The US National Science Foundation

&

Broader Impacts

Workshop on Research Funding and the Good Life March 18, 2009



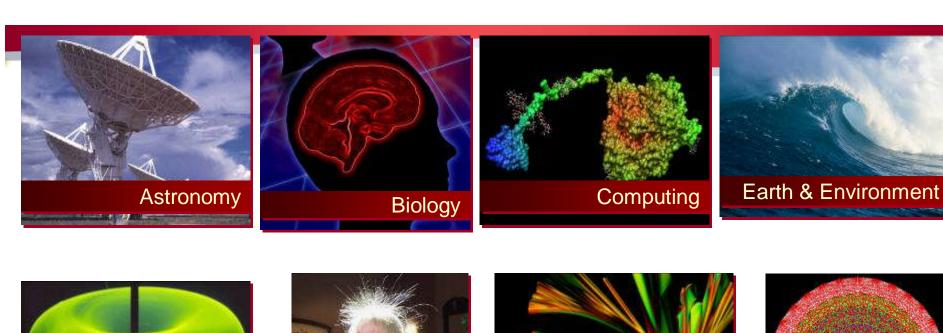
Jean Feldman: Head, Policy Office, BFA

Pat Tsuchitani: Senior Advisor for

Performance Assessment, BFA

Dr. Ann Carlson: Senior Staff Associate, IRM







NSF Research Areas

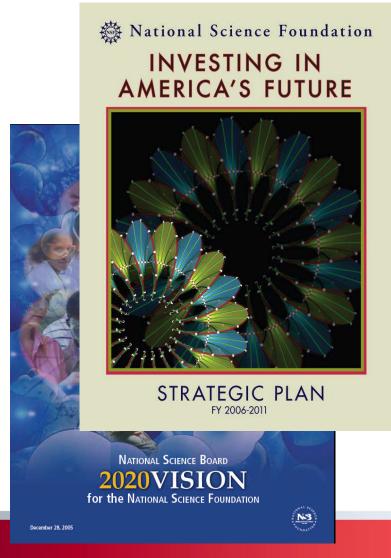
NSF Responsibilities

- Research across ALL core disciplines plus interdisciplinary and international research
- Research facilities, infrastructure and instrumentation
- Undergraduate and graduate education research experiences, fellowships and traineeships
- K-12 Science & Math education
- Informal education—public understanding
- Science & Technology Indicators





NSB Vision: NSF Strategic Plan



Catalysts of Change

Both:

Present NSF Vision & Mission

Strategic Plan:

- Provides a context for planning
- Outlines NSF Core Values
- Defines Strategic Goals and Performance Objectives
- Outlines basis for evaluation

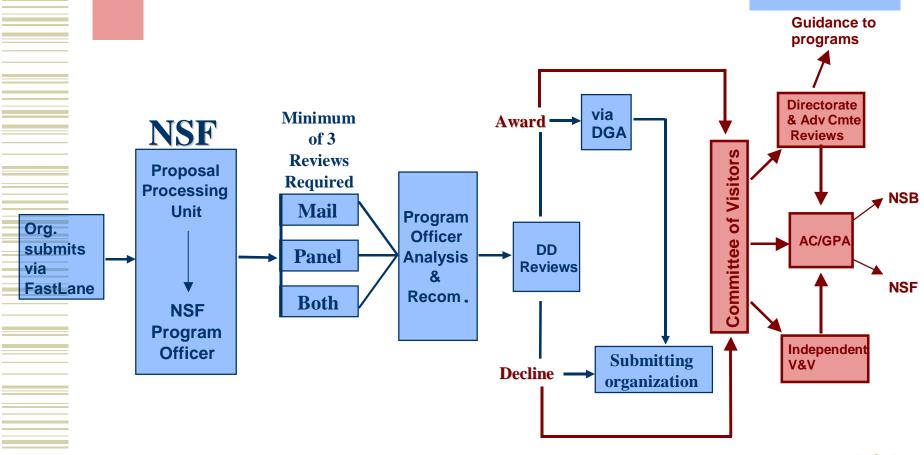
Goals of NSF Merit Review

- Support the best possible fundamental research & education in all fields of science and engineering
- Demonstrate responsible stewardship of public funds through emphasis on broader impacts

One Year at NSF

- More than 40,000 proposals received
- More than 10,000 new grants and 20,000 renewals
- Approx. 50,000 reviewers conduct 250,000 reviews
- 1,400 Employees: ~ 40% of NSF Program Officers are "rotators" —scientists, engineers, educators
- 93-95% of funds-out the door!

NSF Merit Review Process



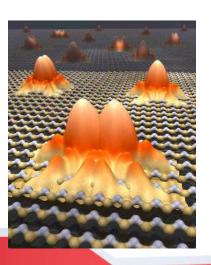


NSF Merit Review Criteria

- NSB Approved Criteria include:
 - -Intellectual Merit

-Broader Impacts of the Proposed

Effort

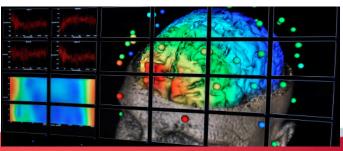




Intellectual Merit

- Potential considerations include:
 - How important is the proposed activity to advancing knowledge and understanding within its own field or across different fields?
 - How well qualified is the proposer (individual or team) to conduct the project? (If appropriate, the reviewer will comment on the quality of prior work)







Intellectual Merit (Continued)

- Potential considerations include:
 - To what extent does the proposed activity suggest and explore creative, original or potentially transformative concepts?
 - How well conceived and organized is the proposed activity?
 - Is there sufficient access to resources?







Broader Impacts

- Potential considerations include:
 - How well does the activity advance discovery and understanding while promoting teaching, training and learning?
 - How well does the activity broaden the participation of underrepresented groups (e.g., gender, ethnicity, disability, geographic)?
 - To what extent will it enhance the infrastructure for research and education, such as facilities, instrumentation, networks and partnerships?

Broader Impacts (Continued)

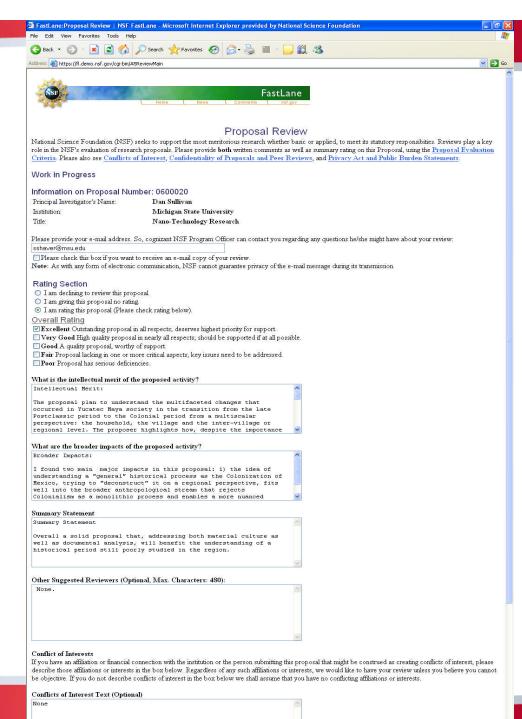
- Potential considerations include:
 - Will the results be disseminated broadly to enhance scientific and technological understanding?
 - What may be the benefits of the proposed activity to society?







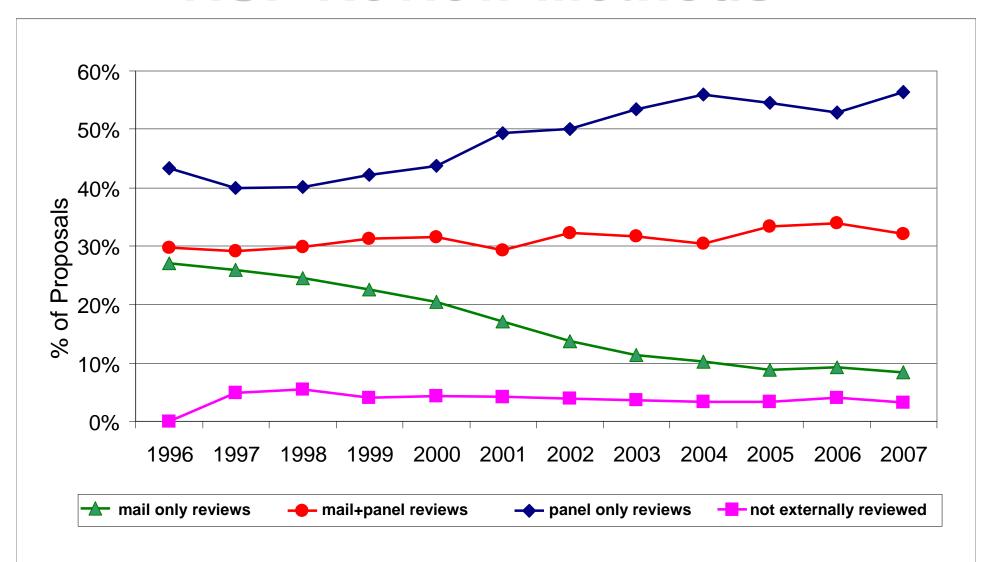
Electronic Submission of Proposals and reviews





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NSF Review Methods



Representative Activities Document

- Developed to highlight the importance of the Broader Impacts criterion and to provide specific examples of activities designed to satisfy this criterion
 - It is expected that project activities related to Broader Impacts will be of the same caliber as those addressing the Intellectual Merit criterion
 - They should be based on good scholarship, and be designed to achieve clearly stated goals and metrics, while possessing the appropriate expertise and resources available for implementation
- The activities identified are not intended to be exhaustive, nor is any particular activity relevant to all proposals

Representative Activities Document (Continued)

- Proposers can draw from these activities, but are urged to be creative in their approaches to demonstrating the broader impacts of their projects as well as discuss ideas with the NSF program office
- Document is modified, when necessary, to incorporate additional representative activities
- NSF Directorates and Divisions have issued "Dear Colleague" Letters to highlight relevant activities for their specific disciplines



Selection of Reviewers

Optimally, reviewers should have:

- Special knowledge of the science and engineering subfields involved in the proposals to be reviewed
 - To evaluate competence, intellectual merit, and utility of the proposed activity
- Broader or more generalized knowledge of the science and engineering subfields involved in the proposals to be reviewed
 - To evaluate the broader impacts on the field of the proposed activity



Selection of Reviewers (Continued)

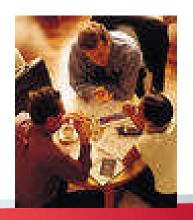
Optimally, reviewers should have:

- Broad knowledge of the infrastructure of the science and engineering enterprise, and its educational activities
 - To evaluate contributions to societal goals, scientific and engineering personnel, and distribution of resources to organizations and geographical areas
- To the extent possible, diverse representation within the review group
 - To achieve a balance among various characteristics
 - Important factors to consider include: type of organization represented, reviewer diversity, age distribution and geographic balance

Role of the Peer Reviewer

- Review and consider all proposal materials
- Make independent written comments on the quality of the proposal content
- Each proposal is reviewed by at least three individual peer reviewers







Role of the Peer Review Panel

- Discuss the merits of the proposal with other panelists who reviewed the proposal
- Write a summary proposal review based on discussion
- Make a panel <u>recommendation</u> to NSF on whether the proposal should be funded
- Some panels may be supplemented with ad hoc reviewers if additional expertise is needed

Funding Decisions

- The peer review panel summary 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 officer's funding recommendations
- NSF's Grants and Agreements Officers make the official award - as longs as:
 - The institution has an adequate grant management capacity
 - The PI does not have overdue annual or final reports
 - There are no other outstanding issues with the institution or PI

Reasons For Funding A Competitive Proposal

- Likely high impact
- PI Career Point (tenured?/"established"/ "young")
- Place in Program Portfolio
- Other Support for PI
- Impact on Institution/State

- Special Programmatic Considerations (CAREER/RUI/EPSCoR)
- Diversity Issues
- Educational Impact
- "Launching" versus "Maintaining"





Reviewing Processes & Outcomes

- Program Officers evaluate projects and identify outcomes
- Committees of Visitors: Every 3 years, perform detailed analysis and review of program process and outcomes
- Advisory Committee on Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Assessment
 - Annual evaluation of outcomes across NSF on the basis of strategic goals: Discovery, Learning, and Research Infrastructure
 - Select sample of NSF Highlights for report to the Director/NSF
 - Assesses outcomes—both intellectual merit and broader impacts

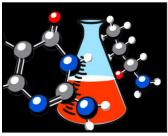
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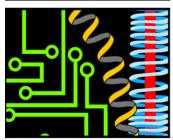
- Directorate Advisory Committees
- Annual merit review reports to National Science Board
- External Evaluation of Stimulus Funded Programs



NSF Highlights

- Annual collection research and education outcomes
- Program officers distill the accomplishments from their Pls and programs
 - Asked to identify both discoveries
 AND impacts
- Used for budget advocacy and public information as well as for program review









Dissemination of Research Results

- NSF Website: http://nsf.gov/discoveries/
- Annual Budget Request to Congress
- Annual Performance Report (FY 2008 Annual Performance Report and FY 2008 Citizens' Report: http://www.nsf.gov/about/performance/
- Pls will write brief reports of their accomplishments for publication on Research.gov (America Competes Act requirement)

Summary: Broader Impacts at NSF

- A decade of "intellectual merit" and "broader impacts" – where are we now?
- Resistance to "broader impacts" philosophical or generational?
 - Culture change embodied in "stewardship"
- How does our community understand
 "broader impacts" is there a hierarchy?
- Is NSF moving away from V. Bush and toward Pasteur's quadrant?

NSF Mission

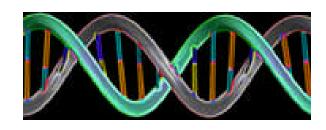
- "The Government should accept new responsibilities for promoting the flow of scientific knowledge and the development of scientific talent in our youth"
 - Science, The Endless Frontier, 1945
- NSF Act of 1950: Promote basic research and education in the math, physical, medical, biological, engineering and other sciences



NSF Vision

Advancing discovery, innovation and education beyond the frontiers of current knowledge, and empowering future generations in science and engineering







National FY 2009 R&D Priorities

- Homeland Security
- Energy & Climate Change
- Advanced Networking & IT
- Nanotechnology
- Complex Biological Systems
- Environment
- Science of Science Policy





Innovation Resulting from NSF-Funded Research

Innovation

The Internet

Web Browser

Bar Codes

Fiber Optics

Routers

MRI

Doppler Radar

Speech Recognition

Nanotechnology

Computer Aided Design

<u>Funder</u>

DARPA/NSF

NSF

NSF

NSF

NSF

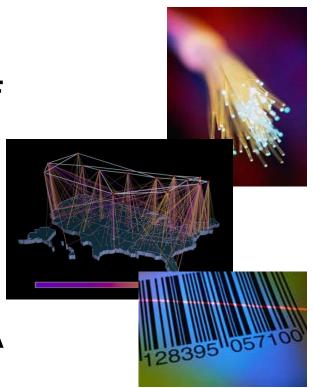
NIH/NSF

NSF

NSF/DARPA

NSF

NSF/DARPA





"The only way to discover the limits of the possible is to go beyond them ...into the impossible."

Arthur C. Clarke