So You Want to Write an NSF Grant Proposal



Dana Brunson Oklahoma State Brian Stengel University of Pittsburgh





Content provided by Henry Neeman - OU











Acknowledgement

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- And then from Henry Neeman to us.







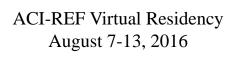


















Objectives

- Gain a working knowledge of the grant proposal process at the National Science Foundation.
- Have a clearer idea of what you hope to accomplish when writing an NSF grant proposal.
- Identify common elements for grant proposals.









The NSF Proposal Process

- 1. You write and submit proposal via NSF's Fastlane or grants.gov.
- 2. Proposal review process initiated
 - Proposals tallied by program director by category.
 - Panel dates set.
 - Reviewers selected.
 - Review criteria are furnished.
 - Assignments made to reviewers.
 - Reviewers submit reviews.
- 3. Review panel(s) assembled.









About the Reviewers

- The reviewers may be subject matter experts in an area relevant to your proposal -- or they may not be.
- You're writing your review for the review panel.
 - But you have no idea who they are: not when you're writing, nor when you find out the NSF's decision, nor ever after.
 - The panel has zero authority -- they recommend, not decide.
- More panel members than actual readers of each proposal.
 - Each panel member reviews multiple proposals, and each proposal has multiple reviewers, but usually no one reviews all of the proposals that the panel gets.
- You get to suggest reviewers in your proposal -- but the NSF program officer isn't bound by your suggestions.
- Become a reviewer! It's the best way to learn how they think.

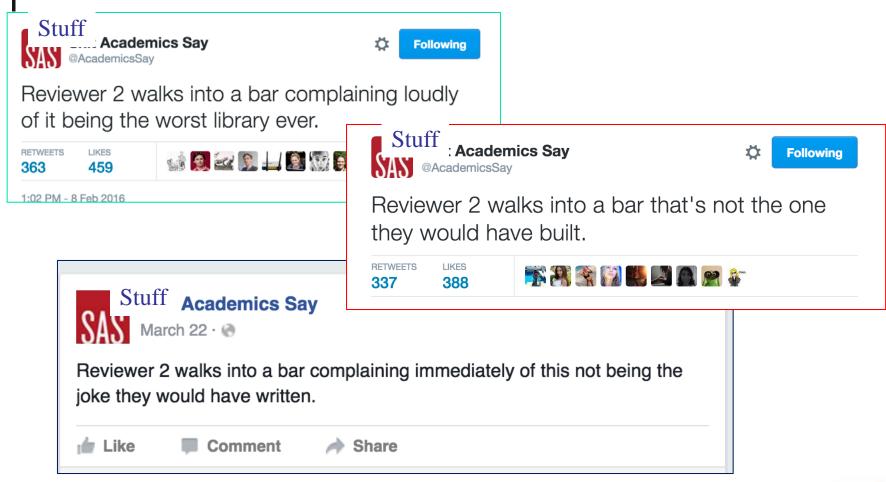






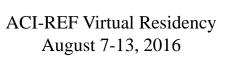


Funny Stuff















The Proposal Process (cont'd)

- Panel recommendation made to the program officer.
 - "Highly Competitive," "Competitive," "Non-competitive"
- Program officer reviews recommendations from all panels.
 - There may be multiple panels for the same program.
- If the program officer selects your proposal to be funded, that doesn't mean you've won yet.
 - You may be contacted to respond to panel concerns, in which case you'll be expected to prove that you've got those concerns addressed.
 - The program officer makes the final decision for funding -but they've got to be able to justify the heck out of their decision to their boss, and so on up the chain of command.
- Always make the program officer's job easy













The Proposal Process (cont'd)

- 1. Preliminary (non-binding) decision by program officer.
- 2. You probably will be asked to submit follow-up materials.
 - At least an abstract to be publicly posted after the official decision has been announced
 - Confidentially, because no official decision has been made.
- 3. Official decision publicly announced.









Before you begin, remember

- Sometimes you win, some times you lose.
- "You cannot close what you don't propose."
- Great proposals often don't get funded.
 - Sometimes they have too many great proposals to fund.
 - Sometimes your reviewers misunderstand your proposal.
 - That's your fault.
 - Which means, you can do better on the resubmit -- which means this is something you have a good deal of control over.
 - Resubmits are much more likely to get funded than the first time.
- Lousy proposals rarely get funded.
- It often takes more than one try to get funded (law of large numbers)..









Probability of Success

- National Science Foundation, FY2015: 24% overall
 - BIO 27%, CISE 23%, EHR 20%, ENG 20%, GEO 25%, MPS 28%, SBE 24%
 - EPSCoR jurisdictions: Northern Marianas Islands 0% (no PhDgranting), ND 12%, AL/PR 15%, AR/ID 16%, KY/MS/NV 17%, OK/SD 18%, NE/NM/SC/VT 19%, AK/MO/WV 20%, IA/WY 21%, LA 22%, DE/HI/KS 23%, MT 24%, ME/NH 26%, Guam/USVI 33%, RI 36%
 - Non-EPSCoR jurisdictions: FL 20%, TN/TX 21%, AZ/OH/VA 22%, UT 23%, CT/IN/NJ/NC 24%, CO/GA/MI/NY 25%, MD/PA/WI 26%, CA/MA/OR 27%, IL/MN 28%, WA 30%, DC 37%
- Funding is governed by the <u>Law of Large Numbers</u>: You have to submit lots of proposals to get any funding.
 - http://dellweb.bfa.nsf.gov/awdfr3/default.asp

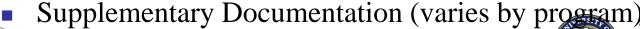






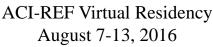
Proposal Components

- Cover Page
- Project Summary
- Project Description
- References
- Budget
- Budget Justification
- Biographical sketches
- Current and Pending Support
- Conflict of Interest List
- Facilities and Equipment
- Data Management Plan
- Postdoc Mentoring Plan













Note

- Each piece of the proposal is another opportunity to make your case.
- Think in terms of using each section to enhance your argument.









Pointers

- Read the solicitation.
- Ask the program officer about any questions you might have.
- Read the solicitation.
- Pay attention to
 - Section II: Program Description
 - Program-wide Criteria
 - Program Areas
 - Section V A: Proposal Preparation Instructions
 - Full Proposals
 - Program Areas
 - Section VI A: Review Criteria
 - There are Solicitation Specific Review Criteria













Pointers (cont.)

- Read the solicitation.
- Aim to make a compelling argument.
- Be satisfied with a competent argument.
- Demonstrate that you know what you don't know and what you are going to learn…
- And who you will be contributing to greater knowledge and/or improving the state of the art.









What Are You Trying to Achieve?

- Give reviewers reasons to recommend your proposal for funding.
- Never give the reviewers an excuse to say no.
 - If they're going to say no, at least they should have to earn it.
- Consider what the reviewer will think after reading your proposal:
 - "I see where they're going with this."
 - "They really know their stuff."
 - "I didn't know they had all that going on over there!"
 - "Wow! This will mean a lot to that campus."
 - "They have their act together. (I wish we communicated as well on my campus.)"
 - "This is a GREAT investment!"
- Everything in your proposal should support this.













Proposal Beginning

- Cover Page
 - Title
 - PIs/Co-PIs
- Project Summary
 - One Page
 - Brief project description -- executive summary
 - Intellectual Merit statement
 - Broader Impacts statement
 - Make it easy for the reviewers and program officer to be able to tell what you plan to do, why it'll work, and how it'll help.









Project Description

- 15 pages long (usually)
- Introduction/Vision
 - This is a good place to quote from a major national report that says that the kind of work you're planning is very important.
- Project Objectives (typically 3 or 4)
- Intellectual Merit
- Implementation Plan
- Broader Impacts
- Management Plan
- Evaluating Progress









Broader Impacts

- Advancement of scientific knowledge
- Activities that contribute to achievement of societally relevant outcomes
- Full participation of women, persons with disabilities, and underrepresented minorities in STEM
- Improved STEM education and educator development at any level
- Increased public scientific literacy and public engagement with science and technology
- Improved well-being of individuals in society
- Development of a diverse, globally competitive STEM workforce
- Increased partnerships between academia, industry, and others
- Improved national security
- Increased economic competitiveness of the US
- Enhanced infrastructure for research and education
- Your broader impacts are judged on what you've already done.













Results from Prior NSF Support

- Every NSF proposal has to have a section on "Results from Prior NSF Support."
- If your team has lots of that, you can't fit it all. The solicitation and the NSF's Grant Proposal Guide provide useful guidelines on that.
 - The PI and each Co-PI should each provide the one most relevant grant.
 - Each should include explicit sections on Intellectual Merit,
 Broader Impacts and a list of publications (or "No publications were produced under this award.").
- If you don't have anything relevant, say that.
- If you do, is there a way that you can fit this proposal into a more coherent story?









Management Plan

- Who will do what?
- Decision making: Describe the procedure.
- Advisory committee(s)
 - External: one CI, one researcher, one broader impacts.
 - You can also have an Internal Advisory Committee.
- Timeline and milestones
- Sustainability plan: What happens when the grant ends?









Budget

- People: Start with salary, then add in fringe benefits and Indirect Costs (also known as Facilities & Administration).
 - For professionals, typically the "fully loaded" amount roughly doubles the salary amount.
- Things
 - Permanent equipment over \$5000: not subject to IDC
 - Other: subject to full IDC
- Subcontracts: The first \$25,000 of each subcontract may be subject to IDC by both the lead institution and the subcontracting institution.
 - You can do a Collaborative proposal, which waives that.
 - Submitting a collaborative proposal is painful.
 - The lead institution has zero control over the other institutions' budgets.









Budget (cont'd)

- Participant support: not subject to IDC
 - Travel, subsistence, stipends etc for participants in workshops and similar events.









Cost Share

Cost Share

- Either mandatory or forbidden
- Can only be done at exactly the level required.
- There is **NO SUCH THING** as voluntary cost share: if they don't ask for it, you can't include it.
 - Your proposal can be returned without review.
- Typically has to be items that could otherwise be funded on the grant budget.
- Typically has to be paid from non-federal funds.







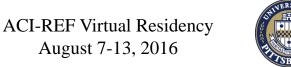


Institutional Commitment

- Not the same as cost share.
- Not required nor prohibited.
- Strange rules:
 - <u>CANNOT</u> mention any dollar figures (or anything that can be straightforwardly translated into dollar figures).
 - <u>MUST</u> appear in the Facilities, Equipment and Other Resources section, because it's an "other resource" (preference for at the end).
 - **SHOULD** be confirmed in a letter of collaboration from someone who has the authority to commit.
 - **MAY** appear in the project description.
 - MAY be (and usually is) contingent on getting grant.













Everything Else

- Budget & Budget Justification
 - Many institutions provide a template
- Data Management Plan (<u>dmptool.org</u>)
- Letters of Commitment/Collaboration
 - Some solicitations put restrictions on these, others don't.
 - Letters of support ("This is a swell project") are FORBIDDEN unless explicit allowed by the solicitation.
- Biographical Sketches (PI, Co-PIs, Senior Personnel)
- Current & Pending Support (PI, Co-PIs, Sr Personnel)
 - You may not have any.
 - You <u>MUST</u> list this proposal.
- Conflict of Interest List (PI, Co-PIs, Sr Personnel) -- NEW!









OK Supercomputing Symposium 2016



2003 Keynote: Peter Freeman **NSF** Comp & Info Sci & Engr Assistant Director



2004 Keynote: Sangtae Kim **NSF Shared** Cyberinfrastructure Division Director



2005 Keynote: Walt Brooks NASA Advanced Supercomputing



2006 Keynote: Dan Atkins Head of NSF's Office of Division Director Cyberinfrastructure



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Thanks for your attention!



Questions?

hneeman@ou.edu