GORDON AND BETTY MOORE FOUNDATION

2010

YEAR IN REVIEW

Overview

In 2010, the grantees who collaborated with the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation continued to deliver significant impact and achievement in their respective fields. Their work has transformed the way we manage and use our planet's resources, yielded fundamental new knowledge at the frontiers of science, improved nursing-related patient outcomes, and ultimately helped to improve the quality of life—for current and future generations—within the Bay Area and around the world.

We offer our profound thanks to all our partners for their continued and outstanding work. A few highlights from the many extraordinary grantee accomplishments in 2010 follow.

Environment

ANDES-AMAZON INITIATIVE

LONG-TERM OUTCOME: Maintain the ecological function and representative biodiversity of the Amazon Basin.

- In 2010, $69.9 million were secured and an additional $46.8 million pledged or contingent for the second phase of the Foundation-supported Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) project, helping to ensure sustainable financing of over 62 million acres of protected areas. ARPA's second phase is being implemented over a four-year period, from 2010 to 2013. (Grantee: World Wildlife Fund)

- Building on a shared belief that the best science and technology tools can help society be more sustainable, Google, in partnership with the Foundation, launched Google Earth Engine on December 6th at COP-17 in Cancún, Mexico, providing enhanced content and functional capabilities for real-time forest monitoring both within the Andes-Amazon Basin and other tropical regions. (Grantees: Carnegie Institution for Science, Imazon)

- With support from the Foundation, a management structure for 7.4 million hectares was established in three Calha Norte State Forests in Pará, Brazil, helping to consolidate a conservation landscape of a 22-million hectare mosaic. (Grantee: Imazon)

MARINE CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

LONG-TERM OUTCOME: Resilient and productive marine ecosystems in North America, managed sustainably for current and future generations.

- On the U.S. West Coast, grantees collaborating with the Foundation worked through the Council process on the design and implementation of an individual transferable quota (ITQ) system for Pacific Groundfish. This helped inform policy- and other decision-makers, including the Secretary of Commerce, who in 2010 approved an ITQ program for the trawl sector of the Pacific Groundfish fishery. The program protects overfished species while allowing fishermen greater flexibility in how and when they catch fish. (Grantees: Environmental Defense Fund, The Nature Conservancy)
  Through the work of the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) Initiative, California adopted a network of marine protected areas (MPAs) along the Southern California Coast and reached a key milestone on the North Coast by advancing a single proposed MPA network that meets the MLPA's science guidelines. The 2010 progress puts California on track to complete the first state-wide integrated network of MPAs in the U.S. in 2011. (Grantee: Resources Legacy Fund)

- In British Columbia, the Canadian First Nations, Provincial, and Federal governments signed a memorandum of understanding and launched a Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) process for the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area, the PNCIMA Initiative, which will establish integrated oceans management that balances ecological, economic, social, and cultural interests. (Grantees: Great Bear Initiative – Coastal First Nations, Nanwakolas Council, Tides Canada Foundation, T. Buck Suzuki Environmental Foundation, WWF-Canada, Living Oceans Society, David Suzuki Foundation, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, British Columbia Chapter)

- In New England, fishermen in groundfish sectors fished their first season under new rules, with mid-season results showing sector fishermen staying within annual catch limits and at the same time experiencing an overall revenue increase. Grantees remain focused on making the sector system work better for fishermen in 2011, including improvements to monitoring. Permit banking models continued to show promise for addressing conservation goals and community objectives (Grantees: Gulf of Maine Research Institute, Environmental Defense Fund, Cape Cod Commercial Hook Fishermen's Association, The Nature Conservancy, Island Institute) By the end of the year, Massachusetts put into practice its groundbreaking state marine spatial plan—the first for state waters in the U.S.—by comprehensive planning that included the careful siting of a new high speed internet cable development in order to avoid sensitive marine habitat. (Grantees: Third Sector New England and University of Massachusetts Boston (the Massachusetts Ocean Partnership), Conservation Law Foundation)

- At the federal level in the U.S., a Presidential Executive Order created the first National Ocean Policy for the U.S., with a goal of promoting and maintaining resilient, productive coastal and marine ecosystems. (Grantees: Ocean Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, UNESCO) With support from the Foundation, resource managers and stakeholders in two regions identified by the Policy, the Northeast and the West Coast, began drafting regional MSP objectives, frameworks, and ways to meaningfully engage stakeholders, and designing integrated data networks for displaying and analyzing important ocean information. (Grantees: Third Sector New England, The Nature Conservancy, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission)

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation launched the Fisheries Innovation Fund, a joint public-private fund which will award $2.2m this year to fishermen, coastal communities, and others to help them improve fisheries management in the United States. (Grantee: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation)

WILD SALMON ECOSYSTEMS INITIATIVE

LONG-TERM OUTCOME: Maintain a healthy salmon ecosystem at the scale of the North Pacific.

- In 2010, grantees helped advanced collaborative solutions in support of the development of a sustainable aquaculture industry in British Columbia, with a critical mass of interest generated around closed containment aquaculture technology. By the end of the year, installation had been completed on a floating marine, closed-containment salmon aquaculture facility, demonstrating and significantly enhancing the perceived viability of ocean-based closed containment farming. Also in 2010, Fisheries and Oceans Canada affirmed the potential viability of closed containment technology. Representatives from government agencies and the aquaculture industry collaborated with the Salmon Aquaculture Innovation Fund (SAIF) at Tides Canada Foundation to assess close containment technology and to develop pooled resources to support on-land closed containment pilots. (Grantees: Middle Bay Sustainable Aquaculture Institute, Tides Canada Foundation, Living Oceans Society)

- Long-term investments in salmon ecosystems science yielded significant results in 2010. For example, a landmark study was published as a cover story in the journal *Nature* (Schindler, DE, et al. *Nature* 465:609-613), which demonstrated how different populations of salmon act like a diversified portfolio of investments, buffering fisheries and incomes from the ups and downs of particular stock. The study was highlighted in media stories that ran in hundreds of outlets around the world. Most importantly, the demonstration of portfolio effects argues for greater attention to preserving salmon diversity in management and conservation. Another study published last year (Ruggerone, GT, et al. *Marine and Coastal Fisheries: Dynamics, Management, and Ecosystem Science* 2010; 2: 306-328) described how the ocean is getting over-crowded with salmon, raising concerns about the ever-growing number of hatchery fish being released around the North Pacific. (Research funded through grants to: University of Washington, School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences; University of Washington, Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean)

- In May, Russia's Federal Fisheries Agency (FAR) formally approved the criteria and process for creating Federal Fisheries Protected Zones (FFPZ) in critical salmon bearing watersheds. The FFPZ is a new mechanism for providing legal protection to salmon ecosystems, created by FAR to safeguard the capacity of key salmon rivers to produce fish that are important for commercial and subsistence use. Grantees played a direct role in the development of the FFPZ mechanism, working with the Institute of Ecological and Evolutionary Issues (Russian Academy of Sciences) and the Federal Fisheries Research Institute (VNIRO, under the Federal Fisheries Agency) to develop the rationale, criteria, and process for the designation. Efforts have already been launched to create FFPZ in priority salmon watersheds. (Grantee: Wild Salmon Center)

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

GOAL: New programs that improve and sustain today's global environment and human well-being.

- With funding from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Marine Management Area Science (MMAS) program culminated in the synthesis of 50 studies conducted over 5 years, with over 100 institutional partnerships. The research demonstrated the ecosystem health and human well-being benefits and challenges of marine conservation, helping to establish and improve marine managed areas in Fiji, Kiribati, Ecuador, Panama, Belize, Brazil, and the central Pacific. The MMAS Program's unprecedented network of expertise in 23 countries and 73 marine management areas will ensure science continues to feed conservation action. More information is available at www.science2action.org/.

- In Colombia, Conservation International (CI) supported the Proceuenca initiative, one of the first of 60 reforestation projects under the UNFCCC's Clean Development Mechanism.

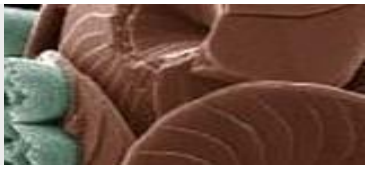
- In Ecuador, CI supported the Ministry of Environment on the implementation of Socio Bosque, a national system providing performance-based payments to local communities for forest conservation.

- The Global Conservation Fund (GCF)-supported Phoenix Islands Protected Area became the largest World Heritage Site. Also in 2010, the GCF helped establish the Sovi Basin Protected Area Endowment supporting Fiji's largest remaining undisturbed lowland forest, established an endowment for the Gola Forest Reserves in Sierra Leone, and made a major contribution to the Gulf of California Marine Endowment. From 2001 to 2010, the GCF has supported a total of 79.8 million hectares of protected areas.

Science

MARINE MICROBIOLOGY INITIATIVE

LONG-TERM OUTCOME: Marine microbiology is transformed into an integrated field of marine microbial ecology by applying novel molecular technologies and instruments with the goal of monitoring, modeling, and generating new fundamental knowledge about representative microbial ecosystems in the ocean.



- In 2010, Marine Microbiology Initiative (MMI) supported grantees gained a significantly deeper understanding of several ecologically important marine microbial groups. Examples include Dr. Jon Zehr's studies of UCYN-A, a marine nitrogen-fixing microorganism that is much more abundant than previously thought and is missing multiple genes essential for life, including genes needed to make proteins and DNA. Despite its reduced gene set, no evidence has yet been found that this organism lives in close association with other microorganisms, presenting a paradox. In another genome-enabled study, Dr. Stephen Giovanonni discovered that some of the most abundant bacteria in the ocean, previously thought only to be capable of consuming pre-formed food, could also use light energy to generate food—in a plant-like manner. These organisms have a "back-up" light-harvesting capacity that is switched on during carbon starvation and limiting nutrients, contributing to their survival in the extreme nutrient deprivation conditions that often prevail in oceans. (Grantees: University of California, Santa Cruz Department of Ocean Sciences, School of Earth & Marine Science, Oregon State University, Department of Microbiology)

- A key goal for MMI is to develop comprehensive open-source models of marine microbial ecosystems, which is a necessary step to move toward the ability to predict the affects of ecosystem perturbations. Excellent progress was made on this front, with Dr. Mick Follows and colleagues publishing a paper accurately describing phytoplankton diversity based on their evolution-based DARWIN ecosystem model. A key outcome is that microscopic details in the ocean were scaled to macroscopic patterns by combining fluid dynamics,

ecology, and evolutionary biology data into one model. Another grantee, Dr. Curtis Deutsch, developed an ocean circulation model to demonstrate that the ratio of nitrogen to phosphorus is determined by both ocean circulation and regional differences in species composition of the plankton community. (Grantees: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences)

- MMI grantees won many awards in 2010. Dr. Jessica Green and colleagues won the 2010 Outstanding Theory Paper by the Ecological Society of America's Theoretical Ecology Section for creating a new theory to predict species-area relationships from DNA sequence datasets. Two principal investigators were recognized by the National Academy of Sciences for their contributions to science: Dr. Sallie (Penny) Chisholm was awarded the Alexander Agassiz Medal, a top honor in oceanography, and Dr. Dave Karl and colleagues were awarded the Cozzarelli Prize "in recognition of top papers published in PNAS that reflect scientific excellence and originality." (Grantees: University of California, Davis Genome Center, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Office of Sponsored Programs, University of Hawaii Foundation)

- Two major DNA sequencing efforts came to completion this year. The Moore Microbial Genome Sequencing Project enabled the generation of 177 bacterial and archaeal complete genome sequences. The data have enabled researchers to publish over 110 papers thus far, including many in the leading journals for the biological sciences. The genome data are critical for interpretation of microbial community structure and function in the ocean as was summarized in a *Nature* article published by the grantee, the J. Craig Venter Institute). The virus genome and metagenome sequencing effort managed by the Broad Institute also finished, producing 240 new datasets. All genomic and metagenomic data have been or will soon be publicly released on CAMERA.

Lastly, to complete the DNA sequencing portfolio, MMI collaborated with the National Center for Genome Resources and the international research community to launch a microeukaryote sequencing effort that will produce gene sequence data for hundreds of diverse microeukaryotic species, which are the least understood among all marine microbial groups. (Grantees: J. Craig Venter Institute, Broad Institute, National Center for Genome Resources

THIRTY METER TELESCOPE

GOAL: The design, development, and construction of the world's most advanced and powerful ground-based optical/infrared telescope, allowing observations to the very edge of the observable Universe, near the beginning of time.

- In late June 2010, India joined the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) project as an Observer. (The National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ) joined TMT as a Collaborating Institution in 2008, and the National Astronomical Observatories of the Chinese Academy of Sciences joined TMT as an Observer in 2009.) The TMT project is an international partnership among the California Institute of Technology, the University of California, and the Association of Canadian Universities for Research in Astronomy.

- In August 2010, the National Academy of Sciences released the Astro2010 report entitled "New Worlds, New Horizons in Astronomy and Astrophysics," astronomy's decadal survey of U.S. efforts and recommendations for the next ten years. The study identified a Giant Segmented Mirror Telescope (GSMT) as crucial for ground-based astronomy in the coming decade. Two key recommendations were that the National Science Foundation (NSF) should proceed with the selection of a single Giant Segmented Mirror Telescope as soon as possible, and that the NSF fund 25% of the selected telescope. The NSF expects to issue a request for proposals for a GSMT in the first half of 2011.

- The State of Hawaii issued the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Mauna Kea site on August 8, 2010, and the FEIS met with no protests during the 60-day challenge period. This completes the state's EIS procedure.

- In June 2010, Jerry Nelson, project scientist for TMT and professor of astronomy and astrophysics at the University of California, Santa Cruz, was awarded the $1 million Kavli Prize in Astrophysics with two other researchers for their innovations in the field of telescope design. Nelson is internationally renowned for his central role in the revolutionary segmented design of the Keck Telescopes' 10-meter primary mirrors, and he also helped pioneer the use of adaptive optics for astronomy. Adaptive optics systems sense atmospheric turbulence in real-time, and adjust scope optics many hundreds-of-times each second to erase the distortion caused by light passing through Earth's atmosphere. Nelson shares the prize with Roger Angel of the University of Arizona, Tucson, and Ray Wilson, formerly of Imperial College London and the European Southern Observatory.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

GOAL: Maintain the Institution's position at the forefront of higher science and technology research and education.

- In 2010, Caltech scientists in the Tectonics Observatory, with colleagues at the University of Texas at Austin, developed new computer algorithms that for the first time allow for the concurrent modeling of the earth's mantle flow, large-scale tectonic plate motions, and behavior of individual fault zones. The algorithms yield an unprecedented view of plate tectonics and the forces that drive it. A paper describing the whole-earth model appeared in the August 27 issue of the journal *Science* and was featured on the cover.

- Caltech researchers investigating neurobiological foundations of reward and working in the Proteome Exploration Laboratory found that stronger and more lasting memories are more likely to be formed when a person is relaxed and the memory-related neurons fire in sync with the brain's theta waves. It has long been understood that a relaxed mind is ready to receive new information, but this study pinpointed a mechanism for the first time by which this state of mind allows neurons to work together to improve memory retention. The findings were published in the April 8 edition of the journal *Nature*.

- John Dabiri, Principal Investigator of the new Center for Bio-inspired Wind Energy, was awarded a MacArthur genius grant in fall 2010. The purpose of the Center will be to carry out research, development, and field testing of novel wind energy technologies inspired by engineering solutions found in nature.

- Also in 2010, the Department of Energy selected Caltech to lead a new $122 million Energy Innovation Hub, based partly on work supported by the Foundation and other funders to develop the molecular basis for driving the photo-oxidation of water, in order to enable fuel production directly from sunlight. Caltech and the U.S. Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab) will bring together researchers to simulate nature's photosynthetic systems for practical energy production.

San Francisco Bay Area

BETTY IRENE MOORE NURSING INITIATIVE

LONG-TERM OUTCOME: Improvement in nursing-related patient outcomes in adult acute care hospitals.

- In 2010, Betty Irene Moore Nursing Initiative (BIMNI) grantees continued to make substantial progress towards improving the quality of patient care through nursing. BIMNI grantee hospitals, both independent entitities and members of hospital systems, implemented evidence-based practices for preventing serious patient safety issues such as sepsis, medication errors, and hospital-acquired infections. By the end of 2010, two-thirds of San Francisco Bay Area (SFBA) hospitals had achieved significant improvement goals in at least three areas of clinical quality improvement. (Grantees: Healthcare Foundation of Northern and Central California, Center for Quality Systems Improvement, UCSF Center for the Health Professions, Catholic Healthcare West, Sutter Health, Kaiser Permanente, Daughters of Charity Health System, Washington Hospital Healthcare Foundation, Alameda County Medical Center)

- Additional hospitals (and their outpatient partners) are partnering with the Foundation on improving the transition from hospital to home or other non-acute setting. Three hospitals to date (Alta Bates/Summit Medical Center, Chinese Hospital, and UCSF Medical Center) have significantly improved transitional care for heart failure patients, thereby reducing readmission rates for these patients by more than 30%. (Grantees: Sutter Health, Chinese Hospital, UCSF Medical Center, Institute for Healthcare Improvement)

- In the Greater Sacramento region, BIMNI's more recent geographic focus, all four health systems have launched improvement programs in partnership with the Foundation. These improvement programs are on track to demonstrate improved patient care in 2011. (Grantees: Catholic Healthcare West, Kaiser Permanente, Sutter Health, UC-Davis Medical Center)

- Collaborative programs such as BEACON, the Integrated Nurse Leadership Program, the Avoid Readmissions through Collaboration (ARC) program, and others have enabled and accelerated improvement programs in both the SFBA and Greater Sacramento region. (Grantees: Healthcare Foundation of Northern and Central California, Center for Quality Systems Improvement, and UCSF Center for the Health Professions).

- These improvements in care would not be possible without a sufficiently large and well-prepared Registered Nurses (RNs) workforce. In 2010, BIMNI launched the regional implementation of the national Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) program. In 2010, 22 SFBA schools of nursing committed to implementing the QSEN principles for quality and safety into their pre-licensure curriculum. The program was successfully launched in June 2010, when 75 faculty (representing over 20% of SFBA full-time pre-licensure faculty) were oriented to these principles and to strategies for incorporating them into their curricula. (Grantee: American Association of Colleges of Nursing)

- To maintain the long-term capacity of local nursing schools to educate a sufficient number of RNs, the community continues to support financially the Centralized Clinical Placement System, an automated internet-based clinical placement planning tool that optimizes nursing student clinical placements by allowing schools to quickly match the students' needs with placement opportunities. (Grantees: California Institute for Nursing & Health Care, Foundation for California Community Colleges)

BETTY IRENE MOORE SCHOOL OF NURSING

GOAL: Transform nursing education and improve healthcare through leadership development, interprofessional/interdisciplinary curricula, extraordinary research, cultural inclusiveness, and innovative technology.

- In 2010, the University of California (UC) president officially approved the proposed Ph.D. and Master's degrees for the Betty Irene Moore School of Nursing's interdisciplinary Nursing Science and Health-Care Leadership Program.

- In the fall, the school successfully matriculated its inaugural class: twenty-five candidates for the Master of Science, and eight candidates for the Doctor of Philosophy degrees were admitted in September 2010. The doctoral program is the first doctoral nursing program in the inland Northern California and Central Valley regions. In a ceremony on October 8th to welcome the inaugural class, UC, UC Davis, and UC Davis Health System leaders formally dedicated the school to Betty Moore.

- With particular attention to developing inter-professional curricula, the school continued with steady faculty development, appointing Holli DeVon, a nationally recognized expert in cardiovascular care, and Elena Siegel, a nursing researcher, to join the school's founding faculty.

- In November, Heather M. Young, dean of the Betty Irene Moore School of Nursing at UC Davis, was appointed to the California Regional Action Coalition of the Institute of Medicine's Initiative on the Future of Nursing. She is one of eight members of the California coalition. Earlier in 2010, both Heather Young and Deborah Ward, associate dean, were awarded grants for two nursing research studies.

LAND CONSERVATION

GOAL: Conserve the Bay Area's unique and irreplaceable landscapes and ecosystems for future generations.

- In 2010, Bay Area Land Conservation grantees permanently protected more than 3,200 acres of priority landscapes and wildlife habitat through strategic acquisitions and conservation easements. (Grantees: East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy, Sonoma Land Trust, Save the Redwoods)

- By creating the new Living Landscape Initiative, five land conservation organizations in and around Silicon Valley combined efforts and linked work in and beyond Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties to achieve more effective conservation by working at a regional scale. The new collaborative is dedicated to improving the quality of life in the heart of Coastal California through clean air and water, landscape preservation, farms and working landscapes, habitat protection, biodiversity, natural aesthetics, recreational access, and economic vibrancy. The Foundation partnered with the David and Lucile Packard Foundation to help support the Initiative's development and shared vision. (Grantee and Initiative members: Save the Redwoods, Land Trust of Santa Cruz County, Peninsula Open Space Trust, Sempivirens Fund, The Nature Conservancy)

- Grantees conducted groundbreaking new scientific research in order to inform the implementation of strategic conservation actions. In 2010, work began on critical research into reducing the spread of sudden oak death (Grantees: University of California, Berkeley and University of California, Davis), determining the impact of habitat fragmentation on ecological structures (Grantee: University of California, Santa Cruz), determining the effectiveness of wildlife corridors (Grantee: Northern Arizona University), and reducing the impact of wind energy on bird ecology (Grantee: East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy).

SCIENCE LEARNING

GOAL: Enhance science education and learning by students (especially children) and the public.

- In 2010, the new multigenerational "Science in Action" exhibit and program was launched at the California Academy of Sciences, showcasing current research on-site and from expeditions around the world. The dynamic, interactive, multimedia program helps increase public interest in and understanding of contemporary and everyday science, translating into greater scientific awareness and literacy. (Grantee: California Academy of Sciences)

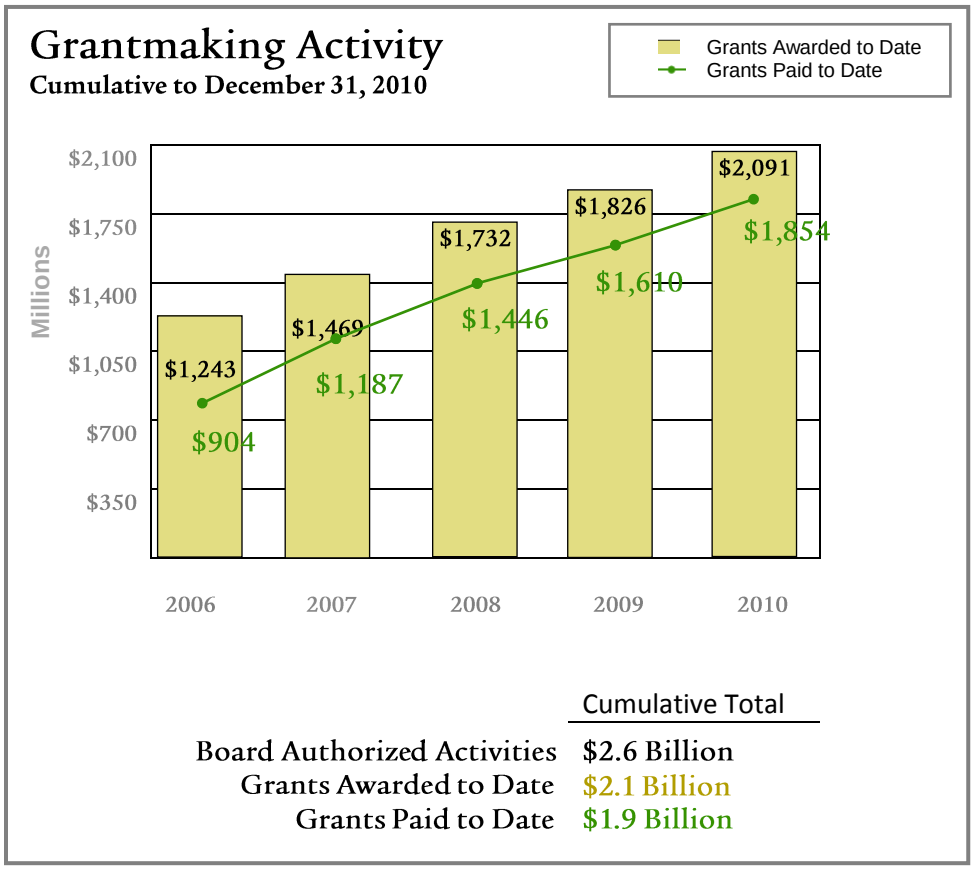
- In close partnership with the Lawrence Hall of Science, the Exploratorium developed and launched an innovative, two-year "BaySci Professional Development Program" in 2010, to strengthen the implementation of inquiry-based elementary science instruction in the Bay Area. The program offers professional development support for teachers from select Bay Area school districts, with summer workshops and academic year follow-up activities. Funding partners include the Noyce and S. D. Bechtel, Jr. Foundations. (Grantee: The Exploratorium)

- Also in 2010, installation of the new Bill Nye's Climate Lab Exhibit at the Chabot Space & Science Center was completed. Visitors can now explore generating electricity with a wind powered turbine, learning how biofuel can made from plants, studying ice and mud cores from ancient times, and more. The exhibition increases climate change science literacy and engagement in youth, ages eight to fourteen years. (Grantee: Chabot Space & Science Center)

Financial Highlights

The Foundation's financial statements are audited annually by Ernst & Young, LLP and published on our website at www.moore.org. Additional information is also available on the website in our annual information return called the Form 990-PF, Return of Private Foundation.

The Foundation has grown rapidly from its establishment in 2000 and currently employs more than 75 people, manages over $5 billion of assets, and has an annual operating budget of approximately $28 million. The Foundation intends to pay out at least five percent of its endowment annually, which equates to an annual grant budget of approximately $222 million.



Foundation Leadership

OUR FOUNDERS

Gordon and Betty Moore

A rule-of-thumb prediction made by Gordon Moore in 1965, later dubbed "Moore's Law," became a guiding principle for the delivery of ever more powerful semiconductor chips at proportionally lower costs. Today, this standard continues to set the pace of technology development and progress. Gordon has been committed to technological progress throughout his career as a leader in the new semiconductor industry, first as cofounder of Fairchild Semiconductor in 1957 and then as co-founder of Intel Corporation, creator of the world's first microprocessor, in 1968.

Betty met Gordon at San Jose State College where she received her bachelor's degree in Journalism in 1949. Gordon and Betty were married the following year. While Gordon attended graduate school at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Betty worked for Consolidated Engineering Corporation in advertising and public relations before joining the Ford Foundation.

By establishing the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation together in 2000, the Moores' philanthropic contributions build on the work they have dedicated to science and the environment for decades, both at home and abroad. Today, Gordon and Betty are active on several philanthropic and corporate boards. They reside in the Bay Area and in Hawaii, and have two sons and four grandchildren.

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