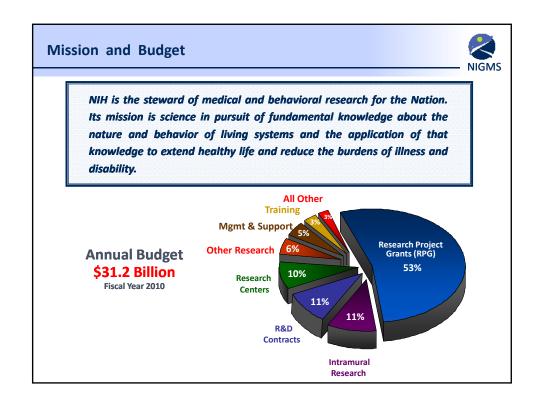
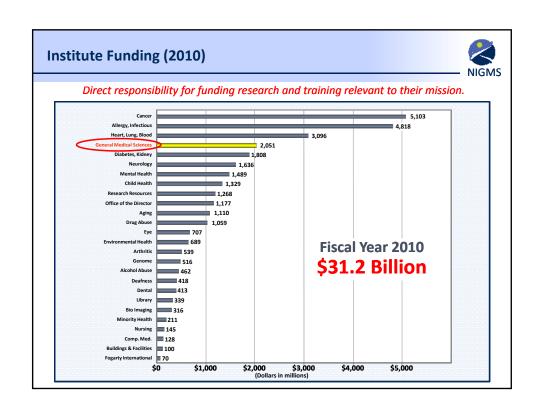


NIH 101

- 1. NIH and NIGMS Mission
- 2. Grant Mechanisms
- 3. Forms & Information
- 4. Grantsmanship and Resources
- 5. Review Process and Funding





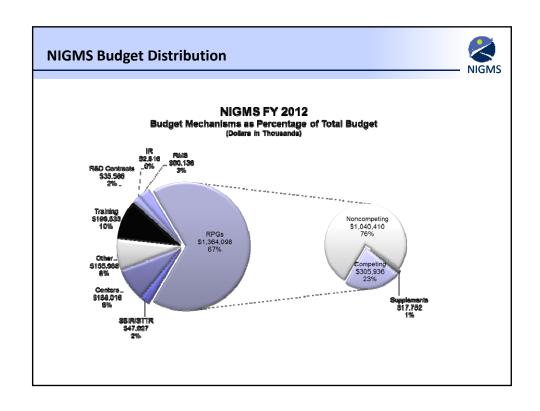


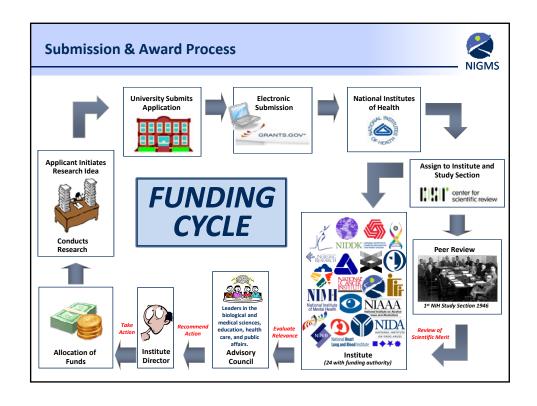
NIGMS Mission

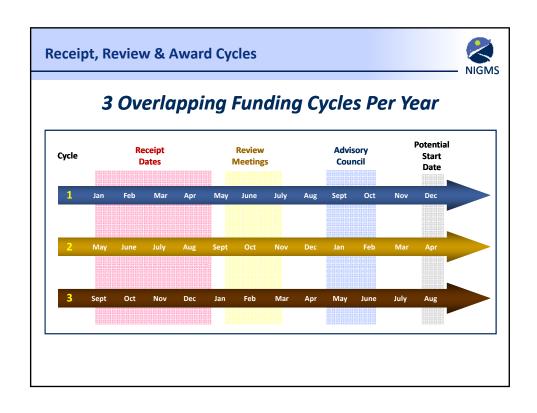


The NIGMS mission is to support research that increases understanding of life processes and lays the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

NIGMS also provides leadership in training the next generation of scientists to assure the vitality and continued productivity of the research enterprise.







"F" Mechanism



NRSA Fellowship Awards

F30 Individual Predoctoral Fellowship for MD/PhD 8 participating institutes
F31 Predoctoral Fellowship to Promote Diversity 21 participating institutes
To support doctoral candidates from underrepresented groups (ethnic, disabilities, disadvantaged)
F31 Individual Predoctoral Fellowship 8 participating institutes
F32 Individual Postdoctoral Fellowship 21 participating institutes
F33 Individual Senior Fellowship 15 participating institutes

Characteristics:

- Not all Institutes participate in each mechanism
- Apply with mentor/sponsor
- Eligibility: U.S. Citizen or permanent resident
- Length: Up to 5 years support pre-doctoral; 3 years postdoctoral
- Stipend, tuition and institutional allowance
- Payback Service Obligation

"K" Mechanism



Career Development Awards

K01	Mentored Research Scientist Development Award 16 participating institutes Usually for Ph.D.'s in basic research
K02	Independent Scientist Award 11 participating institutes
К05	Senior Scientist Award Additional time & effort support for researcher with RO1 award
К07	Academic Career Award
К08	Mentored Clinical Scientist Development Award For clinicians to get basic laboratory research training
K12	Mentored Clinical Scientist Program Award
K22	Career Transition Award
K23	Patient-Oriented Research Career Development Award
K24	Mid-Career Patient-Oriented Research Award
K99/R00	Pathway to Independence Award 22 participating institutes 1-2 year mentored phase followed by 3 year independent phase

"R" Mechanism

R43/R44



Research Awards

Research Project Grant R01 • Primary funding mechanism for investigator initiated research • Up to 5 years and \$500K per year (prior required approval for projects greater than \$500K). • Transformative R01s (T-R01) – Special Roadmap Program **R03 Small Research Grant Project** • Up to 2 years and \$50K per year Not all ICs support this mechanism R15 Academic Research Enhancement Award (AREA) Small-scale health-related research projects at <u>eliqible</u> domestic institutions • Up to 3 years and \$300K total direct costs **R21 Exploratory Development Research Grant** • Foster the introduction of novel scientific ideas, model systems, tools, agents, targets and technologies • Break new ground or extend previous discoveries toward new directions or applications • Up to 2 years and \$275K total direct costs R41/R42 Small Business Technology Transfer Grant (STTR)

Small Business Innovation Research Grant (SBIR)

Mechanisms of Interest to New Investigators



- K awards (K01, K08, K22, K23, K25)
- Small grant (R03)
- Exploratory/developmental grant (R21)
- NIH Director's New Innovator Award (DP2, \$1.5M/5 years)
 - Exceptionally innovative research with potential for significant impact
 - Open to new investigators within 10 years of terminal degree (early stage investigators)
 - Preliminary data optional
- NIEHS Outstanding New Environmental Scientist Award (ONES, R01, \$1.625M/5 years)
 - Outstanding early stage scientists who are committed to research in the mission of NIEHS
 - Open to new investigators within 10 years of terminal degree (early stage investigators)
 - One application per school or college within a university

New Investigators • New and Early Stage Investigator Policies grants.nih.gov/grants/new_investigators Definition A principal investigator who has not previously competed successfully for a significant NIH independent research award. Designations Average age of first R01 award • Early Stage Investigator (ESI): Within 10 years of receiving terminal degree • New Investigator (NI): No record of significant independent support Commitment to New Investigators Over the past three years about 20% of all R01 awards have gone to new investigators. • Institutes maintain success rates for new investigators - better paylines • Requested award length may be given to new investigators by institutes · Separate clustering during review



NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts



- Official notification of NIH policies, notices and availability of funds
- Contains all Funding Opportunity
 Announcements (PAs/RFAS) for new or ongoing interest from one or more Institutes in supporting research, training or resources.
- Sign up to receive weekly NIH Guide updates

grants.nih.gov/grants/oer.htm



- Funding Opportunities (RFAs, PAs) & Notices
- Unsolicited Applications (Parent Announcements)

Program Announcement (PA)

- Addresses a broad category of research
- No set-aside budget
- Submit on <u>regular</u> receipt dates
- Regular review criteria for mechanism of application

Request for Applications (RFA)

- Addresses a well defined area of research
- Set-aside budget
- Submit on special, one-time receipt date
- Often <u>special</u> eligibility and/or review criteria
- Often <u>special application format</u> and/or submission instructions

Funding Opportunity Announcements



All the details are here!

- Participating Organizations
- Title
- Announcement Type
- Program Announcement Number
- Link to Apply Electronically
- Key Dates
- Summary / Overview
- Specifics
 - Objectives
 - Award Information
 - Eligibility
 - Application / Submission
 - Review Information
 - Award Administration
 - Agency Contacts



Preparing Your Application



There is no amount of Grantsmanship that will turn a bad idea into a good one

But there are many ways to disguise a good idea.

Dr. William Raub Past Deputy Director, NIH

Choosing a Research Project



What makes a research project outstanding?

- Addresses an important problem clearly
- Potential to lead to seminal new observations or new ways of thinking
- Lays the foundation for further research in the field
- Addresses a difficult problem in a way that seems simple in retrospect.

Makes reviewers wonder why they didn't think of the idea themselves!

All aspects of the project are clearly linked

What's Your Strategy



Preparing to Write a Grant Application

Assess the potential for your idea

- What has already been done, reported and funded in your area?
- What are the "gaps"?
- How can you take it a step farther?

Assess the competition

- Who are the important contributors to the field?
- What have they accomplished?
- Search the literature and the NIH RePORTER database (www.projectreporter.nih.gov) of funded grants in the field

Critically assess yourself

 Do you have the necessary expertise, resources, personnel and preliminary data to be competitive?

Consider the review criteria



Overall Impact • Is this project likely to exert a sustained, powerful influence on the research field(s) involved based on consideration of the review criteria?

Significance

- Does this study address an important problem or barrier to success in the field?
- How will scientific knowledge, technical capability or clinical practice be improved?

Investigators

- Are the PIs, collaborators and other researchers well suited to the project?
- If ESIs or NIs, do they have appropriate experience and training?
- If established, do they have an ongoing record of accomplishments?

Innovation

- Does the application challenge and seek to shift current paradigms?
- Are the concepts, approaches, or instrumentation novel or applied in new ways?

Approach

- Are the overall strategy, methodology, and analyses well-reasoned and appropriate to accomplish the specific aims?
- Are potential problems, alternative strategies, and benchmarks presented?
- Will feasibility be established and will risky aspects be managed?

Environment

- Will the scientific environment contribute to the probability of success?
- Are the institutional support and physical resources adequate?
- Will the project benefit from unique features (e.g. subject populations, collaborations)?

Know Your Audience





Know Your Audience



Two audiences of reviewers:

- a small number familiar with your techniques or field
- the majority who have more general expertise

Reviewers are

- Informed strangers
- Inherently skeptical and critical
- Extremely busy

Make their job easier

- Write a well organized, clear and concise application
- Guide reviewers with graphics flow diagrams, charts, figures and clear timelines
- Demonstrate enthusiasm with strong active verbs
- Sell your application show why NIH should fund your application

Avoid things that irritate

- Exceeding page limits, small margins, and/or font too small
- Information in the wrong section
- Omitting or mislabeling references/figures
- Spelling, grammar, math errors

Grant Writing Resources

by Liane Reif-Lehrer



Manuals & Books

GrantCentral.com



"Writing the NIH Grant Proposal: A Step-by Step Guide" by William Gerin



"Grant Application Writers Handbook" (4th Ed)



"Guide to Effective Grant Writing: How to Write a Successful NIH Grant Application" by Otto O. Yang

"How to Succeed in Academics" *

by Edward R. B. McCabe and Linda McCabe

Grant Writing Resources



NIH Websites

NIH Central Resource Site grants.nih.gov/grants/grant_tips.htm		
NIGMS	www.nigms.nih.gov/Research/Application/Tips.htm	
NCI	http://deainfo.nci.nih.gov/extra/extdocs/gntapp.pdf	
NIAID*	http://www.niaid.nih.gov/researchfunding/grant/pages/aa g.aspx	
NINDS	www.ninds.nih.gov/funding/grantwriting.htm	
NIMH	http://www.nimh.nih.gov/research-funding/grants/writing-	

Grant Writing Resources



People

NIH Program Officers

- Advice on appropriate Institute/Center, Funding Opportunity, and Grant Mechanism
- Targeting appropriate study section

Your Colleagues

- Is your application understandable and readable, especially by those that are not in your specific field?
- Have you clearly addressed all of the review criteria?
- Is your timeline for submission realistic based on your existing preliminary data and current draft of the application?
- How long does it REALLY take for the sponsored projects office to approve and submit your application?

When your application arrives at NIH



THEN



NOW

Grants.gov

http://www.grants.gov/



eRA Commons





Where the NIH exchanges application information

- Errors/warnings associated with electronic submissions
 - NO error correction after due date!
- View of submitted application transmitted from Grants.gov
 - If YOU can't see it NIH can't see it!
- Assignment and Contact Information
 - Institute, Study Section, Program Director, Scientific Review Officer
- Overall Impact Score and Percentile
- Summary Statement
- Notice of Grant Award

Requires individual account provided by your Office of Sponsored Programs!

Application Number



2 R01 GM063815-09A1

•-- type ----- mechanism------ institute------ serial ------ year ----- suffix ---

Application Type

- 1 New
- 2 Competing Continuation
- 5 Noncompeting Continuation

Mechanism

R01, R03, R15, K01, F32, etc . . .

Institute

GM (NIGMS), CA (NCI), etc . . .

Serial Number

Sequential numbering of applications submitted to particular Institute

Support Year

All new applications start at -01

Suffix – additional identifier

A1 - amended application

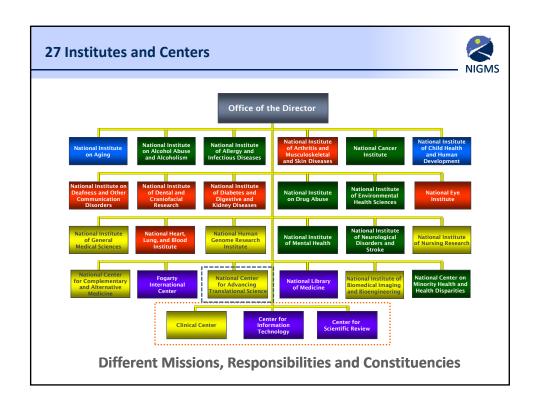
S1 - supplement

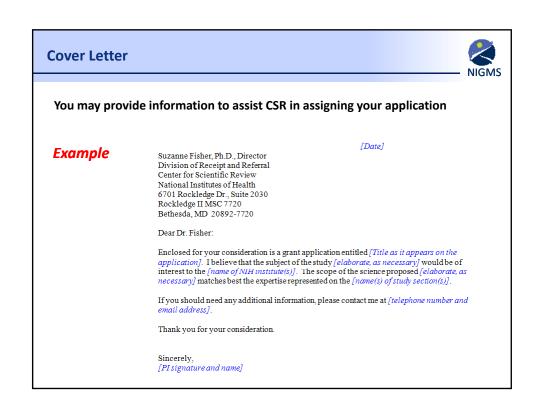
What Happens After Submission?



Center for Scientific Review (CSR)

- · Central receipt point for all applications for the NIH
- Annually ca. 76,000 applications received of which 52,000 are reviewed in 2000 meetings
- Assigns applications to NIH Institute/Center as potential funding component; multiple assignments possible
- · Assigns applications for peer review
 - Ca. 200 Initial Review Groups ("Study Sections") managed by CSR
 - Institute Review Offices





Review Process



Prior to Review Meeting

- Each application assigned to at least 3 primary reviewers
- Reviewers submit preliminary overall impact scores, core criteria scores, and written comments

At Review Meeting

- Persons with conflicts of interest excused
- Primary reviewers provide preliminary overall impact scores (1 to 9)
- Discussion of application's scientific and technical merit as well as human subjects and vertebrate animal research
- Restatement of scores by assigned reviewers
- All present panel members score privately
- · Consideration of budget and any additional review criteria

About 50% of applications will be streamlined = ND, not discussed

Feedback from Review



Overall Impact Score & Percentile

- Available in eRA Commons 1 2 days after review group meeting
- Impact score is average reviewer score (1 9) times ten (10 90)
- Percentile = relative ranking of application with prior three meetings of study section

SRG Action: Impact/Priority Score: 20 Percentile: 6
Human Subjects: 10-No human subjects involved
Animal Subjects: 10-No live vertebrate animals involved for competing appl.

Summary Statement

- Available in eRA Commons 4 6 weeks after review group meeting
- Summary of discussion written by Scientific Review Officer
- Core criteria scores and written reviewer comments

Significance: 2 Investigator(s): 1 Innovation: 1 Approach: 3 Environment: 1

 Budget recommendations, administrative notes including acceptability of human subjects and vertebrate animal research plans











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Deciding whether and when to resubmit:

- Only one resubmission allowed!
- Digest your summary statement
- Talk with your program officer

The Funding Decision



What factors determine funding?

Scientific Merit

- Percentile ranking (priority score)
- Each Institute sets its own "paylines"
- · Paylines vary for different types of grants
- Extra consideration for "New Investigators" and "Early Stage Investigators

Programmatic Considerations

A balance of science, geographic sites, approaches, etc. in portfolio

Availability of Funds

- Most of budget already committed to continuing grants and programs
- A "flat" NIH budget means tighter paylines

