

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)
ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH (EPSCoR)
REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025**

This report summarizes fiscal year (FY) 2025 NSF funding to institutions and entities in EPSCoR jurisdictions, as required by the following enacted legislation:

- Public Law 111-358 – America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 Sec. 517 (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9), as amended by:
 - Public Law 114-329 - American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (AICA) Sec. 103(d)(1)(D) and
 - Public Law 117-167 - Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) and Science Act Title III Sec. 10325 (a)(3)(F) (42 U.S.C. 19014)

Specifically, report details responsive to the AICA include:

- (1) a description of the program strategy and objectives;
- (2) a description of the awards made in the previous fiscal year including:
 - (A) the total amount made available, by jurisdiction, under EPSCoR;
 - (B) the total amount of agency funding made available to all institutions and entities within each EPSCoR jurisdiction;
 - (C) the efforts and accomplishments to more fully integrate the EPSCoR jurisdictions in major agency activities and initiatives;
 - (D) the percentage of EPSCoR reviewers from EPSCoR jurisdictions;
 - (E) the number of programs or large collaborator awards involving a partnership of organizations and institutions from EPSCoR and non-EPSCoR jurisdictions; and
- (3) an analysis of the gains in academic research quality and competitiveness, and in science and technology human resource development, achieved by the program over the last 5 years.

Report details responsive to the CHIPS and Science Act include:

- (1) the Foundation's implementation of Sec. 10325(a)(3);
- (2) progress in building research capacity, including both infrastructure and personnel, in EPSCoR jurisdictions, including at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, minority-serving institutions, and emerging research institutions; and
- (3) if the Foundation does not meet the requirement described in subparagraph (A), an explanation relating thereto and a plan for compliance in the following fiscal year and remediation.

American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (P.L. 114-329)

1. EPSCoR Strategies and Objectives (42 USC 1862p-9(d)(1))

EPSCoR's strategies and objectives in FY 2025 were aligned with its mission and programmatic goals, as described in the FY 2024 report. Specifically, the mission of EPSCoR is "to enhance research competitiveness of targeted jurisdictions (states, territories, commonwealths) by strengthening Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) capacity and capability."

In FY 2025, EPSCoR used three investment strategies in pursuit of its goal to strengthen research capacity and competitiveness in eligible jurisdictions. These investment strategies were: (i) Research Infrastructure Improvement (RII) awards that support physical, human, and cyberinfrastructure development; (ii) Co-Funding in partnership with NSF directorates and offices that support individual

investigators and groups within EPSCoR jurisdictions; and (iii) Outreach activities and workshops that bring EPSCoR jurisdiction investigators together with program staff from across the Foundation to explore opportunities in emerging areas of science and engineering aligned with NSF strategic priorities and with jurisdictional science and technology goals.

Research Infrastructure Improvement (RII)

In FY 2025, EPSCoR RII programs were instrumental in helping to build jurisdictional capability and capacity. In FY 2025, EPSCoR RII programs spanned four active funding opportunities.

- EPSCoR RII Program: EPSCoR Collaborations for Optimizing Research Ecosystems (E-CORE): E-CORE responds directly to input from recent national studies and legislation with a focus on the transformation of a jurisdiction's research ecosystem.^{1,2,3} In FY 2025, E-CORE supported the strengthening of jurisdiction-wide research ecosystems by fostering interconnected networks and building research infrastructure to promote research capacity and competitiveness aligned with jurisdictional priorities. These awards provided up to \$8 million for up to four years, with a renewal opportunity for up to an additional \$8 million over up to four years.
- EPSCoR RII Program: EPSCoR Research Incubators for STEM Excellence (E-RISE): E-RISE supported the incubation of research teams and products in a scientific topical area that links to research priorities identified in a jurisdiction's approved Science and Technology (S&T) Plan. In FY 2025, E-RISE encouraged collaborative, hypothesis-driven research and workforce development to improve competitiveness in a selected STEM field. These awards provided up to \$7 million for up to four years, with a renewal opportunity for up to an additional \$4.5 million over up to three years.

Together, E-CORE and E-RISE replaced the RII Track-1 program, archived in FY 2024, and provided expanded opportunities for STEM capacity-building activities in EPSCoR jurisdictions.

- EPSCoR RII Focused EPSCoR Collaborations (FEC) Program: FEC (formerly known as EPSCoR RII Track-2) built interjurisdictional collaborative teams of EPSCoR investigators in scientific focus areas consistent with NSF and national research priorities. FY 2025 awards provided up to \$1 million per year for up to four years as collaborative awards between two EPSCoR jurisdictions or up to \$1.5 million per year for up to four years to a consortium of three or more EPSCoR jurisdictions.
- EPSCoR RII: EPSCoR Research Fellows (ERF): ERF (formerly known as EPSCoR RII Track-4) provided opportunities for early career, non-tenured, and tenured assistant/associate professor faculty to further develop their individual research potential through extended collaborative visits to the nation's premier private, governmental, or academic research centers. Through these visits in FY 2025, Fellows learned new techniques, benefited from access to unique equipment and facilities, and shifted their research toward transformative new directions. The experience gained through the fellowship is intended to provide a foundation for research collaborations that span the recipient's entire career. These benefits to the Fellows are also expected to, in turn, enhance the research capacity of their institutions and jurisdictions.

¹ Envisioning the Future of NSF EPSCoR report, <https://new.nsf.gov/funding/initiatives/epscor/future-nsf-epscor>

² Government Accountability Report, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-22-105043.pdf>

³ Exploratory analysis and conceptual framework for examining research competitiveness, <https://nsf.gov-resources.nsf.gov/2022-06/EPSCoR%20Base%20Period%20Final%20Report%20-%20%28508%20Compliant%29.pdf>

Co-funding

The EPSCoR co-funding mechanism seeks to supplement support for researchers and institutions in EPSCoR jurisdictions through partially funding some meritorious proposals submitted to NSF programs. Proposals selected for co-funding have been merit reviewed and recommended for award but could not be funded without the combined support of the funding directorate(s) and EPSCoR co-funding. FY 2025 co-funding leveraged EPSCoR investment and facilitated participation of EPSCoR scientists and engineers in NSF-wide programs and initiatives.

Workshops and Outreach

In FY 2025, EPSCoR also funded workshops, conferences, and other community-based activities to explore opportunities in emerging areas of science and engineering, and to share best practices in strategic planning, communication, cyberinfrastructure, evaluation, and other areas of importance to EPSCoR jurisdictions. In addition, EPSCoR supported outreach travel that enabled NSF staff from all directorates and offices to work with the EPSCoR research community on NSF opportunities, priorities, programs, and policies. This travel better acquainted NSF staff with the science and engineering accomplishments, ongoing activities and new directions, and opportunities in research and education in EPSCoR jurisdictions.

EPSCoR Strategic Data

In FY 2025, EPSCoR continued utilizing the EPSCoR Data Outcomes Collection System (EDOCS), which helps track project and programmatic progress in relation to EPSCoR's goals and objectives. EDOCS also helps the program to standardize the depth and breadth of information collected from funded EPSCoR RII projects and will be used to measure capacity-building efforts within the research competitiveness evaluation framework for the program. EDOCS data enables jurisdictions to streamline data collection to more effectively develop strategies for sharing project outcomes to stakeholders beyond NSF EPSCoR. EDOCS data collection expanded to all RII programs in FY 2025.

2. Awards Made in Previous Fiscal Year (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(d)(2))

NSF Funding Made Available, by Jurisdiction, under EPSCoR (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(d)(2)(A)).

In FY 2025, NSF EPSCoR invested a total of \$251.18 million in support of its programmatic activities. Within total FY 2025 funding, \$217.26 million (86.5 percent) was directed to 125 new RII awards, \$33.38 million (13.3 percent) to 120 co-funded awards, and \$530,000 (0.2 percent) to outreach activities and three workshop awards. The table below details the investments from NSF EPSCoR resources and NSF EPSCoR investments in co-funding actions.

FY 2025 EPSCoR Funding by Jurisdiction

(Dollars in Millions)

EPSCoR Jurisdiction	RII Program	Outreach & Workshops	EPSCoR Co-funding	EPSCoR Total
AK	\$5.40	-	\$0.26	\$5.66
AL	9.56	0.39	2.47	12.42
AR	11.48	-	0.32	11.80
DE	11.25	-	1.37	12.62
GU	7.73	-	-	7.73
HI	4.88	-	0.20	5.08
IA	5.37	-	2.51	7.88
ID	13.17	-	1.02	14.19
KS	13.55	-	0.86	14.41
KY	13.33	-	1.23	14.56
LA	12.25	-	1.94	14.19
ME	3.10	-	0.90	4.00
MS	6.36	-	2.06	8.42
MT	2.04	-	3.83	5.87
ND	6.72	-	0.60	7.32
NE	9.51	0.10	2.79	12.40
NH	5.20	-	1.19	6.39
NM	6.50	-	0.94	7.44
NV	5.96	-	1.36	7.32
OK	7.40	-	3.60	11.00
PR	0.21	-	-	0.21
RI	11.76	-	0.27	12.03
SC	7.43	-	1.06	8.49
SD	8.72	-	0.66	9.38
VI	3.17	-	-	3.17
VT	9.44	-	0.29	9.73
WV	4.38	-	0.96	5.34
WY	6.33	-	0.69	7.02
Admin	5.06	0.04	-	5.11
Total	\$217.26	\$0.53	\$33.38	\$251.18

Total NSF Funding Made Available in all EPSCoR Jurisdictions (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(d)(2)(B)).

In FY 2025, NSF (all directorates and programs) invested a total of \$1,373.14 million in support of EPSCoR jurisdictions. The table below details NSF investments in EPSCoR jurisdictions including research support, STEM Education, and major research equipment funding.

**FY 2025 NSF Funding
Made Available to All EPSCoR
Jurisdictions**

(Dollars in Millions)

EPSCoR Jurisdiction	NSF Funding
AK	\$55.83
AL	98.76
AR	36.92
DE	59.67
GU	8.90
HI	50.57
IA	63.54
ID	57.56
KS	56.85
KY	60.26
LA	85.24
ME	29.88
MS	50.28
MT	32.21
ND	38.07
NE	65.73
NH	40.28
NM	53.30
NV	46.65
OK	75.83
PR	22.96
RI	81.68
SC	85.52
SD	35.03
VI	6.12
VT	26.63
WV	26.53
WY	22.36
Total	\$1,373.14

Integration of EPSCoR Jurisdictions in Major Activities and Initiatives of the Foundation (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(d)(2)(C)).

In FY 2025, all EPSCoR programmatic activities targeted integration and assimilation of EPSCoR jurisdictions into the research and education programs of the Foundation. RII awards promoted the coordination and integration of recipient jurisdictions into major NSF programmatic activities. Additionally, EPSCoR consulted and engaged NSF disciplinary program officers (POs) in merit review processes and post-award evaluations, such as site visits and reverse site visits (RSVs). Site visits and

RSVs are intended to provide additional project assistance and oversight by allowing jurisdictions to report on the progress of their RII projects in relation to their stated goals and the programmatic terms and conditions. Disciplinary POs assisted in identifying reviewers for RII merit review panels, served as site visit observers, and provided knowledge about the ongoing activities within the directorate that could be leveraged to sustain RII efforts after the performance period of the EPSCoR award.

In FY 2025, National, regional, and jurisdictional meetings of the EPSCoR community facilitated grantee interactions with NSF leadership to learn about the Foundation's strategic priorities and funding opportunities. Participation by EPSCoR researchers and educators in the merit review process across all disciplinary domains of the Foundation and in disciplinary workshops that shape new activities were also vital to this integration.

Outreach to EPSCoR jurisdictions by NSF staff promoted integration of the EPSCoR community into mainstream NSF programs, as did co-funding of awards with the disciplinary programs of the Foundation. Through the EPSCoR outreach investment strategy, EPSCoR facilitated opportunities for researchers and educators from EPSCoR jurisdictions to meet with NSF staff. In these meetings, the EPSCoR participants were provided with information on NSF strategic priorities, funding opportunities, and major Foundation activities and initiatives.

In FY 2025, EPSCoR promoted engagement of the EPSCoR community in NSF and other national activities. Examples of FY 2025 NSF EPSCoR program funding are:

- Hosted eight EPSCoR Live! sessions. EPSCoR Live! is a virtual forum to enable conversations about NSF programs and topics of particular relevance to the EPSCoR community.
- Encouraged researchers, faculty, and other stakeholders in EPSCoR jurisdictions to participate in NSF committee and review panels across NSF (e.g., site visits, merit review panels).
- Supported the inaugural EPSCoR Graduate Fellowship Program (EGFP) cohort to enhance the capacity and competitiveness of EPSCoR jurisdictions by providing funding to support graduate students in EPSCoR jurisdictions. EGFP leveraged the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) by providing funding for applicants who received the distinction of GRFP Honorable Mention to obtain financial support to pursue their graduate education at an institution in an EPSCoR jurisdiction.
- Invested approximately \$1.23 million in support of Campus Cyberinfrastructure (CC*) awards to EPSCoR jurisdictions. The CC* program invested in coordinated campus-level networking and cyberinfrastructure improvements, innovation, integration, and engineering for science applications and distributed research projects.
- Provided \$1.48 million to fund awards related to acquisition of major research instrumentation and equipment in EPSCoR jurisdictions. Additionally, \$960,000 went to support a Mid-scale Research Infrastructure-1 project in Oklahoma. These fundamental infrastructure-building awards will help to build STEM capacity in EPSCoR jurisdictions.
- Provided \$16.22 million for 52 CAREER awards for early-career faculty in EPSCoR jurisdictions. The NSF CAREER program supports early-career faculty who have the potential to serve as academic role models in research and education and to lead advances in the mission of their department or organization.
- Funded three workshops in EPSCoR jurisdictions on topics ranging from fluid mechanics, through microplastics, to data science. These workshops brought together researchers, educators, and experts to share important advancements within their respective fields and help to build

knowledge within their jurisdictional research ecosystems.

EPSCoR Reviewers (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(d)(2)(D)).

EPSCoR collects demographics of all reviewers who evaluate proposals submitted to EPSCoR RII programs. In FY 2025, there were 419 reviewers. Of these, 143, or 34 percent, were from EPSCoR jurisdictions.

EPSCoR Collaborations and Partnerships (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(d)(2)(E)).

All RII awards involved collaborations among scientists and engineers in EPSCoR jurisdictions. EPSCoR collected data on all RII awardees' partnerships and collaborations via EDOCS in FY 2025. RII participants developed 1,215 institutional collaborations within EPSCoR jurisdictions; 795 institutional collaborations between EPSCoR jurisdictions and non-EPSCoR jurisdictions; and 213 collaborations between institutions in EPSCoR jurisdictions and in foreign countries. These collaborative efforts highlight the vast network of institutional involvement among EPSCoR jurisdictions and their partners in RII projects. Of these 2,223 catalyzed partnerships, 63 (2.8 percent) were with federal laboratories and 105 (4.7 percent) were with industry partners.

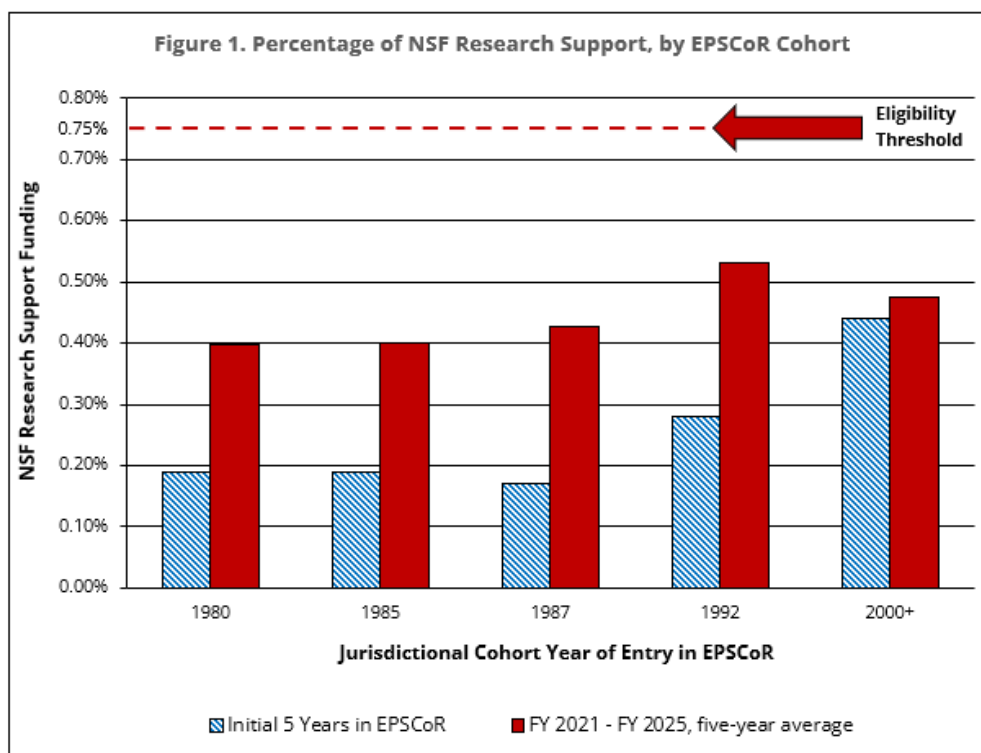
Among the 120 awards co-funded by EPSCoR in FY 2025, 78 involved collaborative research between multiple institutions. Of those 78 collaborative awards, 66 (84.6 percent) were collaborations between investigators from institutions in EPSCoR and non-EPSCoR jurisdictions.

3. Analysis of Gains Over Last 5 Years

An analysis of the gains in academic research quality and competitiveness, and in science and technology human resource development, achieved by the program over the last 5 fiscal years (42 U.S.C. 1862p-9(d)(3)).

The CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-167, Sec.10325(a)(3)(H)(i)) suspended inclusion of new or graduation of existing EPSCoR jurisdictions through FY 2027. However, EPSCoR continued to collect data related to eligibility as a measure of a jurisdiction's ability to obtain NSF funding. Historically, a jurisdiction was eligible to participate in EPSCoR programs if its level of NSF funding was equal to or less than 0.75 percent of the total NSF budget over the most recent five-year period, excluding NSF funding to other federal agencies and EPSCoR RII and workshop/conference funding. Jurisdictions above 0.75 percent but less than 0.80 percent were allowed to remain EPSCoR-eligible for up to five years. Given EPSCoR's aim to stimulate research that is fully competitive in NSF's disciplinary and multidisciplinary research programs, increases in the ability to capture NSF research funds serve as a proxy for gains in research competitiveness.

Figure 1 (below) shows the average annual amount of NSF research funds given to each cohort for the initial five years (hatched bars) and the most recent five years (solid bars) of their participation in NSF EPSCoR. A cohort is defined as the group of states or jurisdictions that entered EPSCoR within a given fiscal year. For example, the 1980 cohort consists of the initial five states that qualified for EPSCoR at that time. For this summary, the 2000+ cohort consists of jurisdictions that entered EPSCoR in FY 2000 or later and are still EPSCoR-eligible for RII competitions. Former EPSCoR jurisdictions Missouri, Tennessee, and Utah are excluded because they were not EPSCoR-eligible in FY 2025.



Each cohort shows an increase in competitiveness over the periods of participation. For example, the 1980 cohort (Arkansas, Maine, Montana, South Carolina, West Virginia) shows a 110 percent increase in NSF research funding over the past 45 years of EPSCoR activity. The 1985 cohort (Alabama, Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and Wyoming) demonstrates a 111 percent increase during its 40 years of EPSCoR participation. The 1987 cohort (Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Dakota) shows a 151 percent increase over the past 38 years, whereas the 1992 cohort (Kansas and Nebraska) has a 90 percent increase in competitiveness over its 33 years of EPSCoR involvement. In general, currently eligible jurisdictions participating in EPSCoR since FY 2000 entered into the program at a higher level of NSF research funding than the previous cohorts. For the 2000+ cohort (Alaska, Delaware, Guam, Hawaii, Iowa, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands), there has been a small, yet demonstrable 8 percent increase in research funding.

**Percentage of NSF Funding,
by Jurisdiction and EPSCoR Cohort**

	Initial 5 Years in EPSCoR*	Most Recent 5 Year Period (FY 2021-2025)**	Percent Change Over Time
1980 Cohort	0.19%	0.40%	110%
Arkansas	0.10%	0.35%	246%
Maine	0.27%	0.27%	2%
Montana	0.13%	0.43%	230%
South Carolina	0.41%	0.71%	74%
West Virginia	0.07%	0.23%	232%
1985 Cohort	0.19%	0.40%	111%
Alabama	0.33%	0.96%	191%
Kentucky	0.22%	0.43%	97%
Nevada	0.14%	0.41%	195%
North Dakota	0.06%	0.28%	363%
Oklahoma	0.30%	0.56%	86%
Puerto Rico	0.15%	0.23%	51%
Vermont	0.10%	0.16%	59%
Wyoming	0.20%	0.18%	-8%
1987 Cohort	0.17%	0.43%	151%
Idaho	0.08%	0.41%	417%
Louisiana	0.36%	0.71%	97%
Mississippi	0.16%	0.38%	138%
South Dakota	0.09%	0.20%	127%
1992 Cohort	0.28%	0.53%	90%
Kansas	0.34%	0.51%	51%
Nebraska	0.22%	0.55%	149%
2000+ Cohort	0.44%	0.47%	8%
Alaska	0.55%	0.62%	12%
Delaware	0.41%	0.57%	38%
Guam	0.02%	0.01%	-49%
Hawaii	0.56%	0.63%	13%
Iowa	0.71%	0.73%	2%
New Hampshire	0.44%	0.39%	-11%
New Mexico	0.58%	0.61%	5%
Rhode Island	0.70%	0.68%	-3%
Virgin Islands	0.00%	0.04%	400%

*Percentages based on eligibility guidelines at the time of entry into the EPSCoR program.

**Percentages based on current eligibility guidelines.

Additional EPSCoR Impacts – FY 2025

This section provides FY 2025 EPSCoR RII science and technology outputs of academic research capacity, human resource development, and the demographics of participants.

The following table demonstrates quantifiable outputs of NSF EPSCoR's RII programs in FY 2025. This information clarifies the gains in academic research capacity and competitiveness, as defined by publications, leveraged grants, and patents, all strong indicators of economic development. The number and valuation of grants awarded encompass all federal, private industry, and private foundation awards across the U.S. for all active projects. These leveraged grants help to build on EPSCoR-funded research and drive academic capacity and capability across EPSCoR jurisdictions.

FY 2025 RII Aggregate of EPSCoR Outputs¹

	Track-1	E-CORE	E-RISE	FEC	ERF	Total
Number of Active Awards	26	22	21	90	152	311
Publications	790	21	50	694	143	1,698
Grants Awarded	258	23	26	283	64	654
Value of Grants Awarded in Millions	\$229.98	\$24.65	\$20.89	\$276.81	\$35.77	\$588.10
Patents Awarded	-	-	2	-	-	2
Patents Pending	21	-	3	17	-	41

¹ Data is self-reported by each project through annual reports and aggregated for the program, by year.

* Some jurisdictions have an RII Track-1 award and E-CORE/E-RISE awards, since there is an allowable 6-month overlap for expiring and new awards. Of the 68 active RII FEC awards, one had not yet submitted data for the reporting period.

The table below indicates EPSCoR's ongoing support of human resources in STEM in the RII programs. The number of faculty and students involved in these projects signifies strong commitment by NSF and the jurisdictions in strengthening jurisdictional human capital in science and engineering research and education.

FY 2025 RII Human Resource Development

	Track-1	E-CORE	E-RISE	FEC	ERF	Total
Faculty Supported	938	156	134	864	152	2,244
Post-Docs Supported	127	4	9	143	21	304
Graduate Students Supported	810	24	63	783	145	1,825
Undergraduates Supported	699	61	53	375	43	1,231
New Faculty Hired	21	5	5	14	-	45
Graduate Degrees Conferred	112	1	3	148	54	318
Undergraduate Degrees Conferred	67	12	6	81	10	176

¹ Data is self-reported by each project through annual reports and aggregated for the program, by year.

Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) and Science Act (P.L. 117-167)

The CHIPS and Science Act reiterated the ongoing importance of investments in EPSCoR jurisdictions and encouraged the development of new programs throughout NSF responsive to EPSCoR jurisdictions' and the Nation's discovery, innovation, and training goals. NSF activities in response to the CHIPS and Science Act will have sustainable positive impact, which will be reflected in each future EPSCoR annual report.

1. Foundation's implementation of Sec. 10325(a)(3)

In FY 2025, NSF's implementation strategy of the provisions in Section 10325(a)(3) of the CHIPS and Science Act was multi-faceted and organized around two strategies aligned with the intent of the legislation of "prioritizing funding and activities that enable sustainable growth in the competitiveness of EPSCoR jurisdictions". The strategies were as follows:

1. Develop or grow NSF funding opportunities that support new or enhanced research capacity building approaches to promote sustainable research infrastructure advancements at institutions in EPSCoR jurisdictions.
2. Enhance and track EPSCoR-relevant knowledge sharing within NSF and expand external outreach to institutions and organizations in EPSCoR jurisdictions.

To implement the provisions in Sec 10325(a)(3), a cross-cutting leadership and management structure was used. At the agency level, NSF's executive leadership team provided strategic direction in activities and efforts to support implementation of the two aforementioned strategies. Early in FY 2025, the NSF EPSCoR Strategy, Engagement, and Consultation (ESEC) Working Group, comprised of representatives from NSF's directorates and offices, coordinated the agencywide implementation plan process for directorates and offices. NSF has created internal resources available to all NSF staff to monitor the agency's progress toward achieving annual spending targets.

2. Building Research Capacity in EPSCoR jurisdictions at Minority-serving Institutions and Emerging Research Institutions

For FY 2025, NSF's progress in building research capacity at minority-serving institutions (MSIs), including Historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and tribal colleges and universities, as well as emerging research institutions (ERIs) in EPSCoR jurisdictions is provided in the table below.

NSF's FY 2025 Support of Emerging Research Institutions and Minority-Serving Institutions in EPSCoR Jurisdictions^{1,2}

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2025			
	Award Funding	Proposals Evaluated	Awards Funded	Funding Rate
All IHEs ³	\$6,716.43	38,047	7,506	20%
All EPSCoR IHEs ³	1,227.14	5,920	1,401	24%
All ERIs	1,138.08	9,267	1,611	17%
All MSIs	1,375.38	7,655	1,342	18%
All HBCUs	121.73	639	104	16%
All Tribal Colleges	24.43	47	19	40%
ERIs in EPSCoR Jurisdictions	295.63	1,250	299	24%
MSIs in EPSCoR Jurisdictions	207.01	742	158	21%
HBCUs in EPSCoR Jurisdictions	41.58	163	35	21%
Tribal Colleges in EPSCoR Jurisdictions	21.20	39	15	38%

¹ Figures sourced from *NSF by the Numbers* - <https://new.nsf.gov/about/about-nsf-by-the-numbers>

² Data retrieved on March 4, 2026

³ IHEs filter excludes: federal, individuals, industry, other, and small business.

3. Foundation's Compliance with EPSCoR Funding Targets from CHIPS and Science Act For FY 2025, NSF had two CHIPS and Science Act directed funding targets:

- 16.5 percent "of the amounts appropriated to the Foundation for research and related activities, and science, mathematics, and engineering education and human resources programs, excluding those amounts made available for polar research and operations support (and operations and maintenance of research facilities), shall be awarded to EPSCoR institutions."
- 20 percent "of the amounts appropriated to the Foundation for scholarships (including at community colleges), graduate fellowships and traineeships, and postdoctoral awards shall be used to support EPSCoR institutions."

NSF's EPSCoR funding targets for total award funding and scholarships, fellowships, traineeships, and postdoctoral awards are calculated using a consistent and replicable methodology that will enhance NSF's ability to monitor and provide oversight of the agency's progress to meeting the funding targets in a given fiscal year.

As previously noted in the report, NSF's total FY 2025 funding to EPSCoR jurisdictions was \$1,373.14 million representing an EPSCoR jurisdiction investment rate of 20.5 percent. This exceeds NSF's FY 2025 CHIPS and Science Act funding target of 16.5 percent.

With regard to the funding target of 20 percent for scholarships, fellowships, traineeships and postdoctoral awards, NSF exceeded this target and achieved an investment rate of 36.8 percent in FY 2025. This target is based on NSF's programs where NSF controls funding for scholarships, graduate fellowships and traineeships, and postdoctoral awards.