

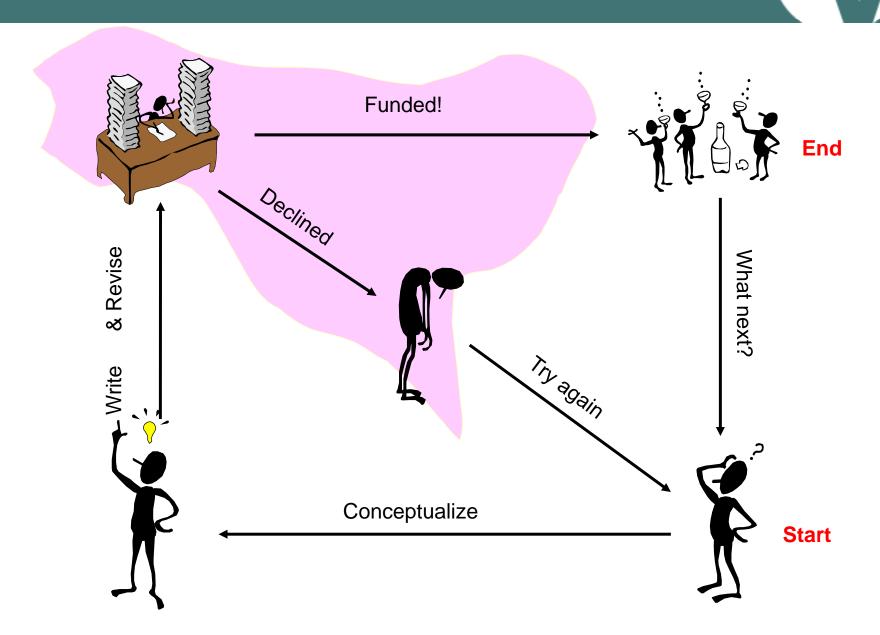
# **Academic Career Workshop**

# How Do Proposals Get Funded and Why?

Timothy M. Pinkston
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# Life Cycle of a Proposal



# **Research Proposals**

A fundable proposal describes a good idea and attainable goal, well expressed and motivated, with a clear indication of methods for pursuing the idea, evaluating the findings, making them known and having broad impact.



# **Properties of a Research Goal**

- Simple to state
- Not obvious how to do it
- Clear benefit
- Progress and solution are testable
- Can be broken into smaller steps
  - So that you can see intermediate progress

By Jim Gray, Turing Award Winner http://research.Microsoft.com/~Gray/talks/Turing2.ppt

# **Funding Criteria: Intellectual Merits**

- How important is the activity to advancing knowledge and understanding within the field or across different fields?
  - Significance of expected results: incremental? high impact? high-risk but high-gain?
- How well qualified are you to conduct the research?
  - Not necessary to have track record on specific topic, but quality
    of prior work usually a consideration, as are preliminary results
- How creative, original are the concepts and ideas?
  - Should be ground-breaking in some aspect
- How well conceived, organized is the proposed activity?
  - Well-articulated problem and well-structured research plan
- Is there sufficient access to resources?
  - Ownership is not necessary, only access to equipment, facilities, human capital, ...

# **Funding Criteria: Broader Impacts**

- Does the activity advance discovery and understanding while promoting teaching, training and learning?
- Does the activity broaden participation of underrepresented groups (e.g., gender, ethnicity, disability, geographic, etc.)?
- Will it enhance research infrastructure and education, such as facilities, instrumentation, networks and partnerships?
- Will you disseminate results broadly to enhance scientific and technological understanding?
- Does the proposed activity have potential benefits to other disciplines and society as a whole?

#### **Ad Hoc and Panel Reviews**

- A minimum of 3 reviews/proposal (typically 4 or more)
  - A score of E, V, G, F, P is given by each reviewer
  - Comments on intellectual merit and broader impacts
  - Typically, a recommendation to fund (or not) is given
- Panel Review:
  - Proposals are discussed and evaluated collectively
  - Proposal summary is written—couple of sentences
  - Intellectual merits are described: strengths and weaknesses
  - Broader impacts are described: strengths, weaknesses
  - Improvements may be suggested (optional)
  - Panel recommendation: Competitive or Not Competitive
- Comments are intended to help unsuccessful Pls improve their proposals for the next competition

# Basis for Decisions: Reviewer Input

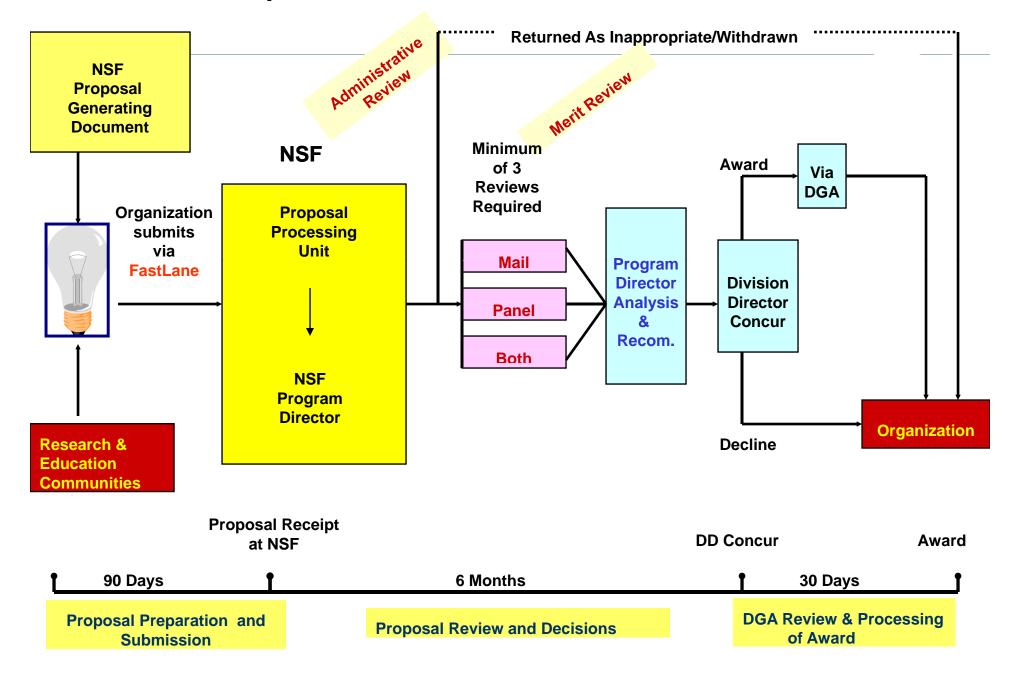
#### Reviews

- Content/justification of the reviews by reviewers oftentimes is more important than just the rating
- Program Director uses reviews and panel summary/recommendation in award decisions
  - Fairness
  - How substantive the reviews are
  - Technical problems raised in the reviews
    - major vs. minor issues
  - Reasons for the reviewer concerns or enthusiasm

# **Basis for Decisions: Balanced Portfolio**

- Program Director uses other information in addition to reviewer input in making decisions
  - Innovation and creativity
    - High risk, high reward projects
  - Breadth of research areas
  - Priority areas and systems
  - Demographics and diversity
  - Broadening participation
  - Institutional impact: EPSCOR, MSI, PUI, etc.
  - Integration of research & education
  - International collaborations

#### **NSF Proposal Review and Award Process & Timeline**



# **NSF Proposal Merit Review Criteria**

#### The Intellectual Merit of the proposed activity

- Creativity, originality, and potentially transformative
- Potential to advancing knowledge and understanding within and across fields
- Conceptualization and organization
- Qualifications of investigators
- Access to resources

## **Transformative Research**



- "Transformative Research is research driven by ideas that stand a reasonable chance of radically changing our understanding of an important existing scientific concept or leading to the creation of a new paradigm or field of science. Such research also is characterized by its challenge to current understanding or its pathway to new frontiers."
- See official definition given on page 10 of Enhancing Support of Transformative Research at the National Science Foundation, by the National Science Board found at http://nsf.gov/pubs/2007/nsb0732/nsb0732.pdf

# **NSF Proposal Merit Review Criteria**

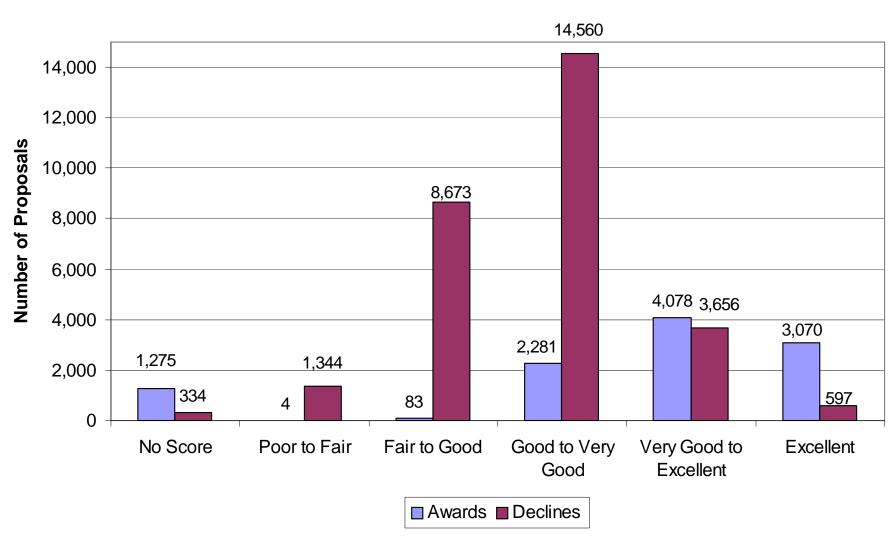
#### The *Intellectual Merit* of the proposed activity

- Creativity, originality, and potentially transformative
- Potential to advancing knowledge and understanding within and across fields
- Conceptualization and organization
- Qualifications of investigators
- Access to resources
- The **Broader Impacts** of the proposed activity
  - Discovery while promoting teaching, training and learning
  - Participation of underrepresented groups
  - Enhancement of infrastructure for research and education
  - Dissemination of results to enhance scientific and technological understanding
  - Benefits to society
- Program-specific merit review criteria
  - Some programs have additional review criteria in solicitation
- There are NSF general statements regarding intellectual merit and broader impact, but also some programs list examples of these criteria specific to the program
  - See http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/gpg/broaderimpacts.pdf

# **NSF Proposal Review Ratings**



#### **Distribution of Average Reviewer Ratings**



Number of FY'03 Proposals: 29,164 Declines, 10,791 Awards (37% success)

# Why Do Some Proposals Fail?

- Absence of innovative ideas or hypothesis
  - Will provide only an incremental advance
  - Not exciting or cutting edge
- Errors
  - Unclear or incomplete expression of aims
  - Faulty logic or experimental design
  - Less than rigorous presentation
- Unrealistic, sloppy or incomplete
- Resources and facilities not in place
  - PI qualifications/expertise not evident
  - Necessary collaborations not documented

#### If You Have to Resubmit...

- Stay calm!
  - Take ten... breaths, hours, days
  - Examine the criticisms carefully
- Get in touch:
  - Call, email, or visit your Program Officer
- Think carefully about too rapid of a resubmission:
  - Take time to self-evaluate the proposal/project

# Funding and Post-award

### Funding

- Budget and scope adjustment may be part of negotiations prior to an award recommendation
- Funding options: standard grant (all \$ at once) or continuing grant (\$ released annually)

#### Post-award

- Do what you promised
- NSF notifications & requests via FastLane
- Supplement opportunities
  - REU Research Experience for Undergraduates
  - ROA Research Opportunity Awards
  - RET Research Experience for Teachers
- Submit annual and final reports (a must!)
- Warning! Overdue annual and final reports will hold up recommendations of all NSF actions (e.g., additional funding, incremental funding, PI changes, extensions, etc.)

# **Get Support in Proposal Writing**

- Agency Publications
  - Program Solicitations
  - Grant Proposal Guide
  - Web Pages
  - Funded ProjectAbstracts
  - Reports, Special Publications

- Program Directors
  - Incumbents
  - Former "Rotators", "IPAs"
- Mentors on Campus
- Previous Panelists
- Serving As A Reviewer
- Sponsored Research Office
- Successful Proposals

## **Useful NSF On-line Documents**



- FY 2009 NSF Budget Request
  - http://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2011
- FY 2008 NSF Budget
  - http://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2010
- Grant Proposal Guide (NSF 04-23)
  - http://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub\_summ.jsp ?ods\_key=GPG
- Science and Engineering Statistics
  - http:// www.nsf.gov/statistics/
- General Information
  - http://www.nsf.gov/