NSF strategic plan (2014-2018)
https://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2014/nsf14043/nsf14043.pdf

- Pg 20 onwards lists all the programs there are in NSF. This document may be useful for the junior faculty.

NSF.GOV
With an annual budget of $7.5 billion (FY 2016), we are the funding source for approximately 24 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's colleges and universities.

This report on NSF website gives us a good idea of the funding levels from various agencies as well as the areas (engineering, life sciences etc) where the funding is going to.
https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2016/nsb20161/#/report/chapter-4/recent-trends-in-federal-support-for-u-s-r-d

Recent Trends in Federal Support for U.S. R&D

The U.S. government supports the nation's R&D system through various policy avenues. Its most direct role is as provider of a regular funding stream for the R&D activities conducted by both federal organizations (agency intramural laboratories/facilities and FFRDCs) and by external, nonfederal organizations such as businesses and academic institutions. Fifteen federal departments and a dozen other agencies engage in and/or provide funding for R&D in the United States (**Table 4-14**). Even so, in recent years, the vast majority of the yearly federal funding total is accounted for by the R&D activities of a small group of departments/agencies: the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Energy (DOE), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), NSF, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Department of Commerce (DOC). The sections immediately following provide statistics on several topics that illuminate the key recent trend in this important federal role: the ups and downs of overall federal funding for R&D over the last 10 years in particular, how this federal financial support has been distributed across the various federal departments and agencies and by types of performers, looking at federal funding just for research (i.e., basic research and applied research) and seeing which fields of S&E predominate, and finally, how the priorities of the United States for federal R&D funding compare with those of the other large, global R&D-performing countries.

Office of Naval Research strategy (from 2015)
http://www.navy.mil/strategic/2015-Naval-Strategy-final-web.pdf
Pg 6 lists the key areas they are interested in.

Accordingly, the naval S&T strategy is: To discover, develop and deliver decisive naval capabilities, near- to long-term, by investing in a balanced portfolio of breakthrough scientific research, innovative technology and talented people

Responsibility to execute this strategy is entrusted in public law to the Office of Naval Research (ONR).

S&T is approximately 1 percent of DoN's budget.
• Quick Reaction S&T—responsive to immediate warfighter needs

• Technology Maturation—subsystems Executive Summary and components for current and planned programs.
• Leap-Ahead Innovations—higher risk, high payoff disruptive technologies
• Discovery & Invention—fundamental science and long-term initiatives

Further alignment is achieved by mapping capability gaps to nine S&T focus areas listed below and defined in Appendix A:
• Assure Access to Maritime Battlespace
• Autonomy and Unmanned Systems
• Electromagnetic Maneuver Warfare
• Expeditionary and Irregular Warfare
• Information Dominance - Cyber
• Platform Design and Survivability
• Power and Energy
• Power Projection and Integrated Defense
• Warfighter Performance

Army Research Lab (ARL) S&T plans (2015-2035)
http://www.arl.army.mil/www/pages/172/docs/ARL-S%26T-Campaign-Plans-FINAL.pdf
This gives a detailed idea of the research areas that Army wants to be involved in.

U. S. ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY MISSION: Discover, innovate, and transition science and technology to ensure dominant strategic land power.

VISION: The nation's premier laboratory for land forces.

EXTRAMURAL BASIC RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
MISSION: To steer and oversee Army-relevant technical programs executed by ARL's academic and corporate partners in the engineering, physical, information and life sciences; and develop and exploit innovative advances to ensure the Nation's technological superiority. Discoveries and innovations generated through these programs – primarily embodied as knowledge products – are leveraged as the foundation for future Army technologies.

VISION: Discoveries and innovations made with our academic and industrial partners are infused into the Army's S&T laboratory portfolio to provide a robust foundation for technical advances ensuring the Army's technological edge. High relevance discoveries and innovations are strongly leveraged by the Army's S&T laboratory enterprise to achieve capabilities far beyond the state-of-the-art. Discoveries and innovations made through collaborative efforts are essential in maintaining the land power dominance of the Army of 2030 and beyond.

Air Force Research Lab (AFRL) strategic plan (from 2014)
http://www.defenseinnovationmarketplace.mil/resources/2014_AFRL_Strategic_Plan_Final_PA_Approved.pdf