

INTRODUCTION

The National Academies' Report¹ regarding NSF's process for identifying, approving, constructing, and managing large-research-facility projects states:

“A number of concerns have been expressed by policy-makers and researchers about the process used to rank large-research-facility projects for funding. First, the ability of new projects to be considered for approval at the National Science Board (NSB) level has stalled in the face of a backlog of approved but unfunded projects. Second, the rationale and criteria used to select projects and set priorities among projects for MREFC funding have not been clearly and publicly articulated. Third, there is a lack of funding for disciplines to conduct idea-generating and project-ranking activities and, once ideas have some level of approval, a lack of funding for conceptual development, planning, engineering, and design—information needed when judging whether a project is ready for funding in light of its ranking and for preparing a project for funding if it is selected. Those concerns have eroded confidence among policy-makers and the research community that large-research-facility projects are being ranked on the basis of their potential returns to science, technology, and society.” (Executive Summary)

The report includes a number of recommendations by the Study Committee for actions by NSF to address these concerns. The National Science Foundation (NSF) embraces the spirit of the Report's recommendations. In this response² we address the principles of the primary recommendations, leaving the detailed mechanisms to be addressed in consultation with our communities, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress.

TRANSPARENCY OR CLARITY OF THE MREFC PROCESS

The National Academies' Report calls for an open process with well-defined criteria and with a maximum of community input. The Report also recommends that the results of the final prioritization be “discussed, explained and documented.” NSF concurs with these recommendations and is making the necessary changes to its processes to ensure that decisions are clearly documented and explained, and selection criteria clearly articulated. There is, in fact, substantial overlap between the “Criteria for Developing Large-Facilities

¹ *Setting Priorities for Large Research Facility Projects Supported by the National Science Foundation*, The National Academies Press, 2004 (<http://www.nap.edu/books/0309090849/html/R1.html>).

² This report, *Setting Priorities for Large Research Facility Projects Supported by the National Science Foundation (NSB-05-77)* was approved for publication at the NSB meeting on May 26, 2005.

Roadmaps and Budgets” in the National Academies’ Report and those already in use by NSF³. NSF has begun the process of evaluating and adapting the National Academies’ criteria for application in making decisions about and setting priorities among large facility projects. The revised NSF criteria and the details of the revised Major Research Equipment and Facilities (MREFC) process will be made public. The “*Guidelines for Planning and Managing the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Account*,” Chapter XIII, of the Proposal and Award Manual, which is available on the NSF Web site, will be modified to include the revised selection criteria and process. The rationale for and results of the final prioritization of projects will be discussed, explained, documented and made public as well. Periodic updates of the NSF *Facility Plan* (discussed below) by the NSF Director will also contribute to transparency.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

NSF will continue to encourage and invite the involvement of research communities to provide scientific input for the planning, development, and implementation of the large facility projects it funds. Presently NSF utilizes Academies studies, community workshop reports and professional society activities, and many other methods to ensure community input. NSF will also continue to use NSF directorate advisory committees for input to the process, and will continue to involve members of the community in the merit review of MREFC projects. The goal is to make sure that the voices of the communities are solicited and clearly heard, in a manner that is systematic and fair.

NSF will encourage disciplinary and interdisciplinary science planning by all of the research communities that NSF supports. In particular, NSF will encourage formal planning in fields in which scientists and engineers have traditionally not been organized to identify MREFC projects needed for breakthrough advances. NSF will also seek to develop interagency and international partnerships, when appropriate, for the development of large facilities projects.

ROADMAP: NSF FACILITY PLAN

In response to the recommendation that there be a MREFC “Roadmap,” NSF will develop an NSF *Facility Plan*, including the process for selection of MREFC projects. The *Facility Plan*, illustrated graphically in Appendix I, will combine in one document a report on major facilities under construction and in various

³ The documents referenced here and elsewhere include the *Facilities Management and Oversight Guide* (NSF 03-049) (<http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2003/nsf03049/nsf03049.pdf>), and the *Guidelines for Planning and Managing the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Account* (<http://www.inside.nsf.gov/pubs/2003/pam/pamaugust03/13.htm>). Both of these documents will be revised as the MREFC process is refined.

stages of development, together with an extensive discussion of the science objectives and opportunities at the frontiers of science and engineering that provide the context and compelling need for major facilities. The Objectives and Opportunities section of the document will provide an overarching, cross-discipline context for assessing the value of a proposed facility in comparison to other investments.

On at least an annual basis, the Director will provide an update of the *Facility Plan*. The NSB will have an opportunity at that time to review the MREFC process and provide guidance to the Director if necessary. NSF believes that the *Facility Plan*, updated regularly and made public, will be a valuable planning tool within NSF and the Executive Branch, providing a comprehensive exposition of needs and plans to inform decisions in Congress, and serving as an important vehicle for communicating with our research communities.

CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND REVISIONS OF THE FACILITY PLAN

As recognized in the National Academies' Report's discussion of the "Roadmap," in order to develop and maintain its *Facility Plan*, NSF will need to establish a process that respects NSF's distinctive culture and mission. NSF supports research and education in nearly every field of science and engineering. Over decadal time spans, the enormously diverse NSF research community is very likely to reconsider its views regarding what science is most important and also its facility requirements and prioritizations. NSF therefore appreciates the Report's recognition that NSF needs to be able to reconsider facilities at every stage in their development. Preserving NSF's flexibility to reconsider the *Facilities Plan*, and even the MREFC decisional processes, is essential for many reasons:

- Technology needed for an instrument or facility may be uncertain, unproven or need to mature. To manage risk and ensure key technology readiness will often require substantial research and development over many years.
- Community judgments about what are the most important projects to build "next" may well change over decadal timescales. New technology and capability emerge and make possible facilities that might not have been considered earlier. New discoveries change the view of the community about what research questions should be answered most urgently, and therefore what facilities are needed.
- NSF facilities often involve industrial and interagency participation, as well as international consortia, agreements, and even co-funding. Such cooperation cannot be planned a decade in advance, and then shelved until funds are available. The Foundation needs to be appropriately responsive. NSF has been particularly effective at such collaborations.

- NSF does not have a single core mission but funds fundamental research in nearly all science and engineering disciplines. There is often little relationship between facilities needed by one discipline and those needed by another. The balance and timing of investments in different areas need to be taken into account.

PROCESS OF LARGE FACILITY PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The process of nurturing and maturation of a concept for a facility can take many years to fully develop, or it can come together as a detailed proposal more quickly. This depends largely on the nature of the opportunity, the immediacy of scientific need, and the potential payoffs scientifically and for society in general. Typically, potential projects first come to light at the “Horizon Stage” that includes ideas and opportunities identified by the research communities with perhaps a 10 to 20 year forward look. NSF program officers, divisional and directorate staff are always alert for such breakthrough concepts and actively encourage continued thinking and planning. The availability of such funding and guidance for requesting funds will be included in the MREFC Guidelines posted on the NSF Web site.

The Concept Stage, which follows the Horizon Stage, is defined as starting when a candidate facility project is proposed for support of development. The MREFC Panel is fully apprized of the evolution of projects from Horizon to Concept stage. The MREFC Panel is chaired by the NSF Deputy Director, and is comprised of the Assistant Directors, the Head of the Office of Polar Programs, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Deputy for Large Facility Projects, as a non-voting member.

On the basis of merit-reviewed proposals, NSF will fund these planning and project development efforts. These will include *ad hoc* workshop groups in one or more disciplines, National Academies’ studies, and research projects related to the development of new technologies. In many research disciplines, appropriate community evaluation groups exist that will critique and evaluate each project along the way. For several communities, such planning bodies have, as a routine part of their deliberations, discussions of facility needs, and even priority setting among possible facilities. Examples of such planning groups are the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel (HEPAP) and the Astronomy and Astrophysics Survey Committee of the National Academies Board on Physics and Astronomy.

DEVELOPMENT STAGE: FORMATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Concept Projects mature into more formal Development Projects on varying timescales and with varying requirements for NSF support. The large facilities projects development guidelines provide more details regarding thresholds for decision on moving Concept Projects to the Development Projects phase. This support is provided from accounts other than the MREFC account on the basis

of merit-reviewed proposals. Decisions at this stage are made at the appropriate level of NSF, according to well-established delegations of authority and corresponding processes. As this evolution occurs, the MREFC panel is informed on a regular basis of the status of the project. The *Facility Plan* will serve to provide periodic updates on the progress of each project to the Board.

At an appropriate time in the development, which may differ for each case, project and NSF program staff will define the project's Development Plan. The Development Plan, updated regularly, will lay out the necessary technical, logistical, staffing, and financial trajectory of the project, including decision points, needed to ready the project for construction consideration. The Development Plan will include appropriate facility and infrastructure engineering data, and address data management and cyberinfrastructure needs. The Development Plan will also identify long-lead items at the appropriate stage and should set out strategies to minimize possible gaps in support as planning matures. These Development Plans are presented within the *Facilities Plan*. Through regular briefings of the MREFC panel and, at appropriate intervals, the NSB, all stakeholders remain aware of the progress and the projected resources necessary to continue development. These projections will be taken into account in the development of the NSF budget, as well as planning for future MREFC investment.

It is important to note that some projects may arise from internal exigencies, such as the upgrade of the Polar Support Aircraft, or from studies conducted by external groups, such as the Academic Research Fleet Renewal Plan. These projects will often come to NSF very well developed, having required very little in the way of Concept Stage support. Such projects are subjected to rigorous scrutiny as they are developed by the responsible NSF Directorates.

It is in the Concept and Development Stages that the appropriate first and second rank evaluations suggested by the Report are performed⁴. First level evaluation of the proposed project includes assessment by appropriate expert peers of the scientific and technical criteria for a project, and the second level evaluation extends to include assessment from the view of related fields. NSF will seek input from its directorate advisory committees in the performance of the second level assessment, and will include committee members in review panels. However, these committees are not constituted appropriately to conduct thorough evaluations of facilities or to compare the merits of facilities in different disciplines.

As already noted, NSF will evaluate and adapt a set of first and second ranking criteria and publish the resulting criteria on the NSF Web site in revised versions of the *Facilities Management and Oversight Guide* and of the *Guidelines for*

⁴ Appendix II identifies all three levels of criteria suggested by the National Academies.

Planning and Managing the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Account. The rationale for application of the criteria to specific projects will be included as part of the *Facility Plan*. NSF will revisit these criteria periodically to determine whether changes are needed.

FUNDING FOR PRE-APPROVAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The National Academies' Report properly calls attention to the necessity for considerable pre-approval funding for planning and development when it questions whether there is sufficient NSF support for this "bottom up" process. NSF endorses the Report's recommendations to provide researchers access to funding sufficient to develop compelling research agendas, to refine and prioritize their facility requirements, and to complete research and development on facility designs and needed technologies. The level and form of funding for planning and development will be reviewed, and an evaluation will be made of how project funds are best invested to attain robust plans and schedules with better cost projections, so that only well-defined and thoroughly-costed projects are brought forward for consideration by the Board. The availability of such funding and guidance for requesting such will be included in the MREFC *Guidelines* posted on the NSF Web site.

READINESS STAGE

On at least an annual basis, the *Facility Plan* will identify a small group of projects in the advanced stages of development (Readiness) that the MREFC panel has agreed will be ready to go to the Board for approval within approximately the next year as Candidates for New Start. The rationale for these decisions will be clearly articulated in the *Facility Plan*. Readiness is defined in terms of a clearly defined science program, sufficiently mature engineering design and construction plans, plans for operation subsequent to construction, budget projections, and late-stage evaluation of the proposed project both by the research community and within the NSF. Plans will also include a description and budget for data management and cyberinfrastructure requirements of the scientific instruments used at the facility over the lifetime of the projects. Strategies will also be included for how scientists at other laboratories and the general public will be able to access the data generated by these facilities. In accepting the *Facility Plan* the NSB will concur that each of the Readiness List projects has attained that status by an appropriate process.

Individual large facility projects may be removed from the Readiness List due to insufficient priority over the long-term, failure of the plans to reach construction readiness, eclipse by other projects, collapse of major international agreements, or any other reason that the Director deems appropriate. Specific decision criteria for removing large facility projects from the Readiness List will be developed by NSF and, following Board approval, made available to the public.

CANDIDATES FOR NEW START

The MREFC panel and the Director will prioritize the Readiness List projects using an appropriately modified set of “third ranking” (National) criteria. When deemed appropriate, the highest priority projects will go to the NSB for approval and inclusion in the “Candidate for New Start” pool of NSB-approved projects. Any project that is recommended to the Board for approval will be expected to have achieved its specific goals, as laid out in its development plan. An additional important aspect of planning for future facilities is consideration of the costs of operation and maintenance, since these costs are not borne by the MREFC account; NSF must be able to operate and maintain the facilities it constructs. The rationale for the prioritization of projects will be clearly articulated in the *Facility Plan*. The Director and the Board will communicate the rationale for decisions to the community.

The Board prefers to consider several projects at a time and may ask the Director to defer proposal of individual projects until additional projects are ready for consideration. The Board will reconsider its current guidelines for project approval in order to refine and adapt them using the third ranking (National) criteria proposed in the National Academies’ Report, and then republish them as the necessary criteria for a project to move into the “Candidate for New Start” pool of Board approved projects. (Appendix III includes these criteria.)

The Director will prepare annually, as part of the *Facility Plan*, an analysis of projects included in the “New Start Pool” and propose a recommended prioritization among those projects, including the new additions. Priority among projects may be changed at that time by the Board, utilizing the third ranking (National) criteria. If a project’s plans are no longer deemed to be clearly and fully construction ready, the Director may recommend that the project be remanded back to Readiness Stage for further consideration and development. The Director will present these recommended actions to the Board for approval.

At least once a year, the Board will reexamine the priority order for all Board approved projects (but not yet funded through the MREFC budget) relative to each other. Priority among projects may change at that time. The final determination of priority order will be the consensus scientific judgment of the Board based on the scientific criteria in Appendix III. The Director and the Board will make public the rationale for the prioritization of projects.

BUDGETARY APPROACH

Large Facility Projects (LFP’s) that are under construction have the very highest priority and all have the same priority. Every effort will be made to move them all forward at a rate consistent with sound management and well-conceived engineering and construction plans, in accordance with the longstanding policy of the Administration, Congress, the Board, and the Foundation.

On rare occasion, LFPs under construction or operation may encounter unforeseen budget or programmatic challenges that are of a substantial enough level to be considered grounds for termination or significant modification to original project goals. NSF will provide the Board with appropriate information and a recommendation. The Board will decide whether termination or significant modification to the original project goals is warranted.

As part of the annual budget preparation, the Director will propose funding for some subset of the Board-approved “New Start Pool” of projects in their priority order, as budget constraints permit, and then negotiate with the OMB on budget inclusion. This approach is apparent in the NSF FY 2005 Request to Congress, which includes funding for three projects currently under construction and five projected new starts with budget estimates detailed through FY 2009. In the future, the observations and considerations used by the Director and the Board to rank one large facility project idea over another for inclusion in NSF’s annual budget requests will be clearly and publicly described so that policy-makers and researchers understand the rationale for the decisions. Whenever possible and appropriate, the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and the Congress will be informed concerning the process and decisions about prioritization. NSF will seek OSTP assistance in the development of interagency collaborations.

OVERSIGHT OF AND FLEXIBILITY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LARGE FACILITY PROJECTS

The Director and the Board recognize the need to strengthen oversight of the implementation of Large Facility Projects, which will require increased investments of NSF staff time and travel funds. The National Academies Report emphasizes the importance of initial planning and definition of technical scope, budget, and schedule, followed by periodic post-award status reviews held on-site by external experts, with implementation of a transparent process for management of changes to a project’s implementation plan. These principles are well appreciated, but they have not been uniformly applied at NSF. Furthermore, they constitute a new rigor of oversight for some disciplines supported by the Foundation. While NSF construction projects are typically well-managed and there is a good record on meeting cost, schedule, and especially facility performance goals, we recognize the need to apply standards uniformly, in accordance with the recently developed *Facilities Management and Oversight Guide*.

NSF has established the Deputy for Large Facility Projects (DLFP) position to have broad administrative, coordinating and accountability roles that span the Foundation, with goals of: defining uniform and well-established processes for reviewing projects; analyzing and monitoring costs; and meeting scientific and technical goals. The DLFP monitors the business operations, costs and project management aspects of large facility project design, construction/acquisition,

and operation, reporting up to the NSF Director through the NSF Chief Financial Officer. Authority over the LFP programs and the research remains in the directorate with NSF program officers who report up to the Director through the appropriate assistant directors. The DLFP and LFP program officer work together through an integrated framework LFP process team.

However, enhanced uniformity of process and improved initial planning of facilities must also preserve the flexibility of NSF to pursue opportunities that arise during implementation. For example, while future operations and maintenance budgets must be defined as part of the overall planning for construction and utilization of each new large facility, it is crucial to recognize that the operations phase is the research component of any project and is consequently less predictable. For example, the advent of grid computing has presented new opportunities and new challenges to operating budgets for many NSF facilities. Flexibility must exist to support evolving needs for the most successful projects and to support new developments and opportunities that inevitably arise from research activities. It is important also that NSF sustain a system of checks and balances within its organizational framework. Such a system is integral to ensuring more effective communication, greater transparency, and the ability to elevate concerns to the attention of NSF senior management and the National Science Board.

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