

National Science Foundataion

Alan Liu (zhualiu@nsf.gov) Geospace Section Head Division of Atmospheric and Geospace Sciences Directorate for Geosciences

Why was NSF formed?

- Before World War II, research institutions relied on philanthropic endowments or funding from private companies. "Curiosity-driven" science, a cornerstone of discovery and innovation, was stymied in the process.
- In November 1944, Roosevelt wrote to director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development Vannevar Bush, asking how the successful application of scientific knowledge to wartime problems could be carried over into peacetime — and requesting recommendations on a national policy for science.
- In 1945, Bush presented his report, "Science: The Endless Frontier," to President Harry S. Truman. The report envisioned a new agency whose mission would promote the progress of science by supporting basic research at colleges and universities.
- In 1950, following a series of bill revisions, Congress passed and President Truman signed Public Law 81-507, establishing the National Science Foundation and the National Science Board.



VANNEVAR BUSH

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The Endless

Frontier

National Science Foundation Act of 1950

[PUBLIC LAW 507-81ST CONGRESS] [CHAPTER 171-2D SESSION]

[S. 247]

AN ACT

To promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Science Foundation Act of 1950".

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Organization

- Directorate for Biological Sciences
- Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering
- Directorate for Engineering
- GEO Directorate for Geosciences
- MPS Directorate for Mathematical and Physical Sciences
- SBE Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences
- Directorate for STEM Education

TIP

Directorate for Technology, Innovation and Partnerships

Directorate for Geosciences



Geosciences (GEO)

Supports research and education on understanding and adapting to the changes in the earth, ocean, atmosphere and polar regions.

- Atmospheric and Geospace Sciences (AGS)
 - Atmospheric Section
 - o <u>Geospace Section</u>
 - Aeronomy (CEDAR)
 - Magnetospheric Physics (GEM)
 - Solar Terrestrial (SHINE)
 - Geospace Facilities
 - Space Weather Research
 - NCAR/Facilities Section
- Earth Sciences (EAR)
- Ocean Sciences (OCE)
- Office of Polar Programs (OPP)
- Research, Innovation, Synergies and Education (RISE)



Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide (PAPPG)

NSF 23-1: Effective for proposals submitted or due on or after January 30, 2023

Part I: Proposal Preparation and Submission Guidelines

- I: Pre-Submission Information
- **II: Proposal Preparation Instructions**
- **III: NSF Proposal Processing and Review**



IV: Non-Award Decisions and Transactions

V: Renewal Proposals

Merit Review Principles and Criteria

Principles

- All NSF projects should be of the highest quality and have the potential to advance, if not transform, the frontiers of knowledge.
- NSF projects, in the aggregate, should contribute more broadly to achieving societal goals.
- Meaningful assessment and evaluation of NSF funded projects should be based on appropriate metrics.

Criteria

- **Intellectual Merit:** The Intellectual Merit criterion encompasses the potential to advance knowledge; and
- **Broader Impacts:** The Broader Impacts criterion encompasses the potential to benefit society and contribute to the achievement of specific, desired societal outcomes.

What are Broader Impacts



Funding Opportunities

- Programs
- Solicitations
- Dear Colleague Letters (DCL)

Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP)

- The purpose of the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) is to ensure the quality, vitality, and diversity of the scientific and engineering workforce of the United States.
- GRFP seeks to broaden participation in science and engineering of underrepresented groups, including women, minorities, persons with disabilities, and veterans.
- The five-year fellowship provides three years of financial support inclusive of an annual stipend of \$37,000.

Application Open in July

NSF 22-639 Solicitation AGS Postdoctoral Research Fellowships (AGS-PRF)

- Supports highly qualified early career investigators independent research efforts
- Proposals are submitted to NSF directly by **individuals**, but need to identify a host institution
 - U.S. citizens or permanent residents
 - Graduate student or PhD for no more than 2 years at time of submission
- Provides two years of support: \$100K in year 1 and \$102K in year 2
- Proposals Accepted Anytime

NSF 23-577 Solicitation Faculty Development in geoSpace Science (FDSS)

Goal: Integrate topics in geospace science into natural sciences or engineering or related departments at U.S. institutions

- Salary, benefits, and training for newly recruited tenure-track FDSS faculty; up to five years and \$1,500,000
- Track to support minority-serving institutions and emerging research institutions





NSF 22-586 Solicitation Faculty Early Career Development Program (CAREER)	NSF Wide
NSF 23-014 Dear Colleague Letter Great American Solar Eclipses of 2023 and 2024	AGS, AST
NSF 22-575 Solicitation Coupling, Energetics, and Dynamics of Atmospheric Regions (CEDAR)	Aeronomy
NSF 23-058 Dear Colleague Letter GEO EMpowering BRoader Academic Capacity and Education (GEO-EMBRACE)	Geosciences
NSF	

Division of Atmospheric and Geospace Sciences



Anne Johansen Division Director





Alan Liu Geospace Section Head



Chia-Lin Huang Magnetospheric Physics (MAG)



Shikha Raizada Aeronomy (AER)



Tai-Yin Huang Data Infrastructure



Mangala Sharma Space Weather Research (SWR)



Roman Makarevich Geospace Facilities (GF)



Lisa Winter Solar-Terrestrial Research (STR)