

LA FY2026 Request for Pre-Proposals for



NASA EPSCoR

Basic Research Opportunity

TIMETABLE:

Issue Date: **Thursday, November 13, 2025**

Notice of Intent (required): **Thursday, December 18, 2025**

Last day for Q&A about this solicitation: **Thursday, January 15, 2026**

[Pre-Proposals due: February 5, 2026](#)

Anticipated Notification of Selection: **March/April 2026**

Anticipated Final Proposals Due to NASA: **May/June 2026**



LOUISIANA ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH (EPSCoR)

Louisiana Board of Regents

1201 North Third Street, Suite 6-200

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

(225) 342-4253

I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

I.A OVERVIEW

This Request for Pre-Proposals (RFP) is being issued in anticipation of the release of the FY2026 NASA EPSCoR Cooperative Agreement Notice (CAN) Basic Research Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). The FY2026 CAN is expected to be similar to the previous solicitation, number NNH24ZHA003C-EPSCOR, which is available on the Louisiana NASA EPSCoR website: <http://lanasaepscor.lsu.edu/research-implementation/> (you may have to copy and paste the link into your browser). It is highly recommended that you closely review last year's solicitation in advance of preparing your pre-proposal. As soon as the new solicitation is released by NASA, we will make it available via our websites and email distribution lists.

This Pre-Proposal solicitation seeks proposals from Louisiana researchers, which will be reviewed by an external panel. The panel will recommend the most meritorious pre-proposal and one runner-up in case the top proposal falls through for any reason. The top ranked proposal will be further developed in collaboration with the LaSPACE/EPSCoR Management team at LSU and then submitted to NASA by the LA Board of Regents with the Louisiana Space Grant / NASA EPSCoR Director, Colleen H. Fava, as Principal Investigator. The Pre-Proposal Principal Investigator will, in turn, be the Science Investigator (Science-I) on the LA BOR submission to NASA.

It is expected that NASA will issue the FY2026 CAN in February/March 2026 with proposals due in May/June. Therefore, this RFP has been issued with a timeline for proposal submissions that will allow as much time as possible for proposers to prepare applications, for the BOR's subsequent external review process, and for final edits to the selected proposal submission before submitting to NASA.

For this proposal cycle, the Board of Regents funding will not be available prior to July 1, 2026. Due to the projected NASA solicitation cycle and based on the last two award timelines, we expect a **December 1, 2026**, start date to be a reasonable request.

Proposers should be aware that NASA's issuance of an EPSCoR solicitation is not guaranteed. The BOR reserves the right to make adjustments to the timeline and other changes to the requirements contained in this RFP as needed to accommodate the instructions contained in the FY2026 NASA CAN, if and when, the solicitation is released by NASA. Due to the uncertainty of federal and state funding at the writing of this solicitation, proposers should be prepared to rescale their scopes of work and budgets if deemed necessary. Proposers should also be mindful that their proposed timelines may need to be adjusted upon award.

NASA typically funds around half the 28 eligible jurisdiction proposals submitted each year. For the FY24 competition, 14 were selected for funding. For the FY23 competition, 15 were selected for funding. For the FY22 competition, 13 were selected for funding. For the FY21 competition, 16 were selected for funding. Awarded abstracts are posted to our website. A complete list of FY25 projects has not been released, but Louisiana was one of the projects awarded.

Louisiana has a strong success rate with these competitions, and it is reasonable to expect that we will be awarded. For this reason, it is imperative that the pre-proposal selected for submission be fully vetted and approved by the home institution so that the project can commence immediately upon award. See section I.D for further details.

I.B OBJECTIVES

NASA EPSCoR proposals are expected to establish research activities that will make significant contributions to NASA's strategic research and technology development priorities and contribute to the overall research infrastructure, science, and technology capabilities of higher education, as well as the economic development of the jurisdiction receiving funding.

The following are the specific objectives of NASA EPSCoR:

- Contribute to and promote the development of research capability in NASA EPSCoR jurisdictions in areas of strategic importance to NASA's mission;
- Improve the capabilities of the NASA EPSCoR jurisdictions to gain support from sources outside the NASA EPSCoR programs;
- Develop partnerships among NASA research assets, academic institutions, and industry;
- Contribute to the overall research infrastructure and economic development of the jurisdiction;
- Focus on research which is a priority to NASA.

Applicants must include support for undergraduate students, graduate students, and/or postdoctoral fellows as active members of the research team. Early career faculty members are encouraged to apply. The use of NASA EPSCoR funds for support of undergraduate and/or graduate research assistants shall be detailed in the budget justification and described in the narrative and evaluation sections of the proposal. Workforce development is a critical objective for NASA EPSCoR and the state of Louisiana.

Each funded NASA EPSCoR proposer shall work closely with a NASA researcher to focus on developing competitive research and technology for the solution of scientific and technical issues of importance to NASA and being conducted via the NASA Mission Directorates and Centers. Typically, the NASA EPSCoR HQ program manager shares an updated compilation of NASA Research Priorities, and we require alignment from within that extensive list of priorities. At the time of this writing, federal funding uncertainty has inhibited the program office from compiling this annual document. As soon as a list of FY2026 NASA Research Priorities is available, we will disseminate it to our research community. We do, however, have clarity on the cross-agency federal research priorities via the memorandum issued on September 23, 2025 from the Offices of Management and Budget (OMB) and Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) titled, "Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Administration Research and Development Budget Priorities and Cross-Cutting Actions." Thus, we expect all pre-proposal submissions responding to this NOFO will align with at least one of the five R&D priorities identified therein, within a NASA-aligned context, and broadly referred to as 1) critical and emerging technologies; 2) energy-dominance; 3) national security; 4) health and biotechnology; and 5) space exploration. The complete memo is included as Appendix D of this document and posted to our website (<http://lanasaepscor.lsu.edu/research-implementation/>). When research priorities are provided by NASA we will also post those to our website.

I.C ELIGIBILITY

Individuals holding a tenured, tenure-track, or research faculty position at any of Louisiana's public institutions of higher education, as well as accredited independent institutions of higher education that are members of the Louisiana Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, are eligible to submit pre-proposals under this solicitation. Individuals who are not employed by these institutions may serve as consultants; however, they may not be listed as investigators and must not be cited on the cover sheet of the pre-proposal. **Direct labor costs will be allowed exclusively for faculty, staff, students, and researchers at Louisiana**

Institutions. Proposals which include funding for individuals employed outside of Louisiana will be rejected for non-compliance. A faculty member may submit only one pre-proposal in response to this solicitation as Principal Investigator (PI) but may be a co-investigator on additional pre-proposals. These proposals must be for distinct projects with unique scopes of work. Also see section I.F for other funding restrictions.

Science PIs/Institutional PIs who have been successful in the national competition (i.e. were selected by NASA) over the past 5 years (i.e. the FY 2021, FY2022, FY2023, FY2024, and FY2025 competitions) **may not** propose as leads to this NOFO. PIs who were selected to proceed to the national competition but were unsuccessful **may** re-propose to this NOFO. In addition, PIs who previously submitted a pre-proposal but were not selected to proceed to the national competition may also re-propose to this NOFO. **However, in both cases the application must include a copy of, or summary of, the BoR pre-proposal and/or NASA submission reviewer's criticisms plus a discussion of how the re-submission has been restructured to meet the reviewer's criticisms. This is over and above the page limits specified later.**

While we do **not** want to discourage Co-Is on funded awards from putting forth future proposals as the lead Science Investigator, the goal of the NASA EPSCoR Research program is to improve research infrastructure around the state. Proposals that recycle team members to re-compete work on the same long-term project are discouraged and those that do not show significant new directions and recruit new researchers will review poorly.

I.D Certifications, Waivers, and Institution Letter of Commitment

When preparing a proposal that involves the use of human subjects, animals, hazardous materials, select agents, recombinant DNA, or any other issue requiring institution certification, waiver, or approval the proposers will need to address applicable compliance issues in advance. **All necessary internal approvals from the lead and collaborator institutions must be secured and documented in writing.** An appropriate letter template is provided in Appendix C. This template should be modified for the lead and each collaborator institution and submitted no later than 5 weeks following the pre-proposal due date. Even though extra time is allowed to submit the commitment document, the letter is considered to be part of the pre-proposal and will be included as an appendix in the subaward contract from the Board of Regents. Failure to provide this commitment in the approved time frame may result in disqualification and selection of a runner-up proposal at an alternate institution.

I.E NASA Data Management Plan (DMP) Requirement

The guidance for this section has been strengthened to reflect the provisions set forth in the [NASA Plan for Increasing Access to the Results of Scientific Research](#). Please reference the NASA SMD [Science Information Policy](#) for examples on how to implement these provisions in your proposal. In particular, all proposals shall include a Data Management Plan (DMP) that addresses three major objectives:

- 1) As-accepted manuscript versions of publications that derive from NASA funding must be publicly available at the time of publication;
- 2) Data and software developed using NASA funding in support of a peer-reviewed publication shall be made publicly available at the time of publication; and
- 3) Scientifically useful data and software developed during the award that was not already published must be made publicly available by the end of the award.

Note that a project may not need a detailed DMP, but a detailed explanation as to why no scientifically useful data will be generated needs to be discussed. Possible reasons include 1) the proposed work is inexorably linked to the handling of already publicly available data (e.g. from remote sensing platforms) so the DMP is part of the page-limited Science, Technical, & Management section of the proposal; 2) instrument development and technology development programs generally do not generate “scientifically useful data;” or 3) data is subject to ITAR (International Traffic in Arms Regulations) restrictions. In any event where the project produces “no data” or only data specifically exempted, the DMP must state that no data preservation or data sharing is needed and explain why.

When a DMP is required, the plan shall contain the following elements, as appropriate to the project:

- A description of data types, volume, formats, and (where relevant) standards;
- A description of the schedule for data archiving and sharing;
- A description of the intended repositories for archived data, including mechanisms for public access and distribution;
- A discussion of how the plan enables long-term preservation of data; and
- A discussion of the roles and responsibilities of team members in accomplishing the DMP.

The DMP is limited to 4000 characters including spaces (which equates roughly to 500 words / ~2 pages double spaced) and is included as a separate component in the proposal following the Cover Page and prior to the Table of Contents. See section II.C Pre-proposal Elements. Note that if funds are required for data management activities, these shall be included in the budget and budget justification sections of the proposal.

The following links provide additional information about the NASA strategy for increasing access to NASA funded project results, more detailed discussions on how to create a DMP, and a DMP template from NASA SMD. Note that not all of the material in all of the references below will apply to your specific project but are listed here to provide examples of the kind of information NASA will want to see in your DMP.

NASA Public Access Plan for Increasing Access to the Results of Scientific Research:
<https://www.nasa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/nasa-ocs-public-access-plan-may-2023.pdf>

NASA SMD Science Information Policy:
<https://science.nasa.gov/researchers/science-data/science-information-policy>

NASA SMD Open Science and Data Management Plan
<https://science.nasa.gov/researchers/sara/faqs/osdmp/>

NASA’s Scientific and Technical Information Program’s DMP FAQ
<https://sti.nasa.gov/faq/>

I.F FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the funding levels stipulated in the previous NOFO, each proposal may request NASA funding of \$750,000 for a three-year project. The BOR will provide cost sharing at a 1:1 ratio to support the research project. Of the \$750,000 in NASA funds, \$40,000 per year (\$120,000 total) will be reserved for management of the project; therefore, for each proposed research project, the Science PI may request a maximum of \$630,000 in NASA funds and \$750,000 in BOR Support Funds (i.e., a maximum annual request of \$210,000 for NASA funds and \$250,000 for BOR Support Funds). Furthermore, the annual budgets for each research project should be

held constant for all three years of the proposed project (i.e., budget requests for year one should equal the amounts requested in years two and three).

The cost-share requirement for NASA is covered by the Board of Regents matching funds. Therefore, institutional match funds are not required and should not be included in the budget.

Note that this program is designed to improve aerospace research capability in Louisiana and, consequently, funding should support effort within the state. Note that Subawards using NASA EPSCoR funds can only be issued to institutions in NASA EPSCoR jurisdictions and BOR cost share can only be expended on institutions in Louisiana. Funding allocated outside of the state must be justified in detail and shown how such an expenditure will significantly enhance aerospace research infrastructure in Louisiana.

Proposers including the use of NASA Unique facilities must include a letter of support from the hosting center. **EPSCoR funds may not be used to support Civil Servant or NASA Contractor participation in the research.** Funding for the use of NASA Unique facilities must be explicitly included in the Budget section with the basis of estimate and justification.

The drawdown of NASA funds is tracked very closely by the federal government. Therefore, it is recommended as good practice to plan your budget to maximize the timely expenditure of NASA funds. For example, Subawards to collaborating institutions should make minimum use of NASA funds. Further, daily expenses that can be invoiced rapidly (e.g. salaries, supplies, travel) should be allocated to the NASA budget.

I.G ASSESSMENT OF PRE-PROPOSALS AND PREPARATION OF FULL PROPOSALS

We hope to notify the PI of the pre-proposal selected by the panel in March or April; we plan to also provide feedback from the panel reviewers and a plan for revisions and development of the final proposal. The PI of a successful pre-proposal is required to work closely with the NASA EPSCoR Project Management Team and BOR staff to prepare the final proposal for submission by the BOR to NASA. Note that the Louisiana NASA EPSCoR Director, Colleen H. Fava, will serve as the managing Principal Investigator (PI) for the award, providing leadership and administrative direction for the team from an oversight role. The Pre-Proposal PI will, in turn, serve as the Science-I and will be responsible for the scientific direction and day-to-day management of the proposed work. Together the PI and Science-I will be responsible for reporting, as required, to the BOR and NASA. This organizational structure should be considered when developing the Pre-Proposal Management Plan. Full proposals completed by this team (with budgets approved by the Science-PI's office of sponsored programs) will be due at the BOR on a date to be determined based on the due date for proposal submission to NASA (a minimum of 5 business days prior to the NASA due date).

I.H TIMETABLE *(DATES MAY CHANGE, SUBJECT TO REQUIREMENTS OF FY2026 CAN)*

<u>Thursday, December 18, 2025</u>	<u>Pre-Proposal Notice of Intent due</u>
<u>Thursday, January 15, 2026</u>	<u>Last day to submit questions about this solicitation</u>
<u>Thursday, February 5, 2026</u>	<u>Pre-proposals due</u>
<u>March/April 2026</u>	<u>Notice of LA Selection</u>
<u>May/June 2026</u>	<u>Proposals due to NASA</u>

I.I QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS SOLICITATION

Specific questions concerning this solicitation, and the requirements set forth herein should be directed **in writing** to Ms. Jessica Patton, Federal Programs Administrator, by email to

jessica.patton@laregents.edu. Questions will be accepted and answered on an ongoing basis through **Thursday, January 15th, 2026**. **Questions regarding this solicitation sent to anyone other than Ms. Patton or after the Q&A period closing date will not be answered.** A running compilation of all questions asked about this RFP and all answers provided in response to those questions will be periodically posted on the BOR website at <https://web.laregents.org>. Questions sent to anyone else may not be answered at all.

I.J RFP DOWNLOADS

Files associated with this RFP can be found on the Louisiana Board of Regents' Office of Sponsored Programs website (<https://web.laregents.org/>) and on the Louisiana NASA EPSCoR website: <http://lanasaepscor.lsu.edu/research-implementation/>. These guidelines, the notice of intent, the pre-proposal template, and the budget form will all be available to download. Additionally, several critical supporting documents have been posted to the Louisiana NASA EPSCoR website page linked above. These include a listing of research priorities from the Offices of Management and Budget and Science and Technology Policy, the official NASA EPSCoR CAN from the FY25 cycle, a full list of abstracts for winning proposals from recent years, the current space technology roadmap, and a structural breakdown of the space technology areas. Additional resources will be posted as/if they become available, including the FY2026 solicitation.

All revisions to the proposal will be made based on programmatic expertise from the LA NASA EPSCoR Management team, programmatic or funding requirement changes from NASA or LA BOR, and/or driven by recommendations from the review panel. Substantial changes driven by the PI or PI's institution will not be allowed after proposal selection. Significant change requests could result in deselection and movement to the runner-up proposal.

II. PRE-PROPOSAL SUBMISSION AND FORMAT REQUIREMENTS

II.A NOTICE OF INTENT (Required)

Before a pre-proposal will be accepted, a notice of intent (NOI) in portable document format (pdf) must be submitted by the PI no later than the close of business (4:30 p.m.) on **Thursday, December 18, 2025**. **The NOI form included in this document must be used. No other NOI formats will be accepted.** All online submissions must be uploaded as a single PDF document through the LOGAN system. Notice of Intent submissions are a two-step process. Following PI submission, the NOI is routed to your employing institution for review, approval, and final submission to the Board of Regents office; the Board does not receive and will not accept the NOI directly from the PI. Proposal titles and exact team composition may be modified for the final proposal.

II.B TYPE SIZE AND FORMATTING

Formatting guidelines for this proposal must follow the [2025 NASA Grant and Cooperative Agreement Manual](#). Standard proposal format requirements are copied here:

- Required paper size is 8.5x11.
 - Pages must have at least 1-inch (2.5 cm) margins on all sides.
 - Proposals must adhere to the page limits listed in the NOFO.
- Proposal must be single-spaced, typewritten in 12-point font, English-language text, and formatted using one column.
 - The font size for symbols in equations must be consistent with this guideline.
 - Proposers may not adjust or otherwise condense a font or line from its default appearance.
- While text within figures and tables may use a smaller font, it must, in the judgment of reviewers, be legible without magnification.
 - Figure and table captions must follow the same font requirements and restrictions as the main proposal text.
 - Expository text necessary for the proposal may not be located solely in figures or tables, or in their captions.
- Units must report in the common standard for the relevant discipline.
- Fold-out pages, illustrations, and/or photographs are allowed, for the display of unique and critically essential proposal data.
 - Fold-out pages will count as multiple pages, dependent on the number of fold-out sections, against the required page limit. For example, a three-section fold-out would be equal to three pages on the page limitation.
- Only non-proposal material, e.g., page numbers, section titles, disclaimers, etc., are permitted in headers and footers.
- Proposals may not include references to materials outside the proposal (e.g., published articles and sites on the internet) for information or material needed to either complete or understand the proposal.

These format requirements refer only to the proposal narrative and not to the required forms attached to this RFP.

II.C PRE-PROPOSAL ELEMENTS

The pre-proposal must contain the following elements, in the order presented here. A proposal template (keyed to the NASA EPSCoR FY24 CAN) with further details about the pre-proposal

elements is provided in Appendix E. **Use of this template is required** to ensure all proposal requirements are met and to allow for a greater uniformity of submissions for review.

Cover Page Cover Sheet Form is provided in the template.	1 page
Proposal Summary (abstract)	4,000 characters (including spaces)
Data Management Plan (see section I.E)	4,000 characters (including spaces)
Table of Contents	As needed
Scientific/Technical/Management Plan (Proposal Body) Project Overview: Include a summary of the overall project, an explicit description of the relevance of this project to NASA and to the State of Louisiana. Identify the major research tasks, project goals, objectives, and team structure. Project Purpose: Describe how the proposed research activities will make significant contributions to the strategic research and technology development priorities of one or more of the NASA Mission Directorates, Centers, and Offices of Management and Budget (OMB) and Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), and will contribute to the overall research infrastructure, science and technology capabilities, higher education, and economic development of the State of Louisiana. Include alignment with the 2022 NASA Strategic Plan, as well as any additional Agency or federal/state government policy documents that this work aligns with, including the FIRST Louisiana 2030 Science and Technology Plan Goals and Objectives: Clearly state goals and objectives for the proposed effort and provide a rationale for the research plan that will be used to achieve them. Project Content: Clearly describe the proposed effort and how the goals and objectives will be achieved. Provide an overview of the science background and ongoing work in this area. Detail the gaps in knowledge and the questions to be answered by your project; explicitly state what your project team will do that is new. Follow with a detailed research plan which includes all major tasks and subtasks, and which clearly identifies the members of the project team working each task. When preparing a proposal that involves the use of human subjects, animals, hazardous materials, select agents, recombinant DNA, or any other issue requiring institution certification, waiver or approval the proposers will need to address applicable compliance issues in advance. All necessary internal approvals from the lead and collaborator institutions must be secured and documented in writing. Failure to provide this commitment in the approved time frame may result in disqualification and selection of a runner-up proposal at an alternate institution. See section I.D for details Anticipated Results: Describe the anticipated results of the proposed effort. Project Timeline and Milestones: Include a project timeline table for achieving the stated goals and objectives, including significant milestones.	14 Pages Maximum

Partnerships and Interactions: Describe any partnerships or cooperative arrangements among academia, government agencies, business and industry, private research foundations, jurisdiction agencies, and local agencies as well as partnerships with minority-serving institutions and the inclusion of faculty and students from underrepresented/underserved groups. Collaborations with NASA researchers and use of NASA facilities should be explicitly referenced here. We strongly encourage the inclusion of additional Louisiana campuses, especially HBCU's and those traditionally not research-intensive, as that will support the goal of infrastructure development across the jurisdiction. Sustainability: Describe how the research capability will be sustained beyond the funding period. There should be a clear plan for sustaining the research beyond NASA EPSCoR funding and for seeking non-EPSCoR funding. Identify potential CAN's, NRA's, RFP's, etc., specifically as examples. Dissemination: Outline the plan for disseminating the results to NASA and the broader community. Management & Evaluation Summation: Brief Summary of the Management and Evaluation Section which follows the proposal body.	
Management and Evaluation The following information shall be included in the proposal with page limits as required and does not count toward the 15-page limit for the Scientific, Technical, or Management section. This section shall describe the management structure for the proposed research, and coordination with the jurisdiction's NASA EPSCoR project management. Personnel: Identify and summarize the roles and responsibilities of team members involved in the development and execution of proposed activities. The proposal shall include a list of the personnel participating in this research program, including Principal Investigator, Science-Investigator, and all Co-Investigators, Research Associates, Post-Doctoral Fellows, Research Assistants, Graduate students, and other research participants. The credentials of the researchers are important; however, EPSCoR includes the concept of encouraging and helping new researchers. <u>Tuition remission is not an allowable cost on the Board of Regents cost-share.</u> Any costs for funding student tuition must be charged against the NASA funds. Research Project Management: A description of the Science-I's management structure of the proposed research project, and the extent to which the project's management and research team will lead to a well-coordinated, efficiently managed, and productive effort shall be included. Multi-Jurisdiction Projects: If the proposed research is a collaboration between or among more than one NASA EPSCoR jurisdiction, one jurisdiction shall be identified as the lead with additional partners identified as sub-awardees. The proposal shall detail the inter-jurisdiction management structure of the proposed research project, including a list of the participating jurisdictions, and the participating universities and agencies within each jurisdiction. Multi-jurisdictional proposals shall not exceed the \$750,000 award limit. Project Evaluation: Proposals shall document the intended outcomes and offer metrics to demonstrate progress toward and achievements of these outcomes. They shall discuss metrics to be used for tracking and evaluating project	As needed

progress. Milestones and timetables for achievement of specific objectives during the award period shall be presented. The proposal shall describe an appropriate evaluation plan/process to document outcomes and demonstrate progress toward achieving objectives of proposed project elements. Evaluation methodology shall be based upon reputable models and techniques appropriate to the content and scale of the project. Projects shall implement improvements throughout the entire period of performance based on ongoing evaluation evidence. Results of Prior NASA EPSCoR Research Support (Leave this section blank. The NASA EPSCoR Program Director will write this for the proposal selected to represent Louisiana): Examples of accomplishments commensurate with the managerial and administrative expectations of the award shall be provided. The EPSCoR Director will not be assessed on his/her expertise in the specific proposed research area since the Science-PI is tasked with managing the scientific/technical development progress. The following information shall be provided: the NASA EPSCoR award number(s), the title of the project(s); and period(s) of performance; primary outcomes resulting from the NASA EPSCoR award, including a summary discussion of accomplishments compared to the proposed outcomes from the original proposal; coordination with the research and technical development priorities of NASA, and contribution(s) to the overall research capacity of the jurisdiction.	
References and Citations	As needed
Biographical Sketches Submit CVs for key personnel(Sci-I, all Co-Is). The NASA Biosketch form must be used.	As needed
Current and Pending Support (Sci-I & Co-Is) Current and pending support for disclosures is required for all key personnel (Sci-I, all Co-Is) The NASA Current and Pending Support Form must be used.	As needed
Statements of Commitment and Letters of Support Letters of support from NASA collaborators and collaborators at other facilities who will be engaged in the research project.	As needed
Budget Justification: Narrative and Details Budget Narrative Please refer to Section 7 (budget) of the pre-proposal template in Appendix E, which includes some examples of acceptable descriptions for the various categories. All budget line items require detailed explanations without exception. NASA requires significantly more budget justification data than many other agencies, thus we created the template. Budget Details Follow the format and subsection headings included in Section 7 of the Template provided in Appendix E. Budget Form Use Louisiana NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal Budget Form included in the pre-proposal template (this form is also provided in MS Excel as a separate attachment). You should have a total of 4 completed budget forms per institution.	As needed

Prepare a separate budget page for each of the 3 years, plus a cumulative budget page. On the Board of Regents funds F&A (indirect) is limited to 25% of total salaries, wages, and fringe benefits. Your institution's fully negotiated federal rate should be used on the NASA funds. Additional Notes See section I.F of these guidelines for the limitations and requirements on the yearly and total NASA and BOR funding levels. Further, the pre-proposal template provides additional budget details (Appendix E). Dollar amounts proposed without detailed explanation (e.g., Equipment: \$12,000, or Labor: \$35,000) will reduce proposal acceptability, or cause delays in funding should the proposal be selected. Each item should be explained in reasonable detail. Direct labor costs should be separated by titles or disciplines (e.g., Principal Investigator, graduate research assistant, clerical support, etc.) with estimated hours, hourly rates, and total amounts of each. Indirect costs should be sufficiently explained such that evaluators can understand the basis of the proposed costs. Direct labor costs can only be applied to individuals employed within Louisiana. Foreign travel is allowable up to \$3,000/trip and a total of two trips (maximum \$6,000) for the entire jurisdiction's EPSCoR proposal (NASA and BOR funds). Requested foreign travel should include justification, purpose, the number of trips and expected location, duration of each trip, airfare, and per diem. Tuition remission is not an allowable cost on the Board of Regents cost-share. Any costs for funding student tuition must be charged against the NASA funds. We suggest, whenever possible, that all Subawards be costed entirely with <u>either</u> NASA funds <u>or</u> BOR funds, instead of being split across the two funding streams. This simplifies your subaward budgets and, in the event your project is selected for funding, greatly simplifies your project accounting. All costs to be incurred by NASA Centers on behalf of NASA EPSCoR for the use of facilities and contracted technical work should be identified in the research proposal funding request. <u>In advance of proposal submission</u>, proposers should contact NASA installations from which services will be requested in order to ascertain the availability and anticipated costs of such services. <u>Salaries and travel of NASA civil servants or contractor participation in the research is not allowed.</u> Proposers are reminded that NASA projects cannot include collaboration with institutions in the People's Republic of China.	
Summary of Previous Submittal PIs who were previously selected to proceed to the national competition but were unsuccessful <u>may</u> re-propose to this RFP. In addition, PIs who submitted a pre-proposal but were not selected to proceed to the national competition may also re-propose to this RFP. However, in both these cases the application must include a copy of, or summary of, the BoR pre-proposal or NASA submission reviewer's criticisms <u>plus</u> a discussion of how the re-submission has been re-structured to meet the reviewer's criticisms. This is over and above the page limits specified later.	As needed

All NASA-EPSCoR pre-proposals will be reviewed by a panel of experts from outside Louisiana. The reviewers will evaluate the proposals based on the evaluation criteria established in the FY2026 CAN issued by NASA. The evaluation criteria set forth in the 2025 NASA-EPSCoR CAN are included in Appendix A of this document. Proposers are advised to review said criteria as they prepare their proposals and, time permitting, review evaluation criteria in the FY26 NOFO if it is released prior to submission of this pre-proposal.

II.E. SUBMISSION OF PRE-PROPOSAL

The pre-proposal must be uploaded as a single PDF document through the LOGAN system, no later than close of business (4:30 p.m.) on Thursday February 5, 2026. Deadlines listed in the RFP are absolute. Paper originals or copies will not be accepted.

After the PI submits the completed proposal to his/her campus' OSP, Institutional Advancement, or Grants Office via LOGAN, confirmation of receipt of the electronic proposal will be e-mailed to the PI and to the campus. If the confirmation email is not received within 12 hours, the application was not accepted into LOGAN. Please contact the LA EPSCoR office by phone at (225) 342-4253 or by email at support@laregents.org.

NOTE: The PI is responsible for ensuring that the proposal is complete and correct upon submission to the Board, and no changes may be made to any proposal after the submission deadline. Disqualification of a proposal and/or any reviewer misunderstandings that occur because proposal contents (including all required forms) are incomplete, out of order, or contain incorrect information are solely the responsibility of the PI.

The proposal must be submitted to the Board of Regents electronically by the authorized institutional representative (i.e., office of sponsored programs or office of sponsored research). Electronic submission by the authorized representative will denote institutional approval of the proposal and acceptance of the requirements of this RFP.

Appendix A

Proposal Evaluation Criteria from the FY2025 NASA EPSCoR CAN

NASA-EPSCoR FY2025 Competitive Research Award NOFO Evaluation Criteria

The proposal evaluation criteria included in the FY2025 NASA-EPSCoR NOFO are provided here as an example of how proposals will likely be evaluated for FY 2026. Over the last several years, these criteria have remained relatively steady with slight changes in language and/or focus. Please consider these criteria carefully as you develop your project proposal.

14.5 Proposal Review Information

Successful research proposals shall provide sound contributions to both immediate and long-term scientific and technical needs of NASA as explicitly expressed in current NASA documents and communications, as well as contribute to the overall research infrastructure, science, and technology capabilities of higher education, and economic development of the jurisdiction.

Successful proposals shall also include pragmatic plans for generating sustained non-EPSCoR support.

Proposals will be evaluated based on the following criteria for the award: Intrinsic Merit, Project Management, and Budget Justification. The bulleted lists after each criterion below should not be construed as any indication of priority or relative weighting. Rather, the bullets are provided for clarity and facilitation of proposal development. Note: Each proposer shall provide specific information on how the relevance of the proposed effort to NASA and the jurisdiction was determined.

14.5.1 Proposal Evaluation Criteria

Intrinsic Merit (35% of overall score)

- Proposed research shall have clear goals and objectives, address the expectations described in the announcement, be consistent with the budget, effectively utilize the program management, and demonstrate a high probability for successful implementation.*
- Proposals shall provide a narrative of the proposed research activity, including the scientific and/or technical merit of the proposed research, unique and innovative methods, approaches, concepts, or advanced technologies, and the potential impact of the proposed research on its field.*
- Existing research proposals shall provide baseline information about current research activities within the jurisdiction in the proposed research area, including projects currently funded under NASA EPSCoR.*
- If the proposed research represents a new direction for the jurisdiction, the technical team's ability to conduct the research shall be explained. Other relevant research and technology development programs within the jurisdiction shall also be included*

NASA Alignment and Partnerships (35% of overall score)

- Proposals shall discuss the value of the proposed research to NASA and to the jurisdiction's research priorities.*
- Proposals shall describe the use of NASA content, people, or facilities in the execution of the research activities.*
- Proposals shall describe current and/or previous interactions, partnerships, and meetings with NASA researchers, engineers, and scientists in the area of the proposed research, and discuss how future partnerships will be fostered between or among the institution's researchers and personnel at the Mission Directorates, NASA Centers, and/or JPL.*
- The name(s) and title(s) of NASA researchers with whom the proposers will partner shall be included.*
- Proposals shall clearly articulate how the proposed research activities build capacity in the jurisdiction.*

- *In particular, proposers shall explain how the proposed research is related to the strategic plan for NASA EPSCoR-related research in the jurisdiction.*
- *Proposals shall state how they plan to develop research competitiveness both in the jurisdiction and nationally.*

Proposals shall delineate mechanisms for building partnerships with universities, industry, and/or other government agencies to enhance the ability of the jurisdiction to achieve its objectives, to obtain and leverage sources of additional funding, and/or to obtain essential services not otherwise available.

Management and Evaluation (15% of overall score)

NOTE: The following information shall be included in the proposal with page limits as required; the content of this section does not count toward the 15-page limit for the Scientific, Technical, or Management section.

- *Personnel: The proposal shall include a list of the personnel participating in this research program, including the Principal Investigator (PI), Science-Investigator (Science-I), and all Co-Investigators (Co-I), Research Associates, Post-Doctoral Fellows, Research Assistants, and other research participants. The credentials of the researchers are important; however, one of the goals of EPSCoR is to encourage and help new researchers.*
- *Research Project Management: A description shall be included of the Science-I's management structure of the proposed research project, and the extent to which the project's management and research team will lead to a well-coordinated, efficiently managed, and productive effort.*
- *Multi-Jurisdiction Projects: If the proposed research is a collaboration between or among more than one NASA EPSCoR jurisdiction, one jurisdiction shall be identified as the lead with additional partners identified as sub-awardees. The proposal shall detail the inter-jurisdiction management structure of the proposed research project, including a list of the participating jurisdictions and the universities and agencies within each jurisdiction. Multi-jurisdictional proposals shall not exceed the \$750,000 per award limit.*
- *Project Evaluation: Each proposal shall document the intended outcomes and offer metrics to demonstrate progress toward and achievements of these outcomes. The proposal shall discuss metrics to be used for tracking and evaluating project progress. Milestones and timetables for achievement of specific objectives during the award period shall be presented. The proposal also shall describe an appropriate evaluation plan/process to document outcomes and demonstrate progress toward achieving the objectives of proposed project elements. The evaluation methodology shall be based upon reputable models and techniques appropriate to the content and scale of the project. Projects shall implement improvements throughout the entire period of performance based on ongoing evaluation evidence.*
- *Results of Prior NASA EPSCoR Research Support: Examples of accomplishments commensurate with the managerial and administrative expectations of the award shall be provided. The EPSCoR Director will not be assessed on their expertise in the specific proposed research area since the Science-PI is tasked with managing the scientific/technical development progress. However, the following information shall be provided: the NASA EPSCoR award number(s), the title of the project(s); and period(s) of performance; primary outcomes resulting from the NASA EPSCoR award, including a summary discussion of accomplishments compared to the proposed outcomes from the original proposal; coordination with the research and technical development priorities of NASA, and contribution(s) to the overall research capacity of the jurisdiction.*

Budget Justification: Narrative and Details (15% of overall score)

- *The proposed budget shall be adequate, appropriate, reasonable, and realistic, and demonstrate the effective use of funds that align with the project as set forth in the proposal. Preparation guidelines for the budget can be found in the GCAM. This section shall include detailed budgets for each of the three years of the award period and a summary budget for all three years. All sources of cost-sharing shall be thoroughly described and documented.*
- *The budget will be evaluated based upon the clarity and reasonableness of the funding request. A budget narrative shall be included that discusses relevant budgetary issues such as the extent and level of jurisdiction, industrial, and institutional commitment and financial support, including resources (e.g., staff, facilities, laboratories, indirect support, waiver of indirect costs).*
- *Proposers including the use of NASA Unique facilities must include a letter of support from the hosting center. EPSCoR funds may not be used to support civil servant or NASA contractor participation in the research. Funding for the use of NASA-unique facilities must be explicitly included in the Budget section with the basis of estimate and justification.*
- *Investigators are encouraged to prioritize requests for funding of research equipment and instrumentation requests early in the award to maximize its availability for research in the following years.*

Appendix B

FY2026 Pre-Proposal Notice of Intent Form

This form is required

NOTICE OF INTENT: FY2026 LA NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal

PRE-PROPOSAL PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (PI):	NAME OF LEAD ORGANIZATION:
PI DEPARTMENT	PI PHONE NUMBER and EMAIL ADDRESS
TITLE OF PROPOSED PROJECT (include reference to the Federal Research Priority you are aligned with within your title):	
LIST PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS/CAMPUSES:	
LIST PROJECT DISCIPLINES:	
THE PROPOSED WORK WILL SUPPORT THE RESEARCH PRIORITIES OF THE FOLLOWING NASA DIRECTORATES, NASA FIELD CENTERS, AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED BY OMB & OSTP:	
PROJECT ABSTRACT (maximum 250 words):	
NAMES of OTHER INVESTIGATORS	INSTITUTION/DEPARTMENT
CO-I	
CO-I	
CO-I	
CO-I	

Appendix C
Required Letter of Commitment from Lead and Co-I Institutions
(see section I.D)

INSTITUTION

Authorized Organization Representative Office

<Date>

Ms. Jessica Patton
Federal Program Administrator
Board of Regents, State of Louisiana
1201 North 3rd Street, Suite 6-200
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Dear Ms. Patton:

<Institution> agrees to participate as a subrecipient in Louisiana Board of Regents' proposed NASA EPSCoR project entitled "**<Title>.**" The <institution> portion of the work as described in the attached proposed scope of work will be under the primary direction of <Science or Institutional lead investigator, title>.

The amount requested for <institution>'s participation in this research project is **<total budget amount NASA plus BOR>** over three years. Please see the attached budget and budget justification for a detailed explanation of costs.

This letter also acknowledges that the institution has conducted all reviews, and signed all waivers, and certifications associated with the proposed effort so that the project can be immediately implemented following award by the Board of Regents.

We look forward to a rewarding and productive research effort.

Sincerely,

<Authorized Organization Representative>
<Office of Authorized Organization Representative>

Enclosures: <Any necessary attachments>

Appendix D

OMB & OSTP September 23, 2025 MEMORANDUM

Subject: Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Administration Research and Development Budget
Priorities and Cross-Cutting Actions



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502



M-25-34 / NSTM-2

September 23, 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: RUSSELL T. VOUGHT 
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

MICHAEL J. KRATSIOS 
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Administration Research and Development Budget
Priorities and Cross-Cutting Actions

"We are going to conquer the vast frontiers of science, and we are going to lead humanity into space and plant the American flag on the planet Mars and even far beyond. And, through it all, we are going to rediscover the unstoppable power of the American spirit, and we are going to renew unlimited promise of the American dream."

— President Donald J. Trump, 2025 Address to Joint Session of Congress

America's science and technology (S&T) engine is—and must remain—the greatest in the world. Long before rockets reached the moon or microchips powered our economy, the outcomes of Federal research and development (R&D) won World War II and laid the foundations for technological breakthroughs that secured our military dominance, built our industries, and improved the everyday lives of the American people. America's post-war recognition of the strategic importance of R&D investments, and its deliberate reshaping of the R&D ecosystem, transformed the United States into the most innovative, prosperous, and powerful nation in history.

Recognizing new circumstances and new challenges, the Trump Administration is aligning the Federal Government's role in the S&T enterprise to once again drive R&D that is bold, mission-driven, and unapologetically in service of the American people. In a world where American dominance is not guaranteed and our adversaries pursue whole-of-nation approaches to S&T competition, federally funded R&D must focus on targeted, transformational investments in areas such as artificial intelligence (AI), quantum science, nuclear energy, biotechnology, national security technologies, and ambitious space exploration.

Today, America's innovation ecosystem is built on a unique partnership between government, academia, industry, and nonprofit research institutions. Universities have served as vital centers of scientific discovery and technical talent development. The private sector plays an increasingly central role, not only in late-stage development and commercialization, but also in applied research, bringing speed and scale to turn basic research into real-world products and platforms. And nonprofit research institutions can pilot novel models of collaboration and inquiry. Across this ecosystem, it is the role of the Federal Government to set clear priorities, align incentives, and ensure that public investments translate into strategic advantage.

Following years of unfocused Federal investments weighed down by woke ideology and diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives, we are realigning the Federal R&D portfolio to serve its core purposes: driving economic growth and high-wage employment for all Americans, promoting high quality of life, and ensuring U.S. leadership in critical sectors to our national security.

OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2027 MEMORANDUM

For FY2027, the *five R&D budgetary priorities* in this memorandum will ensure that America secures its position as the unrivaled world leader in critical and emerging technologies, including AI and quantum information S&T. Additional priorities will advance and secure America's leadership in energy, national security, health and biotechnology, and space. Across the Federal R&D budget, agencies should prioritize the physical, biological, and engineering sciences to accelerate technological innovation and strengthen national capabilities.

This memorandum also describes *five high-priority crosscutting actions*. These actions will revitalize America's S&T enterprise, unleashing researchers to achieve groundbreaking discoveries. These crosscutting actions underpin the five R&D budgetary priorities and ensure agencies advance scientific progress and technological innovation to fuel economic growth and improve the lives of all Americans.

R&D BUDGETARY PRIORITIES

1. Ensure Unrivaled American Leadership in Critical and Emerging Technologies

The Trump Administration prioritizes the R&D required to ensure and extend American leadership in key critical and emerging technologies, as well as the digital ecosystem and physical infrastructure that underpin advances in these technologies. These critical and emerging technologies promise to fuel American prosperity, improve quality of life and national security, and create high-paying jobs for American workers.

Artificial Intelligence: The potential of AI as a new frontier of exploration and application promises breakthroughs across a range of scientific disciplines and industrial sectors. Federal investment in fundamental research into novel AI paradigms and computing architectures will support continued American leadership in this field. Areas of emphasis include AI architectural advancements; data-efficient and high-performance AI techniques and systems; the interpretability, controllability, and steerability of AI systems; and AI adversarial robustness, resilience, and security. Applied AI priorities include AI for the acceleration of scientific discovery; nuclear fission and fusion for energy production; quantum information science; advanced space analytics, remote sensing, and navigation; and embodied AI (autonomous robotics, drones, self-driving cars, and advanced sensors). Additional priorities include enhanced methodologies for AI evaluation and measurement (e.g., reliability, accuracy, robustness) and the creation and publication of structured scientific datasets for AI model training.

Quantum Information S&T: As quantum technologies mature and become increasingly available on the commercial market, bolstering U.S. leadership will require advancing fundamental science while also tackling emerging engineering challenges and strengthening the critical technologies enabling the quantum ecosystem. Agencies should deepen focused efforts, such as centers and core

programs, to advance basic quantum information science, while also prioritizing R&D that expands the understanding of end user applications and supports the maturation of enabling technologies. Opportunities to support pre-competitive R&D through mechanisms such as consortia and other technology transition efforts, investment in critical infrastructure and testbeds, and advanced manufacturing to enable next-generation quantum devices should also be pursued. Funding for related basic and applied materials research and mathematical and physical sciences should also be prioritized.

Semiconductors and Microelectronics: Federal investments in semiconductor and microelectronics R&D are critical to enabling the development and deployment of AI and quantum applications and strengthening supply chain resilience. Agencies, working together and in collaboration with industry and academic partners where appropriate, should prioritize investments to ensure government access to trusted and assured microelectronics and continued American leadership in semiconductor technologies. Efforts should include underlying materials, devices, designs, and software, with particular focus on and coordination of the fabrication and characterization tools and facilities required for next-generation semiconductor technologies.

Advanced Communications Networks: Agencies, in close coordination with the private sector, should strengthen basic research in advanced communications technologies. This research should further America's leadership in 5G, 6G, and beyond wireless networks, such as proliferated space-based communication networks, to spur innovation and growth. This includes research on AI techniques optimized for wireless systems, novel approaches to spectrum sharing, and application of AI to communications and cybersecurity, toward the goal of secure and trusted applications. Agencies should encourage the development of applications that leverage 5G, 6G, and advanced networks that incorporate security and privacy by design.

Future Computing Technologies: To accelerate critical and emerging technologies, agencies should prioritize efforts to integrate advanced computing, software, and data resources from exascale to the edge towards enabling end-to-end application workflows, while supporting innovations in and translation of future technologies. Investment priorities include fundamental R&D in future computing technologies and paradigms including testbeds, computing infrastructure, experimental systems, and prototypes. Agencies should explore innovative models for resource aggregation and sharing, and for public-private partnerships. Priorities include translational efforts such as consortia or centers of excellence that leverage such partnerships towards the development and sustainability of computing, software, and data solutions.

Advanced Manufacturing: Agency R&D investments should advance innovation that fuels the resurgence of domestic manufacturing. Agencies should focus efforts on advanced and next-generation manufacturing methods (e.g., additive manufacturing, robotics, and automation) as well as application of technologies that improve the efficiency and security of manufacturing (e.g., cyber security, digital twins, and AI). Of particular importance is accelerating the discovery-to-insertion timeline for advanced materials, including with AI and autonomous experimentation.

2. Unleash American Energy Dominance and Explore New Frontiers

Partnering with industry to unleash energy technologies to ensure a secure and abundant energy supply, understanding our unexplored ocean and expanding use of ocean data, and advancing

American interests in the polar regions will enhance the Nation's economic vitality and national security, contributing to the well-being and prosperity of all Americans.

American Energy Dominance: To make America energy-dominant, agencies should prioritize investments in affordable, reliable, and secure energy technologies, including fossil fuels, advanced nuclear fission and fusion, geothermal, and hydropower. Agencies should also support the technological development and demonstration of advanced reactors, including microreactors, small modular reactors, Generation IV reactors, and fusion energy demonstrators, as well as nuclear fuel cycle R&D, including for nuclear fuel recycling and reprocessing. To unleash American critical minerals, agencies should invest in R&D for the identification, characterization, and assessment of domestic mineral resources in the United States, as well as critical mineral processing technologies. Federally funded energy R&D should reflect an increased reliance on the private sector to fund later-stage R&D and commercialization of energy production, storage, and consumption technologies, while also supporting user facilities that can improve multisector collaboration.

Polar Regions Research: As an Arctic nation, the United States is affected by rapidly changing conditions in the Arctic that have national security, commerce, infrastructure, and transportation implications. Agencies should prioritize research and associated research infrastructure investments that enhance America's ability to observe, understand, and predict the physical, biological, geologic, and socioeconomic processes and interacting systems of the Arctic to protect and advance American interests and ensure prosperity of America's Arctic residents. Agencies should invest in R&D that assures America's uncontested navigation and strategic utilization of the Arctic. Additionally, the dominant presence of the United States in Antarctica, under the Antarctic Treaty, is expressed through a world-leading science program. Agencies should maintain and, where feasible, strengthen Antarctic research infrastructure.

Ocean Exploration and Observation: Agencies should prioritize new and emerging technologies and collaborative approaches to efficiently map, explore, and characterize the resources of the United States exclusive economic zone and sea beds under international waters, particularly in connection with deep-sea mining. Agencies should also focus on increasing their capacity to effectively and efficiently manage large volumes of ocean observation and research data.

3. Strengthen American Security

American leadership in R&D for strategic competitiveness—including national security and economic security—is key to achieving American strength and prosperity. Each of the R&D budgetary priorities established in this memorandum includes elements with critical relevance to U.S. national security. Targeted Federal investments in those and additional R&D priority areas in national security will lead to robust and flexible capabilities for mitigating and responding to evolving challenges posed by strategic competitors and adversarial threats, as well as natural hazards.

Advanced Military Capabilities: Agencies should invest in R&D to deliver the advanced military capabilities necessary for meeting emerging threats and protecting American security, including offensive and defensive hypersonic weapons capabilities, unmanned and autonomous systems, resilient national security space systems, and modernized and flexible strategic and nonstrategic nuclear deterrent capabilities and supporting infrastructure. Agencies should advance R&D for AI-

enabled intelligence collection, surveillance, and reconnaissance, to enable enhanced decision-making and situational awareness across all domains. Future military space architectures should focus on R&D for new and enhanced national security capabilities for the warfighter that are autonomous, automated, and deliver decisive advantage in conflict, such as ubiquitous sensing and communications, trusted space autonomy, and tactically responsive space. Agencies should develop technology approaches to, and spur innovation in, the defense industrial base to increase novel capabilities that are responsive to emerging threats across all domains, including space and cyber.

America's Golden Dome: Agencies should invest in critical capability needs that will support the President's bold vision for homeland missile defense as outlined in the Golden Dome for America initiative. These include the S&T underpinning sensing and sensemaking, trusted autonomy, space maneuverability, directed energy, advanced materials, and affordable scalability. Agencies should also closely evaluate how their talent communities and unique resources can align towards risk reduction or capability enhancement activities for Golden Dome and explore opportunities for dual-use applications of the exquisite capabilities that the Golden Dome will afford.

Preparedness and Resilience: Agencies should invest in R&D that improves the Nation's safety and resilience and empowers state and local governments and communities, the private sector, and individuals to advance their mutual preparedness. This should include R&D to enhance capabilities for anticipating, preventing, responding to, and recovering from threats and natural disasters. Such R&D priorities should be risk-informed and encompass, as appropriate, integrative approaches across threat and hazard domains, including cyber and electromagnetic attacks on critical infrastructure, supply chain weaknesses, power grid vulnerabilities resiliency, airspace threats, biological threats, severe terrestrial and space weather, and other geophysical hazards. Agencies should prioritize R&D for cybersecurity resilience, to ensure the Nation is prepared with post-quantum cryptography to defend against future threats. Additionally, agencies should explore novel datasets and identify opportunities to leverage AI applications to enable improved resilience.

4. Strengthen and Safeguard American Health and Biotechnology

A top priority of the Trump Administration is to strengthen and safeguard the health and quality of life of individuals, families, and communities. Federal R&D investments in health, biosafety, biosecurity, and biomanufacturing will help the Nation combat critical health challenges facing our citizens while also countering biological threats.

America's Health: Agencies should prioritize funding and generating Gold Standard Science that leads to interventions to prevent and treat America's most pressing health challenges, including chronic diseases, obesity, metabolic disorders, Alzheimer's and other neurodegenerative diseases, autoimmune conditions, cancer, and rare and undiagnosed diseases. Relatedly, agencies should prioritize basic and applied R&D in plant health, animal disease prevention, and food safety technologies to strengthen U.S. agricultural resilience and food security. Leveraging next-generation -omics and AI, agencies should prioritize R&D to improve our understanding of the environmental, lifestyle, and genetic causes of disease and appropriate prevention approaches to maximize health and quality of life for Americans.

Biosafety and Biosecurity: Preparing for and responding to biological threats remains essential for our national security. Agencies should ensure R&D investments in life sciences research

improve biosecurity by advancing our ability to detect, respond to, and mitigate potential biological threats, whether intentional, accidental, or of natural origin. Agencies should also prioritize research into function-based screening for the pathogenicity and toxicity of nucleic acids, proteins, small molecules, and other biochemical products, as well as approaches to test the accuracy and reliability of such screening methods. Agencies should ensure that funded projects unequivocally follow biosafety and biosecurity standards.

Domestic Biomanufacturing Capabilities: The United States holds the resources to lead the world in producing next-generation bio-manufactured products. Feedstocks from America’s heartland and novel biological processes can be used to secure our supply chains, create jobs, and build scalable and universal manufacturing capacity. Agencies should support innovation in modular and scalable biological platforms and ensure that promising technologies have clear lab-to-market pathways by leveraging lab and biofoundry infrastructure.

5. Assure America’s Continued Space Dominance

R&D investments in space contribute to both civilian and defense mission needs and should prioritize ambitious targets that unlock new mission capabilities, enable discoveries, and achieve exploration goals. These investments should include building capacity for human missions to the moon and Mars. Agencies should prioritize R&D for human space exploration and development, including long-duration travel and habitation, in-space aggregation and assembly, local resource utilization, space weather hazard prediction and mitigation, space nuclear power systems and biotechnologies for space applications. National security R&D should focus on basic and applied research to unlock currently untenable and transformative space capabilities, including novel sensing modalities, accurate forecasting of the space and near-Earth environment, radiation belt remediation, high-precision chip-scale frequency standards, and advanced power and propulsion systems. Agencies should also leverage new business models and cost constructs enabled by commercial space capabilities, such as science enabled by signals of opportunity, rideshares, hosted payloads, and commercial partnerships.

PRIORITY CROSSCUTTING ACTIONS

To usher in the Golden Age of American Innovation, we must renew the American S&T enterprise for the century ahead with a number of crosscutting actions. At the forefront of these efforts is the need to restore Gold Standard Science. Efforts are also needed to educate and train the future workforce with the skills in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) required to compete in the global marketplace and support American businesses. Maintaining and expanding a world-class research infrastructure is imperative to empower researchers and train next-generation innovators. Additionally, new paradigms for collaboration must be explored to fully leverage existing resources and capabilities and spur robust private sector investment in the research enterprise. In all efforts, focus should be on high-value R&D aligned with the core purposes of agency missions. Together, these efforts will advance scientific progress and technological innovation to fuel economic growth and better the lives of all Americans.

1. Implement and Support Gold Standard Science

As detailed in the June 23, 2025 OSTP memorandum, “Agency Guidance for Implementing Gold Standard Science in the Conduct & Management of Scientific Activities,” agencies should prioritize efforts to support the tenets of Gold Standard Science. In addition to establishing appropriate requirements for the conduct, management, and communication of scientific activities, agencies should foster training and support relevant efforts to advance Gold Standard Science. For example, where possible, agencies should support replication studies and statistical validation methods in addition to funding potential breakthrough science programs. Agencies should categorize funding as basic research, applied research, or experimental development (according to the definitions of these types of research in OMB Circular A-11) in their performance reporting. Agencies should also prioritize support for the development of federated, publicly accessible databases and other research-sharing platforms and identify ways to streamline administrative burdens in the grantmaking and research process to maximize the use of taxpayer resources.

2. Build the S&T Workforce of the Future

As R&D investments expand the frontiers of knowledge in S&T, opportunities arise to provide students access to the most advanced knowledge that will prepare them to enter the workforce of the future. Agencies should support and advance existing efforts to provide all Americans with access to high-quality STEM education and workforce development pathways throughout their lifetimes. Agencies should identify efforts at all stages of learning to prioritize promising programs and activities in collaboration with the private sector, nonprofits, and local and state governments. With the rapidly accelerating advancements in emerging technologies, including AI, agencies should invest in programs that utilize technology to support students and teachers.

3. Expand and Make Accessible World-Class Research Infrastructure

Access to specialized tools and facilities enables and empowers researchers to achieve groundbreaking discoveries and advance R&D efforts. Agencies should prioritize research infrastructure investments that provide broad access, including for researchers from small colleges and businesses. Research infrastructure includes characterization and fabrication tools and facilities, as well as computational and data infrastructure, testbeds, prototyping, qualification facilities, and globally distributed assets such as ships and research stations. Where possible, agencies should use existing capabilities and collaborate with the private sector and international partners. Digital tools, data sets, and data sharing and communications infrastructure underpin the enabling research infrastructure for emerging technologies and support Gold Standard Science efforts. Agencies should prioritize efforts that advance and share new paradigms for research, including the expansion of autonomous experimentation facilities that can accelerate R&D efforts.

4. Revitalize and Strengthen America’s S&T Ecosystem

The S&T ecosystem of the United States encompasses government, academia, nonprofits, and industry working together to ensure research discoveries lead to commercial advancements that fuel the economy and better the lives of all Americans. Agencies should explore innovative models for funding and sharing scientific research infrastructure and results to accelerate research and to strengthen domestic supply chains and manufacturing. Agencies should consider initiatives to ease

administrative and regulatory burdens for Federal technology transfer to increase private sector investment in R&D. Agencies should prioritize funding for cooperative projects that align organizational incentives and advance new public-private partnerships and multisectoral consortia, including engagement with philanthropic organizations. Multisector activities should focus on efforts to accelerate entrepreneurship and innovation to support the next generation of industry leaders.

Agencies should increase interagency collaboration, including through the National Science and Technology Council, to strengthen coordination on existing and new partnerships to fully leverage whole-of-government efforts. Agencies should coordinate and collaborate with each other and non-Federal stakeholders to drive discovery and innovation in high priority research areas by leveraging research infrastructure, including tools, platforms, and protocols. Agencies should make data generated or funded by the agency discoverable, accessible, and useable, consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies governing data use, disclosure, and sharing.

Agencies should prioritize efforts to protect R&D programs critical to our national security objectives from theft, diversion, and exploitation by strategic competitors. Agencies should institutionalize risk-based and data-driven technology protection practices, and provide resources and actionable guidance to academic and industry R&D partners across the defense industrial base and manufacturing sector.

5. Focus on High-Value Research Efforts

As the Trump Administration realigns the Federal Government's role in the S&T enterprise to focus on R&D that is purpose-driven and unequivocally beneficial to the American people, there is an opportunity to double down on high-value research efforts. Agencies should support R&D efforts that are focused and fully aligned with the core purpose of the agency's mission. Funding programs may require reorganization to address changes in funding levels to focus on promising and high-value research. These programs should be consolidated and managed, as necessary, to focus research on efforts that produce meaningful outcomes.

Appendix E

Pre-Proposal Template for FY2026
NASA / LA BOR EPSCoR Basic Research CAN

Cover Sheet: FY2026 NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal

FOR CONSIDERATION BY BOR ORGANIZATION UNITS(S)			
Sponsored Programs			
PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT NASA EPSCoR			
NAME OF LEAD ORGANIZATION:		ADDRESS OF LEAD ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING ZIP CODE:	
Science PI DEPARTMENT		Science PI POSTAL ADDRESS	
TITLE OF PROPOSED PROJECT:			
REQUESTED AMOUNT, YR 1: \$	REQUESTED AMOUNT, YR 2: \$	REQUESTED AMOUNT, YR 3: \$	TOTAL REQUESTED: \$
START DATE, YR 1: 12/01/26	START DATE, YR 2: 12/01/27	START DATE, YR 3: 12/01/28	TOTAL PERIOD: 12/01/26-11/30/29
LIST PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS/CAMPUSES:			
LIST PROJECT DISCIPLINES:			
NAMES (TYPED)	Highest Degree/ year attained	Telephone Number	Email Address
SCIENCE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (Sci-I)			
CO-I			
CO-I			
CO-I			
CO-I			

Proposal Summary (Abstract)

Abstract is limited to 4,000 characters (including spaces) by NASA. This equates to roughly 500 words / 1 page of single-spaced text.

Data Management Plan

The DMP is limited to 4000 characters including spaces (which equates roughly to 500 words / ~2 pages double spaced) and is included as a separate component in the proposal following the Cover Page and prior to the Table of Contents. See section II.C Pre-proposal Elements. Note that if funds are required for data management activities, these shall be included in the budget and budget justification sections of the proposal.

See section I.E for detailed guidance on DMP contents.

Project Title

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1. Scientific / Technical / Management Plan

[Section 1 is not to exceed 14 pages, including all illustrations, tables, and figures]

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Include a summary of the overall project, a description of the relevance of this project to NASA and the State of Louisiana, and list the major research tasks, project goals, objectives, and team structure.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE

Describe how the proposed research activities will make significant contributions to the strategic research and technology development priorities of one or more of the NASA Mission Directorates or Centers and will contribute to the overall research infrastructure, science and technology capabilities, higher education, and economic development of the State of Louisiana. Include alignment with the [2022 NASA Strategic Plan](#), as well as any additional Agency or federal/state government policy documents that this work aligns with.

1.2.1 Relevance to NASA

Describe how the proposed research activities align with the Federal Research Priorities identified in the OMB/OSTP Memorandum and will make significant contributions to the strategic research and technology development priorities of one or more of the NASA Mission Directorates, the OCT, and the ten NASA Centers.

1.2.2 Relevance to Louisiana

Describe how the proposed research activities will make significant contributions to the overall research infrastructure, science and technology capabilities, higher education, and economic development of Louisiana. Describe partnerships with other campuses, and how their involvement will serve to develop the research infrastructure in our jurisdiction. Be sure to reference Louisiana priorities identified in the Louisiana Board of Regents Science & Technology Plan: [Fostering Innovation through Research in Science and Technology in Louisiana \(FIRST Louisiana 2030\)](#).

1.3 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Clearly state goals and objectives for the proposed effort and provide a rationale for the research plan that will be used to achieve them.

1.4 PROJECT CONTENT

Clearly describe the proposed effort and how the goals and objectives will be achieved. Provide an overview of the science background and ongoing work in this area. Detail the gaps in knowledge and the questions to be answered by your project.

Follow with a detailed research plan which includes all major tasks and subtasks, and which clearly identifies the members of the project team working each task. *Please note, when preparing a proposal that involves the use of human subjects, animals, hazardous materials, select agents, and/or recombinant DNA, the proposers will need to address applicable compliance issues for the pre-proposal. Not addressing these issues in your description, including obtaining approval from relevant committees, will preclude any review of your submission.*

1.5 ANTICIPATED RESULTS

Clearly describe the anticipated results for the proposed effort.

1.6 PROJECT TIMELINE AND MILESTONES

Include a project timeline table for achieving the stated goals and objectives, including significant milestones. Provide a narrative description of milestones planned for each year.

1.7 PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERACTIONS

Describe any partnerships or cooperative arrangements among academia, government agencies, business and industry, private research foundations, jurisdiction agencies, and local agencies as well as partnerships with minority-serving institutions and the inclusion of faculty and students from underrepresented/underserved groups. Collaborations with NASA researchers and use of NASA facilities should be explicitly referenced here. We strongly encourage the inclusion of additional Louisiana campuses, especially those traditionally not research-intensive, as that will support the goal of infrastructure development across the jurisdiction.

1.8 SUSTAINABILITY

Describe how the research capability will be sustained beyond the funding period. There should be a clear plan for sustaining the research beyond NASA EPSCoR funding and for seeking non-EPSCoR funding. Identify potential CAN's, NRA's, NOFO's, etc., specifically as examples.

1.9 DISSEMINATION

Outline the plan for disseminating the results to NASA and the broader community.

Include this statement at the end of section 1 and prior to section 2, "As per the guidance in the NOFO, the Management and Evaluation information shall be included in the proposal with page limits as required and does not count toward the 15-page limit for the Scientific, Technical, or Management section."

2. Management and Evaluation

This section does not count toward the 14-page pre-proposal limit.

This section shall describe the management structure for the proposed research, and coordination with the jurisdiction's NASA EPSCoR project management. This section shall describe the management structure for the proposed research, and coordination with the jurisdiction's NASA EPSCoR project management.

2.1 PERSONNEL

Identify and summarize the roles and responsibilities of team members involved in the development and execution of proposed activities. The proposal shall include a list of the personnel participating in this research program, including Principal Investigator, Science-Investigator, and all Co-Investigators, Research Associates, Post-Doctoral Fellows, Research Assistants, Graduate students, Undergraduate students, and other research participants. The credentials of the researchers are important; however, EPSCoR includes the concept of encouraging and helping new researchers. Tuition remission is not an allowable cost on the Board of Regents cost-share. Any costs for funding student tuition must be charged against the NASA funds.

2.2 RESEARCH PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A description of the Science-I's management structure of the proposed research project, and the extent to which the project's management and research team will lead to a well-coordinated, efficiently managed, and productive effort shall be included. Remember to include coordination with LaSPACE NASA EPSCoR Management and Board of Regents for annual reporting and financial management.

2.3 MULTI-JURISDICTION PROJECTS

If the proposed research is a collaboration between or among more than one NASA EPSCoR jurisdiction, one jurisdiction shall be identified as the lead with additional partners identified as sub-awardees. The proposal shall detail the inter-jurisdiction management structure of the proposed research project, including a list of the participating jurisdictions, and the participating universities and agencies within each jurisdiction. Multi-jurisdictional proposals shall not exceed the \$750,000 award limit. Only proposals led by a Louisiana institution should be submitted to this competition.

2.4 PROJECT EVALUATION

Proposals shall document the intended outcomes and offer metrics to demonstrate progress toward and achievements of these outcomes. They shall discuss metrics to be used for tracking and evaluating project progress. Milestones and timetables for achievement of specific

objectives during the award period shall be presented. The proposal shall describe an appropriate evaluation plan/process to document outcomes and demonstrate progress toward achieving objectives of proposed project elements. Evaluation methodology shall be based upon reputable models and techniques appropriate to the content and scale of the project. Projects shall implement improvements throughout the entire period of performance based on ongoing evaluation evidence.

2.5 RESULTS OF PRIOR NASA EPSCoR RESEARCH SUPPORT

(Leave this section blank. The NASA EPSCoR Program Director will write this for the proposal selected to represent Louisiana)

3. References and Citations

Include references and citations made in the body of the proposal here.

4. Biographical Sketches

Submit Biographical Sketches for key personnel (PI + Co-Is).

Note: NASA does not allow Co-PI's in any role.

Biographical Sketches must use the NASA [Biosketch Form Template](#)

5. Current and Pending Support

Submit Current and Pending Support Disclosures for key personnel (PI + Co-Is).

Current and Pending Support Disclosures must use the NASA [Current and Pending Support \(CPS\) Form](#)

6. Statements of Commitment and Letters of Support

Letters of support should be included here.

7. Budget Justification: Narrative and Details

7.1 BUDGET NARRATIVE

[Budget Narrative/Details: All budget line items require detailed explanations without exception. We have created the following budget narrative template with some examples of acceptable descriptions for the various categories. This section must be duplicated for all sub-awardees.]

Include a brief (1-3 paragraph) narrative description of the funding structure and participating institutions, including NASA-EPSCoR, Louisiana BOR, the lead institution, and any sub-award institutions. Include a high-level table identifying contributions of the three funding sources (NASA, LA BOR, Institutions) for each of the years of the research project. In developing the project budget note the limitations and requirements as specified in section I.F, Financial Considerations of the LA BOR / NASA EPSCoR Request for Pre-Proposal guidelines. This program is intended to improve research capability in Louisiana and, consequently, costs should primarily support effort within the state. Direct labor costs will be allowed exclusively for faculty, staff, students, and visiting researchers at Louisiana Institutions. Tuition remission is not an allowable cost on the Board of Regents cost-share. Any costs for funding student tuition must be charged against the NASA funds.

7.1.1 Summary of Proposal Personnel and Work Effort

Include a table of anticipated work effort in (person-months) for each year of the research project. Example Table below.

Name	Role	Person-Months Year 1	Person-Months Year 2	Person-Months Year 3
<i>Lead Institution Name</i>				
Jane C. Smith	Science PI, Institution-PI	1.0	1.0	2.0
John B. Doe	Co-I	1.0	1.0	1.0
To be named	Post-doctoral Associate	12	12	12
Graduate Students (3 per year)	Student	18	18	18
Undergraduate students (up to 5 per year)	Student	15	15	15
<i>Sub-Award Institution Name</i>				
James Smith	Co-I, Institution-PI	1.0	1.0	1.0
Graduate Student (1)	Student	6	6	6
Undergraduate Student (3)	Student	6	6	6

Note: You must describe exactly how person-months/years are calculated for students

7.1.2 Facilities and Equipment

Existing Facilities and Equipment

Provide a 1-paragraph description of each facility (faculty labs, departmental labs, general department facilities). Follow each paragraph description with a list of all major equipment available to support this project, as needed.

Additional Facilities and Equipment to be Acquired using Project Funds

Identify any additional space or general equipment that will be acquired for this project in a brief narrative description (1 to 3 paragraphs). [Detailed descriptions of all proposed equipment / facility costs must be included in the detailed budget section.]

7.1.3 Cost Methodology

Provide a brief (1-3 sentences) description of the method used to estimate the following cost categories.

- ***Salaries and Wages***
- ***Equipment***
- ***Materials and Supplies***
- ***Travel***
- ***Other Applicable Costs (Operating Services)***

7.2 BUDGET DETAILS – LEAD INSTITUTION

[Dollar amounts proposed with no detailed explanation (e.g., Equipment: \$12,000, or Labor: \$35,000) will reduce proposal acceptability, or cause delays in funding should the proposal be selected. Each item should be explained in reasonable detail.]

Provide a summary table of the lead institution's budget by major cost category as indicated below.

"Project Title," Lead Institution Name: Budget Summary by Major Category

Category	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
	NASA	BOR	NASA	BOR	NASA	BOR
Direct Labor						
Other Direct Costs:						
Supplies & Materials						
Equipment						
Travel Costs						
Sub-Award Costs						
Other Applicable Costs						
<i>Total Direct Costs</i>						
<i>F&A (Indirect) Costs</i>						
Total Project Costs						

Note that in each of the "Detail" subsections below, you need to specify the costs allocated to NASA funds separately from those allocated to the BOR Support Funds. Your numbers for each year need to be shown to sum to the totals listed on the section 7.4 Budget Form for each column, "NASA Funds Requested," "Non-Federal Match BOR," for each year: Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, and Combined. A table such as below should be included in each budget detail subsection

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

Direct Labor Detail

Direct labor costs should be separated by titles or disciplines (e.g., Principal Investigator, Co-Investigator, Collaborator, Research Associate, graduate or undergraduate research assistant, etc.) with estimated hours, hourly rates, or monthly rates and total amounts of each. Identify all faculty, staff, and students to be supported. Direct labor costs will be allowed exclusively for faculty, staff, and students at Louisiana Institutions. List amounts for each year for each one you list. Also provide brief summaries of the primary responsibilities for each of the categories. Specifically, mention what each Investigator will be responsible for, what research any post-docs or graduate students will perform, and what kind of work undergraduate students might

complete. Document fringe benefits (rates & totals) and lastly, summarize the yearly totals for wages, salaries, and benefits.

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

Supplies & Materials Detail

Organized by year, identify amounts followed by a brief description (with concrete examples) of typical supplies required to conduct your research project. Pay special attention to high-cost materials and supplies (e.g. Platinum substrates or the like). Cite sources for cost estimates (vendor quote, website price listing, previous orders, etc). Supplies and Material is an area where NASA often requests additional information resulting in delayed implementation of the award. Therefore, it is highly recommended that you provide as much information here as you reasonably can.

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

Equipment Detail

Organized by year, identify all equipment to be purchased for this project. For each piece of equipment, included the name of the equipment, model number & brand, supplier cost quote or website price, and 1-2 sentences describing what the equipment does and how it will be used in the project. The source of the cost estimate **must** be included.

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

Travel Detail

Separate domestic and foreign travel, and then identify fund amounts and funding sources by year. Include visits to NASA Centers and relevant technical conferences. For each trip list the following: purpose, destination, number of travelers, airfare, per diem, registration, local transportation, and miscellaneous. If exact location of travel is not known, select a probable destination for the estimate.

Requested domestic travel should include purpose, the number of trips and expected location, duration of each trip, airfare, rental vehicle (if needed), and per diem. There is no limit placed on domestic travel. Domestic travel should be appropriate and reasonable to conduct the proposed research.

Foreign travel is allowable up to \$3,000/trip, no more than one trip per year, and a total of two trips (maximum \$6,000) for the jurisdiction's EPSCoR three-year proposal (NASA and BOR funds). Requested foreign travel should include justification, purpose, the number of trips and expected location, duration of each trip, airfare, rental vehicle (if needed), and per diem.

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

Sub-Award Detail

This section should describe all sub-awards anticipated to be funded by the lead institution. Include the institution name, project role, yearly funding level, and total funding level for each collaborating institution receiving an award. Note that Subawards using NASA EPSCoR funds can only be issued to institutions in NASA EPSCoR jurisdictions and BOR cost share can only be expended on institutions in Louisiana.

In addition, starting at section 7.4 each sub-award proposed must include a cover sheet, a statement of work for the sub-award institution, and a complete budget section (four total budget forms and the same budget details specified here). Sub-award packages should be approved and signed by the receiving institution prior to submission of the pre-proposal.

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

Other Applicable Costs Detail

List any additional allowable costs to be covered by NASA, and BOR, such as consultants, preparing manuscripts, and F&A (indirect) costs. Organize by year and identify amounts with funding agencies. Tuition remission is not an allowable cost on the Board of Regents cost-share. Any costs for funding student tuition must be charged against the NASA funds.

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

F&A (Indirect) Costs

Include rates and the base, plus total cost. Note that for this proposal, F&A (indirect) is limited to 25% of total salaries, wages, and fringe on funds from the Board of Regents; your campus's federally negotiated rate applies for the funds requested from NASA. Include a reference link or copy of the letter that specifies your institution's current federally negotiated F&A and fringe benefits rates. If you plan to escalate your fringe or F&A rate over the three years of the proposed budget, that escalation rate should be described in your documentation.

YEAR	NASA Request	BOR Request
Year 1	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 2	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Year 3	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX

7.3 BUDGET DETAILS – SUBAWARDS

For all anticipated Sub-Award Institutions, the items listed below are to be included on the following pages.

Cover Sheet

With authorized institutional signature.

Statement of Work

Summary of the work to be completed by the collaborating institution.

Budget Details

Budget Details for Subawards must be included just as described in the previous section for the lead institution.

7.4 BUDGET FORMS

[Budget Form: Use the Louisiana NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal Budget Forms that follow this page (this form is also provided in MS Excel as a separate attachment). You should have a total of 4 completed budget forms per institution. Prepare a separate budget page for each of the 3 years, plus a cumulative budget page. A budget justification must be included. F&A (indirect) recovery is limited to 25% of total salaries, wages, and fringe benefits on BOR funds; use your negotiated federal rate on NASA funds. This section must be duplicated for all sub-awardees.]

Louisiana NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal Budget Form Year 1

PROJECT TITLE:		PROJECT YEAR: (circle one)	
		1 2 3 combined	
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:		ORGANIZATION:	
1 SALARY COSTS	NASA Funds Requested	Non-Federal Match BOR Institutional	
1			NA
2			NA
3			NA
4			NA
5 Graduate Student Support			NA
6 Undergraduate Student Support			NA
TOTAL PERSONNEL			NA
2 FRINGE BENEFITS (if charged as direct costs) Specify Rate:			NA
3 TOTAL WAGES, SALARIES, BENEFITS (1 + 2)			NA
4 SUPPLIES & MATERIALS			NA
5 EQUIPMENT (List item & dollar amount for items exceeding \$10,000)			
Total Permanent Equipment			NA
6 TRAVEL COSTS			
Domestic (Incl. Canada & U. S. possessions.)			NA
Foreign			NA
7 PUBLICATION & REPORT COSTS			NA
8 SUBAWARD COSTS			NA
9 CONSULTANT COSTS			NA
10 COMMUNICATION COSTS			NA
11 OTHER DIRECT COSTS			NA
12 TOTAL DIRECT COSTS			NA
13 INDIRECT COSTS (Specify rates.) 1. Federal: XX% 2. BOR: 25% of line 3 3. Institutional: (specify rate)			
Total Indirect Costs			NA
14 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (12 + 13)			NA

Louisiana NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal Budget Form Year 2

PROJECT TITLE:		PROJECT YEAR: (circle one)	
		1	2
		3	combined

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:	ORGANIZATION:		
1 SALARY COSTS	NASA Funds Requested	Non-Federal Match	
		BOR	Institutional
1			NA
2			NA
3			NA
4			NA
5 Graduate Student Support			NA
6 Undergraduate Student Support			NA
TOTAL PERSONNEL			NA
2 FRINGE BENEFITS (if charged as direct costs) Specify Rate:			
			NA
3 TOTAL WAGES, SALARIES, BENEFITS (1 + 2)			
			NA
4 SUPPLIES & MATERIALS			NA
5 EQUIPMENT (List item & dollar amount for items exceeding \$10,000)			
Total Permanent Equipment			NA
6 TRAVEL COSTS			
Domestic (Incl. Canada & U. S. possessions.)			NA
Foreign			NA
7 PUBLICATION & REPORT COSTS			NA
8 SUBAWARD COSTS			NA
9 CONSULTANT COSTS			NA
10 COMMUNICATION COSTS			NA
11 OTHER DIRECT COSTS			NA
12 TOTAL DIRECT COSTS			NA
13 INDIRECT COSTS (Specify rates.) 1. Federal: XX% 2. BOR: 25% of line 3 3. Institutional: (specify rate)			
Total Indirect Costs			NA
14 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (12 + 13)			NA

Louisiana NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal Budget Form Year 3

PROJECT TITLE:		PROJECT YEAR: (circle one)	
		1 2 3	combined

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:	ORGANIZATION:		
1 SALARY COSTS	NASA Funds Requested	Non-Federal Match	
		BOR	Institutional
1			NA
2			NA
3			NA
4			NA
5 Graduate Student Support			NA
6 Undergraduate Student Support			NA
TOTAL PERSONNEL			NA
2 FRINGE BENEFITS (if charged as direct costs) Specify Rate:			NA
3 TOTAL WAGES, SALARIES, BENEFITS (1 + 2)			NA
4 SUPPLIES & MATERIALS			NA
5 EQUIPMENT (List item & dollar amount for items exceeding \$10,000)			
Total Permanent Equipment			NA
6 TRAVEL COSTS			
Domestic (Incl. Canada & U. S. possessions.)			NA
Foreign			NA
7 PUBLICATION & REPORT COSTS			NA
8 SUBAWARD COSTS			NA
9 CONSULTANT COSTS			NA
10 COMMUNICATION COSTS			NA
11 OTHER DIRECT COSTS			NA
12 TOTAL DIRECT COSTS			NA
13 INDIRECT COSTS (Specify rates.) 1. Federal: XX% 2. BOR: 25% of line 3 3. Institutional: (specify rate)			
Total Indirect Costs			NA
14 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (12 + 13)			NA

Louisiana NASA EPSCoR Pre-proposal Budget Form Combined 3 Years

PROJECT TITLE:		PROJECT YEAR: (circle one)	
		1	2
		3	combined

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:	ORGANIZATION:		
1 SALARY COSTS	NASA Funds Requested	Non-Federal Match	
		BOR	Institutional
1			NA
2			NA
3			NA
4			NA
5 Graduate Student Support			NA
6 Undergraduate Student Support			NA
TOTAL PERSONNEL			NA
2 FRINGE BENEFITS (if charged as direct costs) Specify Rate:			NA
3 TOTAL WAGES, SALARIES, BENEFITS (1 + 2)			NA
4 SUPPLIES & MATERIALS			NA
5 EQUIPMENT (List item & dollar amount for items exceeding \$10,000)			
Total Permanent Equipment			NA
6 TRAVEL COSTS			
Domestic (Incl. Canada & U. S. possessions.)			NA
Foreign			NA
7 PUBLICATION & REPORT COSTS			NA
8 SUBAWARD COSTS			NA
9 CONSULTANT COSTS			NA
10 COMMUNICATION COSTS			NA
11 OTHER DIRECT COSTS			NA
12 TOTAL DIRECT COSTS			NA
13 INDIRECT COSTS (Specify rates.) 1. Federal: XX % 2. BOR: 25% of line 3 3. Institutional: (specify rate)			
Total Indirect Costs			NA
14 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (12 + 13)			NA

8. Summary of Previous Submittal

PIs who were selected to proceed to the national competition but were not selected for funding by NASA or who submitted a pre-proposal but were not selected to proceed to the national competition may re-propose to this RFP. However, in both cases the application **must include a copy of, or summary of, the reviewer's criticisms plus a discussion of how the re-submission has been re-structured to meet the reviewer's criticisms.** Include relevant information here, if applicable.