency



Setting Policies and Priorities at NSF

- Guidance and advice provided by: NSB, OSTP, and others (The National Academies, for example)
- Advisory committees: standing committees of outside experts
- Workshops and task forces: ad hoc groups convened for particular purposes
- Planning documents
 - Strategic plan (5-year)
 - Performance plan (1-year)

How Are Science Policy Decisions Made and Implemented?

- The decisions involve:
 - Government policy advisors
 - Independent advisory organizations
 - Congressional budget legislators
 - Science funding agencies
- Implementation is achieved through budgetary appropriation and program funding.

Government Science Policy Advisors

- Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)
 - Established in 1976
 - Advises the President and others in the Executive Office of the White House on matters of domestic and international science and technology
 - Implements sound S&T policies and budgets
 - Works with private sector, state and local governments, science and education communities, and other nations

OSTP Organization

Director

Associate Director

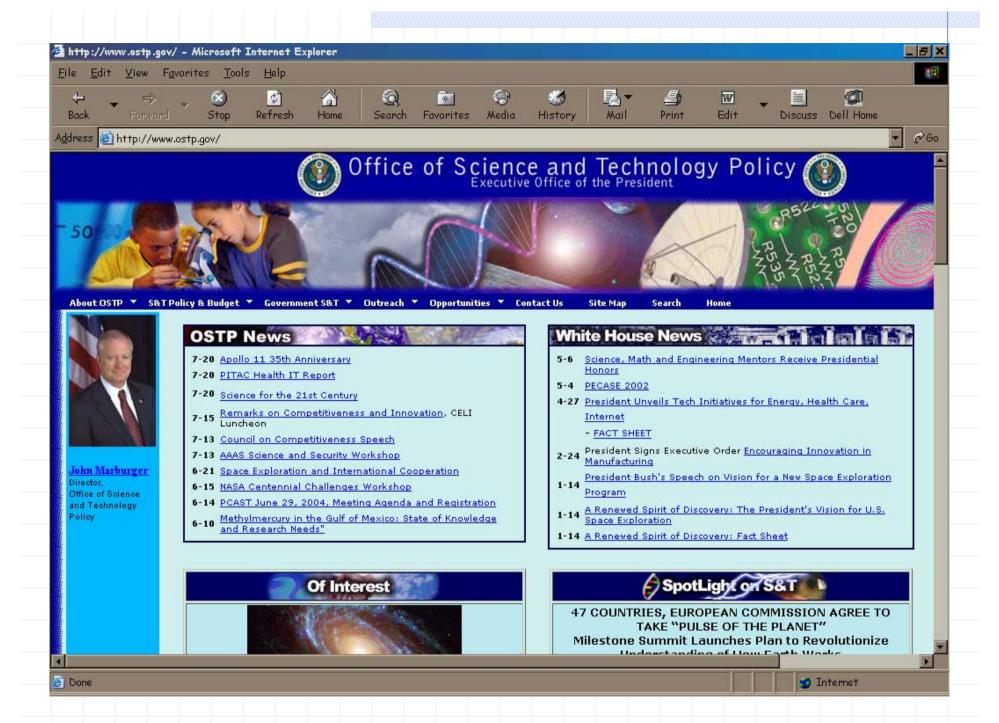
Science Portfolio:

- Environment
- Life Sciences
- Physical Sciences and Engineering
- Social, Behavioral and Education Sciences

Associate Director

Technology Portfolio:

- Technology
- Telecommunications & Information Technology
- Space and Aeronautics



Advisory Groups of the Executive Branch

- President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST)
 - Provides advice from the private sector and academic community on technology, scientific research priorities, and math & science education
 - Membership: 23 members selected by the President, plus the Director of OSTP

National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)

- Cabinet-level council; the principle means for the President to coordinate science, space and technology within the federal S&T enterprise
- Membership: President (Chair), Vice President, Assistant to the President for S&T, cabinet secretaries and agency heads with significant S&T responsibilities
- Establishes clear national goals for government S&T investments
- Forms investment package to meet national goals

The National Academies

- The National Academy of Sciences (NAS; 1863)
 - National Research Council (1916)
- National Academy of Engineering (NAE; 1964)
- Institute of Medicine (IOM; 1970)
- Membership (elected by academic community):
 - NAS: 1,800
 - NAE: 1,900
 - IOM: 1,200
- Provides advice as a non-governmental organization



National S&T Priorities*

- Homeland and National Security
 - Developing vaccines, biometrics and sensor technologies, and mapping pathogen genomes
 - Anti-terrorism R&D
 - University-based Homeland Security Centers
- Health
 - SARS and West Nile Virus defense and treatment
- Energy
 - Hydrogen Fuel Initiative
 - ITER
- Environment
 - Climate Change Research Initiative
 - Particulate matter effects on cardiovascular disease

^{*} Science for the 21st Century, National Science and Technology Council, July 2004

Setting Policies and Priorities at NSF

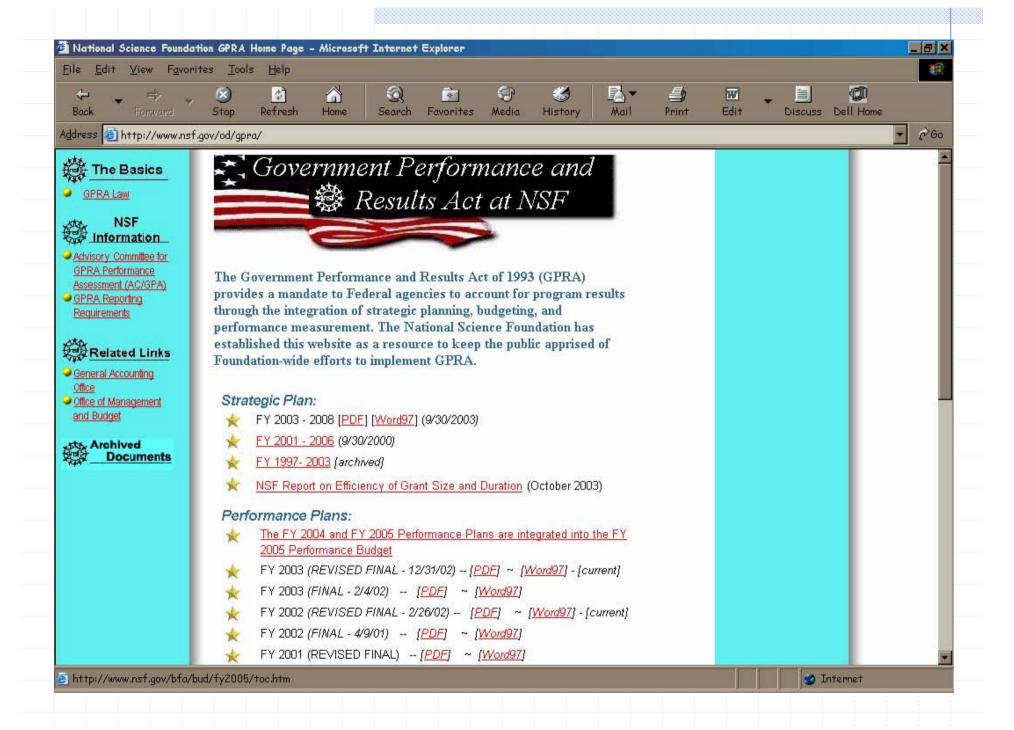
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The NSF Strategic Plan

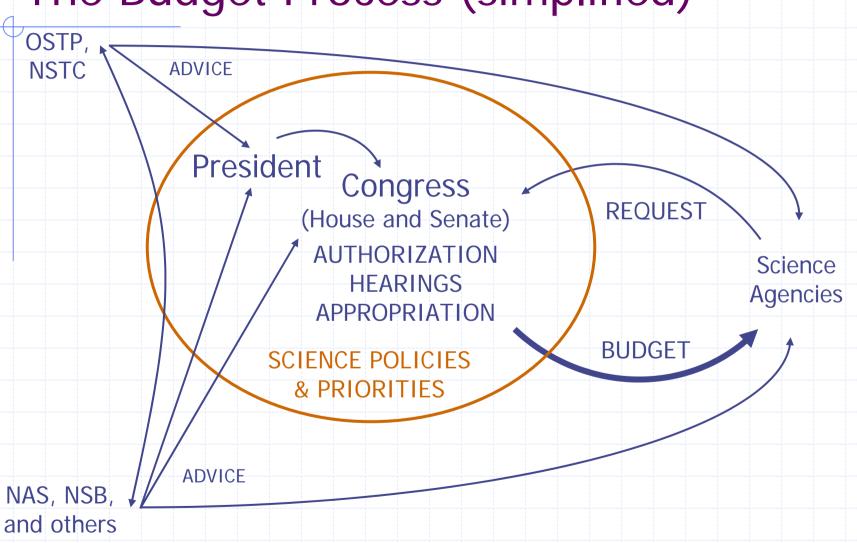
- Charts a course for funding support for science and engineering research investment, including SMET* education
- Current foci:
 - People
 - Ideas
 - Tools
- A public document:

http://www.nsf.gov/od/gpra/start.htm

*Science, Mathematics, Engineering and Technology



The Budget Process (simplified)



NSF Priority Areas (FY05 Budget Request)

- Biocomplexity in the Environment (\$100 mill)
- Nanoscale Science and Engineering (\$305 mill)
- Mathematical Sciences (\$89 mill)
- Human and Social Dynamics (\$23 mill)
- Workforce for the 21st Century (\$20 mill)
- Information Technology Research

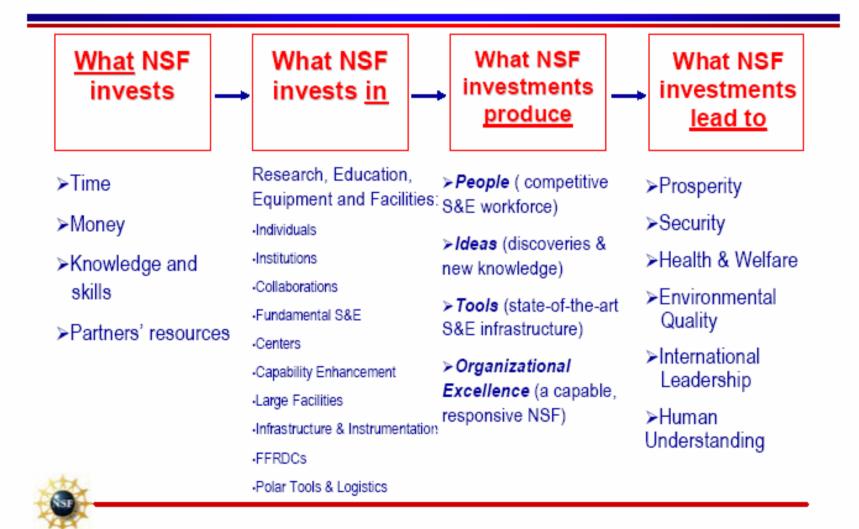
Federal Cross-Cutting Activities*

- Networking and Information Technology Research & Development
- National Nanotechnology Initiative
- Climate Change Science
- Homeland Security and Antiterrorism R&D
- Molecular-level Understanding of Life Processes
- Education Research

R&D Investment Criteria

- Quality: R&D programs must justify how funds will be allocated to ensure quality R&D.
- Relevance: R&D programs must be able to articulate why this investment is important, relevant and appropriate.
- Performance: R&D programs must be able to monitor and document how well the investment is performing.

NSF Investment Model



NSF: FY04 Budget by Account

- Research/Related Activities: \$4.25 billion
- Education/Human Resources: \$939 million
- Major Research Equipment: \$155 million
- Salaries and Expenses: \$219 million
- Office of Inspector General: \$10 million
- Overall increase of 3.9% over FY03

Major Research Equipment

- Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA)
- EarthScope
- High-Performance Instrumented Airborne Platform for Environmental Research (HIAPER)
- IceCube Neutrino Observatory
- Large Hadron Collider
- Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation (NEES)
- Terascale Computing Systems
- National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON)
- Rare Symmetry Violating Processes
- Scientific Ocean Drilling Vessel
- South Pole Station

NSF: FY04 Budget by Strategic Goal

- People = to build a world-class science and engineering workforce: \$1.1 billion
- Ideas = to generate new knowledge across the frontiers of science and engineering: \$2.8 billion
- Tools = to get the job done efficiently and effectively: \$1.4 billion
- Administration/Management: \$287 million

NSF Budget & Performance Integration Matrix

BUDGET & PERFORMANCE INTEGRATION FY 2004 Request (Millions of Dollars)

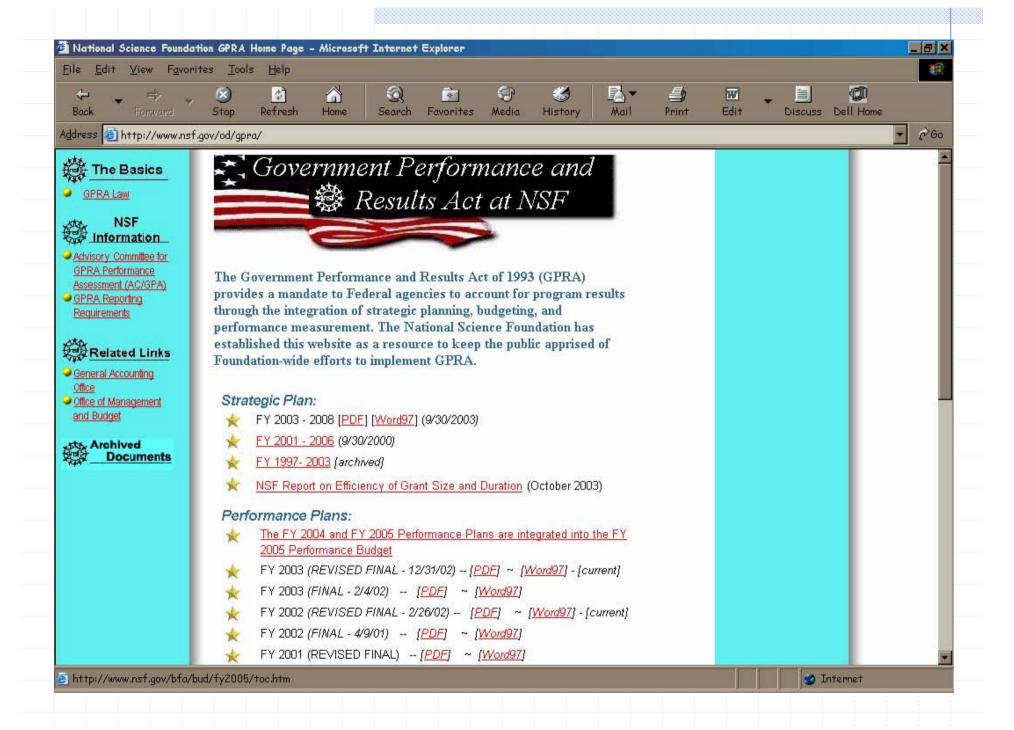
	STRATEGIC GOALS						
				ORGAN.			
Account	PEOPLE	IDEAS	TOOLS	EXCELL.			
Research and Related Activities	388	2,557	1,120	42			
Education and Human Resources Major Research Equipment	765	139	19	15			
and Facilities Construction	0	0	202	0			
Salaries & Expenses	0	0	0	226			
Office of the Inspector General	0	0	0	9			
Total ^a	\$1,153	\$2,696	\$1,341	\$291			

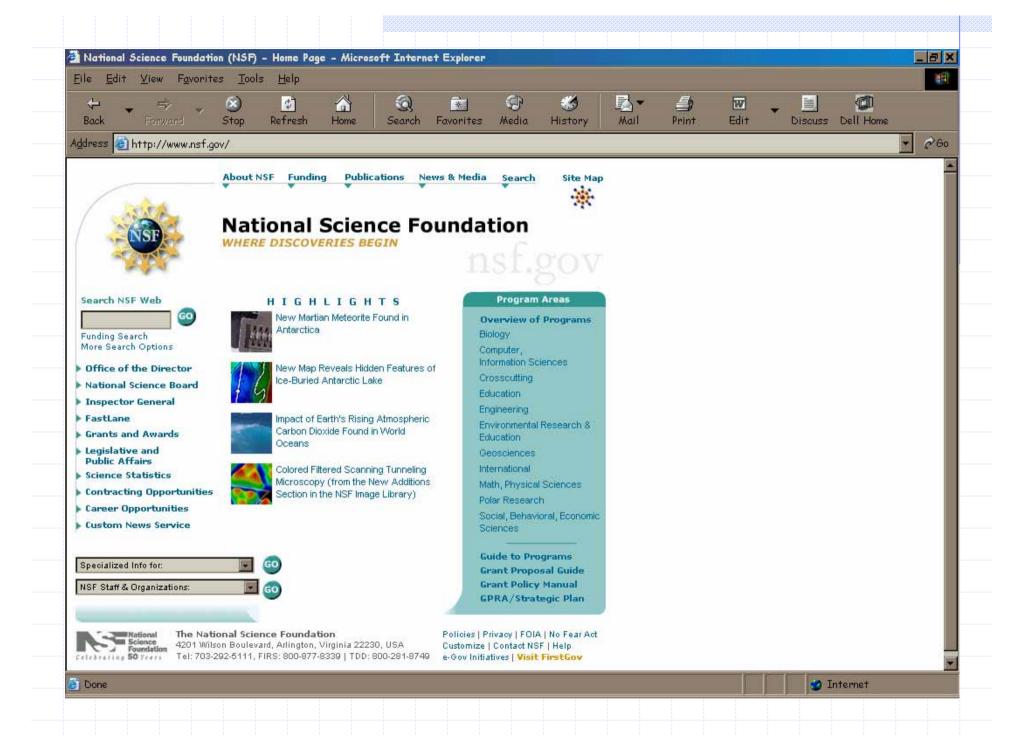
a Numbers may not add due to rounding.

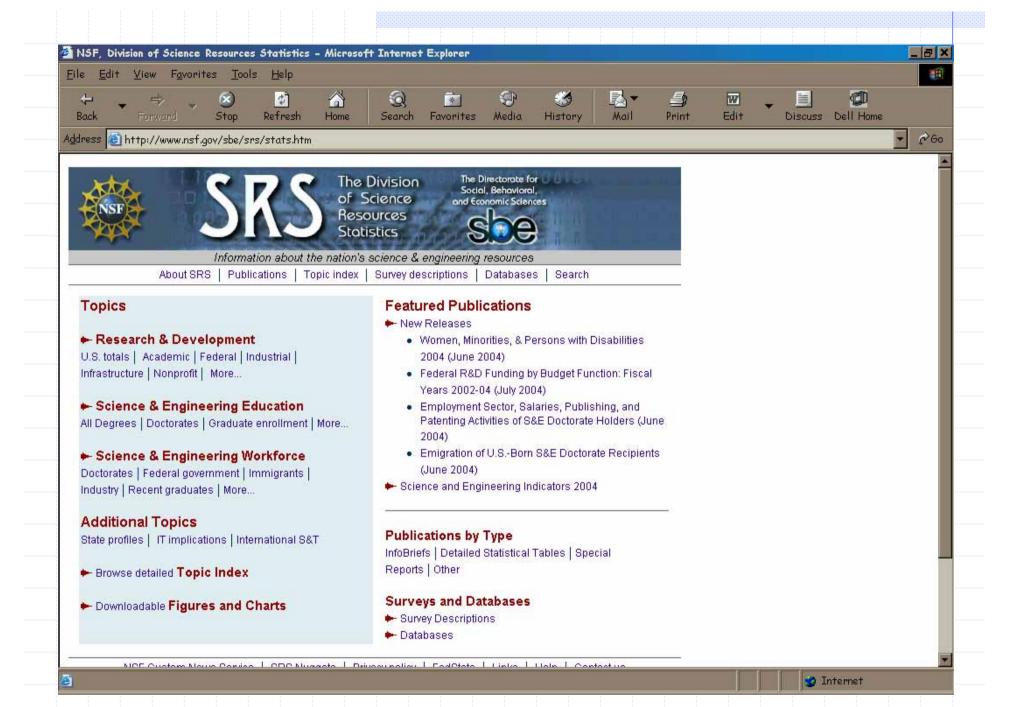
Outcome Reporting

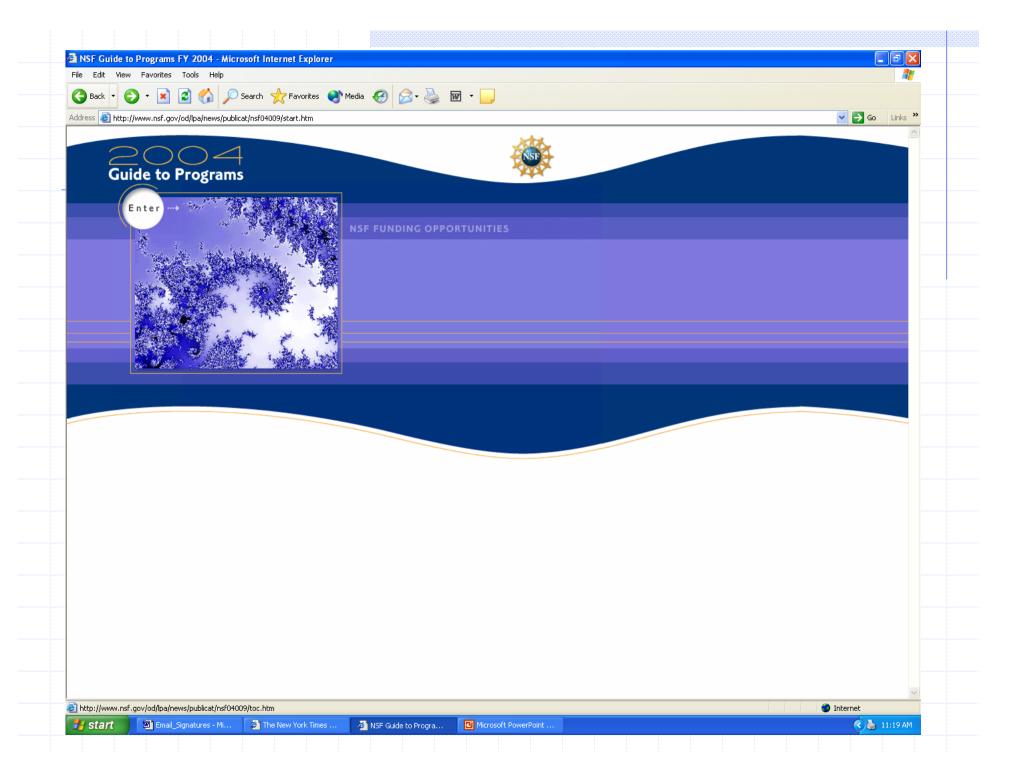
- Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA; 1993)
 - Annual accounting for program outcomes (results)
 from science and engineering research and education investments through integration of:
 - Planning
 - Budgeting
 - Performance measurement
 - Required of all federal government agencies
 - NSF GPRA Web site:

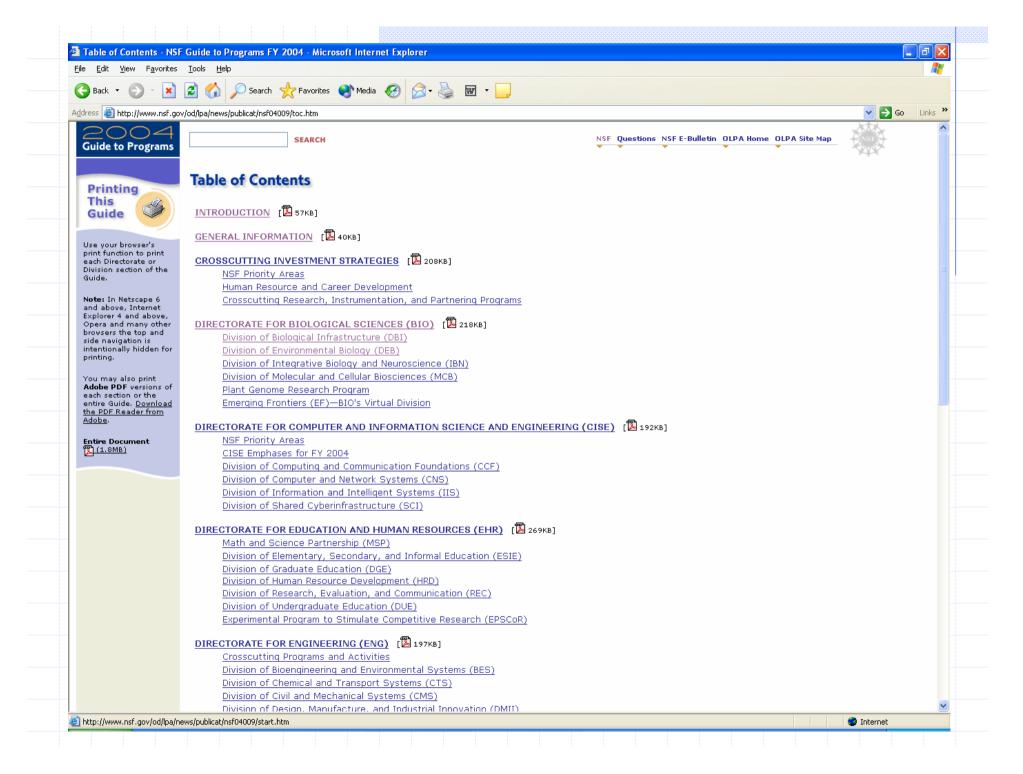
http://www.nsf.gov/od/gpra/start.htm











Biological Databases and Informatics Program Announcement NSF 02-058 Replaces Document nsf9991 National Science Foundation Directorate for Biological Sciences Division of Biological Infrastructure Full Proposal Target Date(s): Second Monday in January Second Monday in July SUMMARY OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS General Information Program Title: Biological Databases and Informatics Synopsis of Program: The mission of the Biological Databases and Informatics Program is to encourage new approaches to the management, analysis, and dissemination of biological knowledge that will enable both the scientific community and the broader public to gain maximum benefit and utility. Cognizant Program Officer(s): . Gerald F. Guala, Program Director, Directorate for Biological Sciences, Division of Biological Infrastructure, 615 N, telephone: (703) 292-8470, fax: (703) 292-9063, email: gguala@nsf.gov Manfred D. Zorn, Program Director, Directorate for Biological Sciences, Division of Biological Infrastructure, 615 N, telephone: (703) 292-8470, email: mzorn@nsf.gov Applicable Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number(s): 47.074 --- Biological Sciences

Eligibility Information

- · Organization Limit: None Specified.
- . PI Eligibility Limit: None Specified.
- Limit on Number of Proposals: None Specified.

Award Information

- · Anticipated Type of Award: Other Standard or Continuing Grant or Cooperative Agreement
- . Estimated Number of Awards: Not Specified.
- Anticipated Funding Amount: \$8,000,000 Approximately \$8 million annually to support new activities, subject to
 the availability of funds

Proposal Preparation and Submission Instructions

A. Proposal Preparation Instructions

 Full Proposal Preparation Instructions: This solicitation contains information that deviates from the standard Grant Proposal Guide (GPG) proposal preparation guidelines. Please see the full text of this solicitation for further information

B. Budgetary Information

- · Cost Sharing Requirements: Cost Sharing is not required.
- . Indirect Cost (F&A) Limitations: Not Applicable.
- Other Budgetary Limitations: Not Applicable.

C. Due Dates

Full Proposal Target Date(s):
 Second Monday in January
 Second Monday in July

Proposal Review Information

Merit Review Criteria: National Science Board approved criteria. Additional merit review considerations apply.
 Please see the full text of this solicitation for further information.

Award Administration Information

- . Award Conditions: Standard NSF award conditions apply.
- · Reporting Requirements: Standard NSF reporting requirements apply.

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 - C. Due Dates
 - D. FastLane Requirements
- VI. Proposal Review Information
 - A. NSF Proposal Review Process
 - B. Review Protocol and Associated Customer Service Standard
- VII. Award Administration Information
 - A. Notification of the Award
 - B. Award Conditions
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- VIII. Contacts for Additional Information
- IX. Other Programs of Interest

I. INTRODUCTION

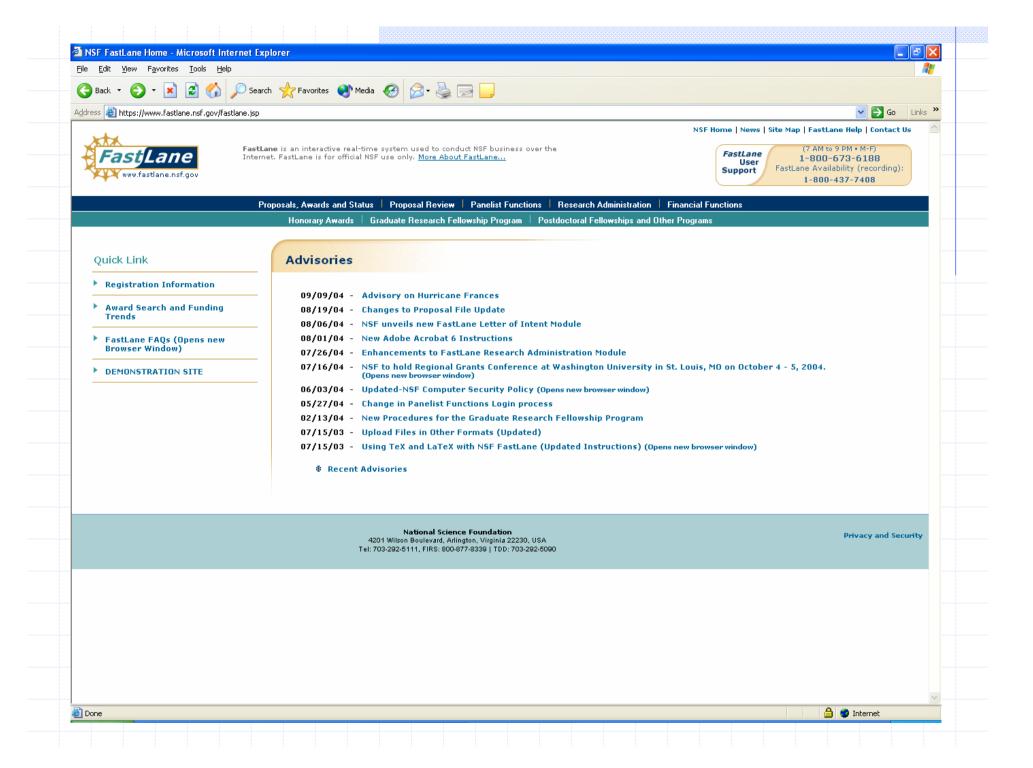
The National Science Foundation (NSF) believes that future advances in the biological sciences will depend both upon the creation of new knowledge and upon effective management of proliferating information. The biological sciences have become increasingly data rich. Developing integrated views of species, development and evolution, documenting species diversity and tracking long-term environmental change are just a few examples of biological research programs that generate and require large amounts of archival information. Much of the biology of tomorrow will arise through discovery based on information contained in community-accessible databases. Much, if not all, of our accumulated knowledge of biology will be accessible in electronic form. Future progress in biological research will be highly dependent on the ability of the scientific community to both deposit and utilize stored information on-line. Thus, the information management challenge for the future will be to develop new ways to acquire, store and retrieve not only biological data per se, but also those data in the context of biological knowledge. The Directorate for Biological Sciences (BIO), through the Division of Biological Infrastructure (DBI), announces a cross-disciplinary effort to support the design, development, implementation, and use of information resources and tools. All fields of science supported by BIO are eligible for support under this Biological Databases and Informatics (BD&I) program. The mission of the BD&I Program is to encourage new approaches to the management of biological knowledge that render the collection, maintenance, dissemination and query of the data and information therein of greater utility to the scientific community. This program will not support disease-oriented research, including the etiology, diagnosis or treatment of physical or mental disease, abnormality or malfunction in human beings or animals, or the design and testing of drugs for treatment of such conditions is not appropriate for consideration.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The terms "database development" and "biological informatics activities" describe a range of activities along a continuum, from formative, theoretical development of new algorithms, data structures and tools specific to the management of biological information to the development and utilization of established resources needed by whole communities of biological.

Applicant Eligibility

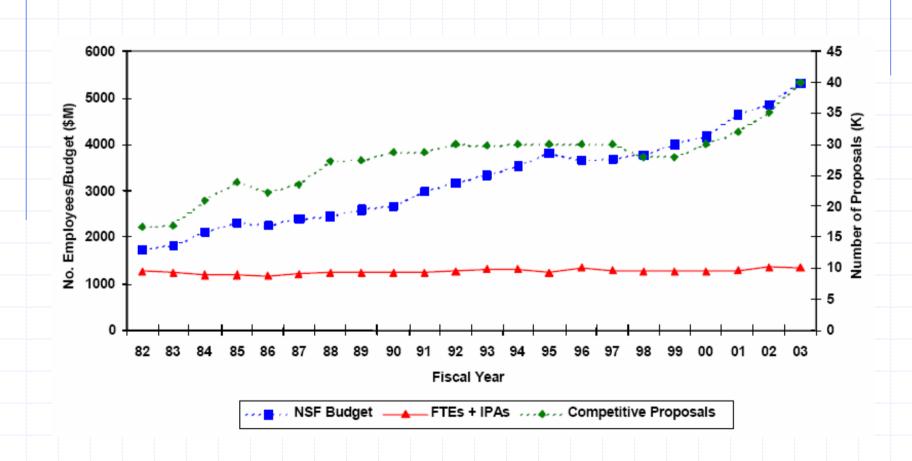
- U.S. academic institutions acting on behalf of their faculty
- Non-profit, non-academic organizations (Independent museums, observatories, research laboratories, professional societies and similar organizations in the U.S. that are directly associated with educational or research activities)
- For-profit organizations (U.S. commercial organizations, especially small businesses with strong capabilities in scientific or engineering research or education)
- State and local organizations (State educational offices or organizations and local school districts)
- Unaffiliated individuals (Scientists, engineers or educators in the U.S. and U.S. citizens)



Core Investments*

- Number of grant awards (10,868)
- Annual grant size (\$135,609 average annualized)
- Average grant duration (2.9 years)
- Average Decision Time (5.31 months)

Comparison of NSF Budget, Staff and Competitive Proposal Submissions over Time



Performance Goal: Time to Decision

Goal: To process proposals from submission to decision within six (6) months of proposal deadline

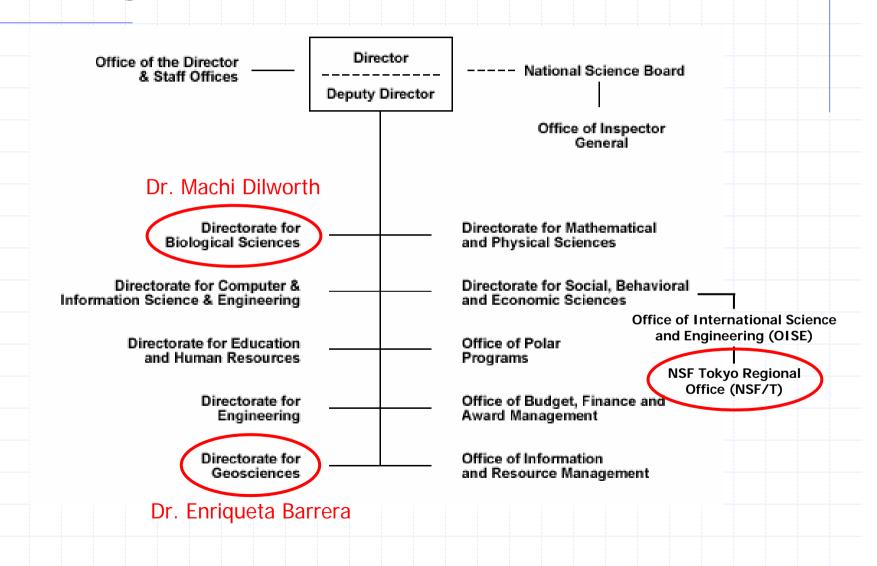
Result: 77% (FY2003)

Performance Goal: Merit Review

Goal: At least 85% of basic and applied research funds will be allocated to projects that undergo merit review

Result: 89% (FY2003)

NSF Organizational Chart



Web Resources

♦ NSF/NSB:

http://www.nsf.gov

• OSTP:

http://www.ostp.gov

NAS:

http://www.nas.edu

