National Science Foundation MAJOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENTATION (MRI)

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http://www.nsf.gov/od/oia/programs/mri





A Foundation-wide Program

The "Big Players" in MRI: BIO/DBI MPS/CHE MPS/DMR (ENG divisions as well)



Major Research Instrumentation Strategic Goals

- Supporting the *acquisition* of major state-of-the-art instrumentation, thereby improving access to, and increased use of, modern research and research training instrumentation *shared* by the Nation's scientists, engineers, and graduate and undergraduate students;
- Fostering the *development* of the next generation of major instrumentation, resulting in new instruments that are more widely used, and/or open up new areas of research and research training;

AND

 Enabling academic departments, disciplinary & cross-disciplinary units, and multi-organization collaborations to *integrate research with education*;



Major Research Instrumentation: Additional Program Goals

- Supporting the acquisition and development of research instrumentation that makes use of, advances, and/or expands the Nation's cyber-infrastructure and/or high performance computing capability:
 - Support development of computational and data-intensive science and engineering programs, or
 - Provide pathways to regional and national infrastructure.
- Promoting substantive and meaningful partnerships for instrument development between the academic and private sectors:
 - Create innovative ideas or products with wide scientific or commercial impact.



MRI supports ACQ/DEV of a single instrument or multiple pieces of equipment that together serve as a single integrated instrument



Development proposals - Eligible project costs are limited to:

- Parts and materials needed for the construction of the instrument, commissioning costs with or without...
- Direct and indirect costs associated with support of personnel engaged strictly in the instrument development effort.
- Travel costs that are integral to the development work are eligible expenses, but travel associated with conferences and training is not allowed.
- Support for research to be conducted using the instrument after commissioning, along with long term operations and maintenance, is not allowed.



Acquisition proposals - Eligible project costs are limited to:

- Instrument purchase, installation, commissioning, & calibration w/ or wo/
- Direct and indirect costs of operations and maintenance, and other appropriate technical support during the award period. Requests for operations and maintenance must be justified in terms of the scale and scope of the instrumentation. Salary support, including fringe benefits and indirect costs, is allowed only for personnel directly involved in operations and maintenance of the instrument. Any request for personnel must justify the skill level and time commitment of the person responsible for operations and maintenance.
- Training costs that are directly related to proper operations and maintenance are eligible, but expenses associated with the training of users are not allowed. Support for research to be conducted with the instrument, outreach, and publication costs are not allowed, nor is travel associated with conferences and/or collaborations.



An upgrade to an instrument or purchase of a leased instrument is an MRI-eligible expense



The MRI Program Will Not Support:

- Construction, renovation or modernization of rooms, buildings or research facilities (instruments must be able to decouple from their host environment);
- Large, specialized experimental facilities (constructed with significant amounts of common building material using standard building techniques);
- General purpose and supporting equipment (e.g., general purpose computers/laboratory equipment, fume hoods, cryogen storage systems);
- Sustaining infrastructure and/or building systems (e.g., electrical, plumbing, HVAC, toxic waste disposal, telecommunications);
- General purpose platforms or environments (e.g., fixed, non-fixed structures, manned vehicles);
- Instrumentation used primarily for science and engineering education courses.



MRI does not support requests for multiple instruments to outfit labs/facilities



MRI Proposals – The Basics

- Restrictions on organization submission eligibility see solicitation NSF 11-503
- Submission limit Three (3) per organization: If three proposals are submitted, at least one of the proposals must be for instrument development.
- Cost-sharing at the level of 30% of the total project cost is required for Ph.D.-granting institutions and non-degree-granting organizations.
 Cost-sharing is not required for non-Ph.D. granting institutions.
- Merit Review At the time of submission, PI's are asked to identify an NSF division(s) to review proposal. NSF reserves the right to place proposals in the appropriate division(s) for review.

Note: Proposals responding to a funding opportunity with a due date on or after January 18, 2011, must now comply with the guidelines in NSF 11-1.



Cost sharing must come from non-Federal, MRI-eligible expenses

Note: The grantee shall not use equipment acquired with Federal funds¹ to provide services to non-Federal outside organizations for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services, unless specifically authorized by statute in accordance with 2 CFR § 215.34(b). (GC-1, Section 6.c.7)

¹For as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the equipment



MRI: Organizations Eligible to Submit Proposals (Eligibility Criteria)

1. Institutions of higher education acting on behalf of their faculty members, that are accredited in and have a campus in the United States, its territories or possessions.

2. Not-for-profit, non-degree granting domestic U.S.

organizations that include (but are not limited to) independent museums and science centers, observatories, research laboratories, professional societies, and similar organizations that are directly associated with the Nation's research or educational activities. These organizations must have an independent, permanent administrative organization (e.g. an office of sponsored research) located in the United States, its territories or possessions, and have 501 (c)(3) tax status.

3. Legally incorporated, not-for-profit consortia including two or more submission eligible organizations as described in items (1) and (2) above. Such a consortium is one with an independent administrative structure (e.g. an office of sponsored research) located in the United States, its territories or possessions and 501 (c)(3) tax status.

http://www.nsf.gov/od/oia/programs/mri/

MRI Collaborations and MRI Consortia

- "Collaboration" represents a funding mechanism, used NSFwide, by which investigators from two or more organizations who wish to collaborate on a unified research project may submit proposals and share funding:
 - Single proposal with sub-award(s)
 - Link Collaborative simultaneous submission of proposals; separate awards to each organization
 - o Unfunded collaborations
- "Consortium" represents a submission mechanism for proposals that encourage greater collaboration and sharing of state-of-theart instrumentation and are submitted by submission-eligible organizations to provide access to unique instrumentation for a broad user base of U.S. scientists and engineers:
 - Legally, incorporated consortia (3a)
 - o MRI-defined consortia that are not legally incorporated (3b)



MRI: Classification of Organizations (for Cost-sharing Purposes)

- Ph.D. granting institutions of higher education are accredited colleges and universities that have awarded more than 20 Ph.D.s or D.Sci.s in all NSF-supported fields during the combined previous two academic years. Additionally, any organization that awards Ph.D. or D.Sci. in NSF-supported fields is considered to be a Ph.D.-granting institution if the only degrees it awards in NSF-supported fields are post-Bachelor's degrees.
- Non-Ph.D. granting institutions of higher education are accredited colleges and universities (including two-year community colleges) that award Associate's degrees, Bachelor's degrees, and/or Master's degrees in NSF-supported fields, but have awarded 20 or fewer Ph.D./D.Sci. degrees in all NSF-supported fields during the combined previous two academic years.
- Non-degree granting organizations are those that do not award Associate's degrees, Bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees, and/or Ph.D.s or D.Sci.s. Non-degree-granting organizations also include institutions of higher education that award all of their degrees outside of NSF-supported fields.



http://www.nsf.gov/od/oia/programs/mri/

MRI FY 2012 Competition

A web broadcast on the FY 2012 MRI competition is planned for December 6, 2011. Save the Date! Please monitor the website below for further details.

http://www.nsf.gov/od/oia/programs/mri/



MRI FY 2012 Competition: Solicitation NSF 11-503¹

 Number of Anticipated Awards based on anticipated FY12 budget of \$90 million²:

~150-175 awards overall

(up to \$35 million for \$1-4 million awards^{2,3})

• Anticipated Award Size:

\$100,000 to \$4 million request size from NSF

(no minimum for proposals from non-Ph.D. granting institutions or proposals for fields of mathematical and social, behavioral and economic sciences)

¹To be used for the FY 2012 competition (Deadline: January 26, 2012) ²Subject to availability of funds ³Subject to proposal quality



2011 MRI Award Snapshot By Institution Type

	Ph.D.	non-Ph.D.	Non-degree	MSI
# reviewed	506 (30% DEV)	312 (11% DEV)	41 (29% DEV)	75 (25% DEV)
Mean request	\$784 K	\$453 K	\$934 K	\$545 K
Median request	\$590 K	\$341 K	\$761 K	\$377 K
# awards	104	74	9	18
NSF \$ awarded	\$70.5 M	\$24.5M	\$5.2 M	\$7.4 M
MRI \$ awarded	\$61.4 M	\$21.7 M	\$5.0 M	\$6.0 M
Success rate	20.6%	23.7%	22.0%	24.0%
Mean award	\$678 K	\$331 K	\$580 K	\$411 K
Median award	\$523K	\$312 K	\$472 K	\$299 K



1998 - 2011 MRI Award Snapshot¹

				MRI	Total NSF
FY	# Proposals	\$ Requested	# Awards	Funding	Funding ²
1998	479	\$248.5	165	\$49.5	\$56.4
1999	472	\$261.5	166	\$49.5	\$56.8
2000	475	\$252.0	163	\$49.5	\$54.7
2001	741	\$305.5	311	\$74.6	\$78.7
2002	691	\$296.3	279	\$75.7	\$81.3
2003	757	\$351.2	280	\$83.2	\$91.0
2004	838	\$421.4	327	\$109.1	\$112.9
2005	784	\$473.0	256	\$88.8	\$95.6
2006	769	\$427.4	233	\$88.2	\$97.0
2007	774	\$478.3	222	\$89.7	\$96.9
2008	810	\$515.8	224	\$93.2	\$101.0
2009 ³	2,020	\$1,715.9	651	\$398.9	\$405.6
2010 ^{4,5}	939 ⁵ (41) ⁴	\$626 ⁵ (\$6.3) ⁴	171 ⁵ (29) ⁴	\$86.8 ⁵ (\$4.1) ⁴	\$94.8 ⁵ (\$4.1) ⁴
2011	859	\$404.3	187	\$88.1	\$100.2
TOTAL:	11,449	\$6,783.4	3,664	\$1,428.9	\$1,527.0

¹includes only awards submitted directly to MRI program.

²includes MRI funds and contributions from Directorates and Offices.

³includes one-time appropriation under ARRA.

⁴includes 29 awards and \$4.1M awarded to MRI RAPID Proposals.

⁵includes \$1.4M in FY11 MRI Funds and \$300K in other FY11 NSF Funds.



• A management plan is required and should describe allocation of time to users, anticipated downtime, operations and maintenance, etc.

•All NSF proposals now must include (or not?) a data management plan describing how NSFfunded research will be made available at incremental cost in a reasonable time.

http://www.nsf.gov/od/oia/programs/mri/



MRI Proposals Some Final Thoughts

Build your case on its merits

What is the intellectual merit of the proposed activity? What are the broader impacts of the proposed activity?

- How would the project enable the integration of research and education? MRI is a Research *and* Research Training program.
- How would the project enable integrating diversity into NSF programs, projects, and activities? Saying it will is not enough!
- Establishing a *need* is usually not enough. *What makes you unique?*
- Ask for what you need, no more no less. Bells and whistles are nice...
- Avoiding pitfalls (*i.e.,*"Don't Do This") will not guarantee a competitive proposal. So your proposal is technically flawless but is it compelling?

The "opposite" of "Don't Do This" is a vast range of possible approaches, strategies, and designs for your proposal.

OFFICE OF INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITIES



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Backup Slides





What makes an MRI proposal fail <u>before</u> it is reviewed?

- Proposals describing activities that fall outside of the scope of those supported by the MRI program;
- Proposals describing activities that fall outside of the scope of those supported by NSF;
- Proposals that do not adequately distinguish development efforts from acquisition or basic research efforts;
- Proposals that exceed an organization's submission limit;
- Proposals that represent standard research projects appropriate for submission to regular NSF programs;
- Proposals to place an instrument at a facility of another Federal agency or one of their FFRDCs that are not submitted by consortia (rare);
- Proposals that augment the scope of facilities receiving funding through the NSF Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC) account (rare);



These proposals are subject to <u>Return Without Review!</u>

What makes an MRI proposal fail <u>before</u> it is reviewed?

- Proposals that do not indicate appropriate levels of cost-sharing;
- Proposals that do not contain required documentation demonstrating organizational commitment and information on MRI awards to the organization in the past five years or that do not contain Results from Prior MRI Support in the Project Description;
- Proposals that do not contain required supplemental documentation (e.g Data Management Plan and, if applicable, a Post-Doc Mentoring Plan)
- Proposals that contain supplemental documentation not required and/or encouraged by the MRI program;
- Proposals that do not conform to font, margin & page limitations;
- Proposals that do not separately address the Intellectual Merit and Broader Impacts in the Project Summary;
- Proposals that do not contain a Management Plan in the Project Description.



These proposals are subject to <u>Return Without Review!</u>

What makes an MRI proposal fail <u>during</u> the review?

- Proposals that do not demonstrate adequate institutional commitment;
- Proposals that do not adequately demonstrate how and by whom the instrument will be utilized, operated and maintained i.e., proposals without a strong management plan;
- Proposals that do not demonstrate shared-use within the institution, and/or among institutions;
- Proposals that request instrumentation that is otherwise reasonably accessible;
- Proposals that do not adequately match the budget to the scope of the project;
- Proposals that do not describe research training, particularly for groups underrepresented in science & engineering or persons with disabilities.



These proposals will be not review well!

So what makes an MRI proposal competitive?

Note the term "competitive", rather than "successful"!

Due (in part) to budget limitations, 20-25% of submitted proposals are funded

Good proposals may not get funded



So what makes an MRI proposal competitive?

An obvious first step is to avoid the pitfalls already mentioned!



- Simply avoiding the known pitfalls (i.e "Don't Do This") will not guarantee a competitive proposal.
- The "opposite" of "Don't Do This" is a vast range of possible approaches, strategies, and designs for your proposal.
- NSF program officers can't tell PIs exactly how to construct a competitive proposal – the PI has to make their own decisions on how to craft their proposal.



But what can make an MRI proposal actually succeed?

Describe (enthusiastically) compelling research / research training activities to be undertaken by the participants in your proposal:

- More of the same, while adequate is not compelling.
- Describe the specific scientific outcomes and broader impacts in enough detail to establish the merit of your proposal.
- Establishing the "need" is usually not enough.



But what can make an MRI proposal actually succeed?

Demonstrate how your activities will make meaningful contributions within and across disciplines in both research and research training:

- Explain the value (impact) of your contributions, e.g. could it open up a whole new area for scientific discovery that is aligned with major societal goals?
- Unique contributions fare better than keeping up with the competition;

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But what can make an MRI proposal actually succeed?

Match the budget / requested resources to the scope of the project

- Ask for what is needed, no more, no less justify the request;
- The scientific and broader impacts drivers must justify the resources being requested.



But what can make an MRI proposal actually succeed?

Match your proposed effort to the mission of your institution and describe it in that context

- Convince reviewers that an award will build capacity to meet well thought out programmatic / institutional goals – be specific about your plans and expected outcomes.
- Alignment with regional goals can be of value.
- Alignment with major societal goals can also be of value in building the merits of your proposal;



But what can make an MRI proposal actually succeed?

Demonstrate appropriate leadership and commitment to bring the project to completion

- Convince reviewers an award would lead to intended results.
- Provide a clear management plan for getting to the intended results.
- Be willing to quantify the expected results for example, how many more research publications will result from this award?



MRI Proposals Some Final Thoughts.....

Build your case on its merits (see NSF 11-503)....

- What is the intellectual merit of the proposed activity?
- What are the broader impacts of the proposed activity?
- How would the project enable the integration of research and education?
- How would the project enable integrating diversity into NSF programs, projects, and activities?
- To what extent will the project make a substantial improvement in the institution's capabilities to:
 - conduct leading-edge research,
 - provide research experiences for undergraduate students using leading edge-facilities,
 - broaden the participation in science and engineering research by women, underrepresented minorities and persons with disabilities.



MRI Proposals Some Final Thoughts.....

Questions



MRI Program Solicitation NSF 11-503

Significant Changes Began in FY11

- Inclusion of voluntary committed cost sharing is prohibited.
- All proposals must describe **plans for data management** and sharing of products of research, or assert the absence of need for such plans.
- Guidance for proposals that locate instruments at an organization other than the submitting organization.
- Categorization of the requested instrument using codes provided.
- Organization commitment letter must list previous MRI awards to organization from the past five years.
- Requirement for "project outcomes report" available to public 90 days following the expiration of the award.



2011 MRI Award Snapshot - Overall

Number Reviewed: 859 (201 DEV, 658 ACQ)

Dollars Requested: \$576.4 million

Mean Dollars Requested: \$671,000

Median Dollars Requested: \$477,000

Number of Awards: 187 (45 DEV, 142 ACQ)

MRI Amount Awarded: \$88.1 million

NSF Amount Awarded: \$100.2 million

Overall Success Rate: 21.8%

Mean Award: \$536,000

Median Award: \$433,000

Number of Institutions that Participated: 462

Number of Institutions Awarded: 169



2011 MRI Award Snapshot - EPSCoR

Number of Proposals Reviewed: 199

Dollars Requested : \$124.8 M

Number of EPSCoR-eligible Awards: 50

EPSCoR-eligible Success Rate: 25.1%

Amount Awarded to EPSCoR-eligible Awards: \$25.8 M

Eligible proposals co-funded by EPSCoR: 18

EPSCoR Awarded to EPSCoR-eligible Awards: \$3.9 M

Mean award: \$515,000

Median award: \$390,000



NSF Merit Review Facts

So what makes an MRI proposal competitive?

Some background on Merit Review:

- All proposals submitted to NSF are reviewed according to the two merit review criteria: Intellectual Merit and Broader Impacts.*
- NSF Program Officers make recommendations to fund or decline a proposal.
- Most proposals that are awarded do not receive all "Excellent" ratings.
- NSF Program Officers are encouraged to recommend "risky" science and engineering for funding and/or invest in "transformative research."
- Principal Investigators submit on average about 2.1 proposals for every award they receive.
- NSF promotes broadening participation in science and engineering.
- NSF annually has active awards at over 2000 awardee organizations.



See http://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dias/policy/meritreview/facts.jsp *Programs solicitations may have additional merit review requirements. OFFICE OF INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITIES

But what can make an MRI proposal actually succeed?

Justify the need for personnel and clearly define the role of each member of the team

- Ask for what is needed, no more, no less justify the request;
- If appropriate, describe how participation by specific personnel will contribute to the Nation's ability to develop the next generation of scientific instrumentation



MRI Proposals Some Final Thoughts.....

Be clear.....

- About what instrumentation and resources are being requested
- About the justification for all resources being requested
- About the outcomes (scientific, broader impacts, and MRI-specific) that are expected
- About the value of these outcomes/contributions to a scientific discipline(s), MRI program goals, NSF strategic goals, and/or societal goal

