It’s always MONEY in Bethesda!
Foreign applications to NIH

Beth Brittan-Powell
Director, Research Collaborations

University of Maryland
True or False

• Foreign Investigators can’t apply as a sole PI.
• Foreign Investigators need to have an appointment with a US organization.
• Foreign Investigators need to collaborate with a US based investigator.
• Foreign Investigators won’t get funded if it is not research for the benefit of US citizens.
• It is too competitive, so why bother?
Who can (and can’t) I talk to?
When you need help…
with scientific & technical aspects of your application

Program Administrator
(aka Program Officer, Program Director or Program Official)

• Discusses relevance to NIH and fit to IC’s mission
• Identifies appropriate grant mechanisms for a project
• Helps interpret reviewer’s comments
When you need help…
with your application before the review

Scientific Review Officer (SRO)
Responsible to NIH for the scientific and technical review of applications

• Ensures fair and unbiased evaluation of the scientific and technical merit
• Review applications for completeness and conformance with application requirements
• Provides accurate summaries of the evaluation for
  • National Advisory Councils and Institute Directors
  • Applicants

Point of contact for applicants during the review process
When you need help...
with the business aspects of your application

**Grants Management Officer (GMO) / Administrative Grant Officer (AGO)**
- Ensures performance of business management actions by the grantee and the federal government.

**Grants Management Specialists (GMS)**
- Assists GMOs in managing grants
- Answers questions about completing application forms
- Provides guidance on the administrative and fiscal aspects of an award
What’s the difference between PA and RFA and R01, 21, 03?

Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA)

Parent Announcement (PA)

• NIH-wide funding opportunity announcement enabling applicants to submit an electronic investigator-initiated grant application for a single grant mechanism, e.g., Research Project Grant (Parent R01).
  • Special Types
    • PAR: A PA with special receipt, referral and/or review considerations, as described in the PAR announcement
    • PAS: A PA that includes specific set-aside funds as described in the PAS announcement

Request for Application (RFA)

• RFAs indicate the amount of funds set aside for the competition and generally identify a single application receipt date.

Notice (NOT)

• Announces policy and procedures, changes to RFA or PA announcements, RFPs and other general information items
R Series

- **R01** – most common grant program (3-5 yrs)
  - Used to support a discrete, specified, circumscribed research project
  - No specific dollar limit unless specified in FOA
  - Advance permission required for $500K or more (direct costs) in any year
  - **Makes up 80% of AWARDS and 70% are for unsolicited applications**

- **R03** – 2 years total
  - Provides limited funding for a short period of time to support a variety of types of projects
  - Direct costs generally up to $50,000 per year; Not renewable

- **R21** - limited to 2 years
  - Exploratory Research Grant Award - Sometimes used for pilot and feasibility studies.
  - Combined budget for direct costs for the two year project period usually may not exceed $275,000.
Structure of NIH

NIH is an institution (Intramural Research)

- 1200 labs/research projects
- 1200 PIs
- 4000 Postdoctoral Fellows
- ~Approx. 11% of NIH budget

NIH supports institutions & people (Extramural Research)

- 2017
- 54,005 Research project grant proposals
- 19% success rate
- $18,321,187,243 (competing/non-competing)

Data: Assoc of University Technology Managers (AUTM) Survey 2004

I have an idea. Now what?

**Homework**

- Who would fund my research?
- What is the mission of the agency?
- Who is my competition?
- What funding mechanisms are there in that agency?
## Mission Statement Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Est.</th>
<th>Mission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIBIB</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>The mission of the <strong>National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)</strong> is to improve health by leading the development and accelerating the application of biomedical technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td><strong>NIDCD</strong> conducts and supports biomedical research and research training on normal mechanisms as well as diseases and disorders of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language that affect 46 million Americans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIDA</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td><strong>NIDA</strong> leads the nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction through support and conduct of research across a broad range of disciplines and rapid and effective dissemination of results of that research to improve drug abuse and addiction prevention, treatment, and policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIMH</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td><strong>NIMH</strong> provides national leadership dedicated to understanding, treating, and preventing mental illnesses through basic research on the brain and behavior, and through clinical, epidemiological, and services research.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@UMDBRAKE
Minutes from Council Sessions

The National Advisory Council for Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NACBIB) advises the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); the Assistant Secretary for Health, DHHS; the Director, National Institutes of Health (NIH); and the Director, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB) on matters relating to the conduct and support of research, training, health information dissemination and other programs that address biomedical imaging, biomedical engineering and associated technologies and modalities with biomedical applications.

The NACBIB meets three times per year, typically in January, May, and September. Council members provide the second level review for all applications for funding of research and training grants or cooperative agreements by the NIH. The Council also advises on policy and program priorities.

Council Charter (PDF-27 KB)

Official Council Roster (PDF-21.3 KB)

Future Council Meetings

**2016**
- January 21
- May 19
- September 15

**2017**
- January 24
- May 18
- September 12

https://www.nibib.nih.gov/about-nibib/advisory-council
GET TO KNOW THE COMPETITION
NIH Reporter
http://projectreporter.nih.gov/reporter.cfm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sub #</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Contact PI/ Project Leader</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Admin IC</th>
<th>Funding IC</th>
<th>FY Total Cost</th>
<th>Similar Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R01</td>
<td>DA014845</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>DRUG ABUSE TRAJECTORIES IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD RISK FACTORS AND OUTCOMES</td>
<td>ARIJA, AMELIA M</td>
<td>UNIV OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>NIDA</td>
<td>NIDA</td>
<td>$557,714</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P50</td>
<td>DA027841</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>6789</td>
<td>SCIENTIFIC CORE</td>
<td>ARIJA, AMELIA M</td>
<td>TREATMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC. (TRI)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>NIDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>$661,014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abstract Text:

DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): An estimated 21 percent of the nation’s 7.5 million full-time college students have used an illicit drug in the past month. Moreover, our work over the past three years has documented that concurrent nonmedical prescription drug use, other illicit drug use, and heavy drinking can all potentially affect the health, safety and well-being of college students. Unfortunately, most prior research on college students has focused solely on alcohol; the few studies on college student drug use and associated problems have had limited explanatory power or have not covered a wide scope of risk factors and consequences. Questions regarding the persistence of drug problems (including substance use disorder) and their sequelae after college remain unanswered. This knowledge gap has severely hampered drug prevention efforts and preventive health care services for young adults. In 2003, our investigative team began an unprecedented NIDA-funded initiative to address this gap and learn more about the natural history and consequences of illicit drug use among college students. Systematic sampling yielded a cohort of 1253 students for a longitudinal prospective study, of which 95 percent are still active in the study after 3 years of follow-up. In-depth annual interviews have yielded a rich dataset containing a wide array of risk factors and outcomes. All students, regardless of academic status, are still being studied. This renewal application builds on our previous findings and proposes to continue our follow-up of this valuable cohort to answer new questions about psychosocial and physical health outcomes as they transition to adulthood. Specifically, it aims to: 1) study the persistence of drug use trajectories, including the resolution of drug problems and development of dependence, 2) understand how college drug use might interfere with achieving developmental milestones such as occupational goals and adaptive social support structures, 3) examine the reciprocal relationships over time of drug use and mental health in relation to physical health (including high-risk sexual behaviors) and quality of life, and, 4) examine potential adverse long-term consequences of cocaine and nonmedical prescription drug use, which have both significantly increased over time in our sample. This renewal offers the field a rare opportunity to probe into new transdisciplinary areas of research, and will use prospective multidimensional modeling that will take advantage of ten years of data to understand their health and functioning in the post-college period. The continuation of this study will maximize the return on NIDAs earlier investment in the project. Ultimately, the results will lead to innovative drug abuse intervention strategies, shape clinical decision-making, and improve health service delivery systems for young adults. Our ambitious and comprehensive approach ensures that this longitudinal prospective study will answer major questions about how to reduce the long-term personal and family turmoil associated with drug abuse, enable young adults to fulfill their individual potential, and reduce unnecessary economic costs to society.

Public Health Relevance Statement:

PUBLIC HEALTH RELEVANCE: This renewal application to continue following a longitudinal cohort of 1253 college students has broad public health implications in that it focuses on three of the most significant health outcomes affecting young adults (i.e., drug abuse, mental disorders, and sexually transmitted diseases). The project will continue to measure a wide array of risk and protective factors, and is informed by a longitudinal developmental perspective. Therefore, it has great potential for elucidating targets for drug abuse prevention in particular, and the delivery of health care services in general for young adults. Our ambitious and comprehensive approach will enable us to identify points at which problematic trajectories can be changed to avoid long-term consequences, enable young adults to fulfill their individual potential, and reduce unnecessary economic costs to society.
NIH Reporter
http://projectreporter.nih.gov/reporter.cfm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
<th>HISTORY</th>
<th>SUBPROJECTS</th>
<th>SIMILAR PROJECTS</th>
<th>NEARBY PROJECTS</th>
<th>PROJECT INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Title:</td>
<td>DRUG ABUSE TRAJECTORIES IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD: RISK FACTORS AND OUTCOMES</td>
<td>Contact PI / Project Leader:</td>
<td>ARIAS, AMELIA</td>
<td>ARIAS, AMELIA</td>
<td>ARIAS, AMELIA</td>
<td>ARIAS, AMELIA</td>
<td>ARIAS, AMELIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awarded Organization:</td>
<td>UNIV OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK</td>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>O'BRIEN, MOIRA</td>
<td>O'BRIEN, MOIRA</td>
<td>O'BRIEN, MOIRA</td>
<td>O'BRIEN, MOIRA</td>
<td>O'BRIEN, MOIRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI Email:</td>
<td>Click to view Contact PI / Project Leader email address</td>
<td>Program Official Information:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Official Email:</td>
<td>Click to view Program Official email address</td>
<td>Other PI Information:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Number:</td>
<td>5R01DA014845-10</td>
<td>DUNS Number:</td>
<td>790934285</td>
<td>DUNS Number:</td>
<td>790934285</td>
<td>DUNS Number:</td>
<td>790934285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOA:</td>
<td>PA-07-070</td>
<td>Project Start Date:</td>
<td>30-SEP-2001</td>
<td>Project Start Date:</td>
<td>30-SEP-2001</td>
<td>Project Start Date:</td>
<td>30-SEP-2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Section:</td>
<td>Behavioral Genetics and Epidemiology Study Section (BGES)</td>
<td>Project End Date:</td>
<td>30-NOV-2014</td>
<td>Project End Date:</td>
<td>30-NOV-2014</td>
<td>Project End Date:</td>
<td>30-NOV-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Year:</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Award Notice Date:</td>
<td>16-NOV-2012</td>
<td>Award Notice Date:</td>
<td>16-NOV-2012</td>
<td>Award Notice Date:</td>
<td>16-NOV-2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ADMINISTERING INSTITUTES OR CENTERS: | National Institute on Drug Abuse |
| Project Funding Information for 2013: | |
| Year | Funding IC | Direct Costs | Indirect Costs |
| 2013 | NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE | $447,142 | $110,572 |
| Total Funding: | $557,714 | | | | | | |
Open Access so just click to see the publication
# Matchmaker Results

## Projects

**500 projects** similar to concepts from the entered text. (500 maximum).

Click on chart labels to filter search results by the Institute/Center or Activity Code or Study Section.

### Institute/Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIDCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICHD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activity Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Study Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZDC1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAG1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCOM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click on the column header to sort the results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match Score</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Project No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sub #</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Contact PI / Project Leader</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Admin IC</th>
<th>IC Funding</th>
<th>FY Total Cost by IC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>R01</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>COMPLEX SOUND ANALYSIS IN NORMAL AND IMPAIRED EARS</td>
<td>GROUSE, JOHN H</td>
<td>UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>$323,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>589</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>F31</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>THE EFFECTS OF AGING ON HEARING IN THE CBA/CJ.MICE</td>
<td>KOBIRINA, ANASTASIA</td>
<td>STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>$28,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P50</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6679</td>
<td>NEURAL PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND SUPRATHRESHOLD PROCESSING IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH NORMAL THRESHOLDS</td>
<td>MAISON, STEPHANE</td>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>$564,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>R01</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SUPRA-THRESHOLD SOUND ENCODING</td>
<td>SHINING, CUNNINGHAM, BARBARA</td>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY (CHARLES RIVER CAMPUS)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>$347,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>519</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>R44</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>AUTOMATED OBJECTIVE AUDIOMETRY USING LONG LATENCY STEADY STATE</td>
<td>DELGADO, RAFAEL E</td>
<td>INTELLIGENT HEARING SYSTEMS</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>$479,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Matchmaker Results

55 Program Official(s) from the matched projects. (500 projects maximum).

Click on chart labels to filter search results by the Institute/Center or Activity Code

INSTITUTE/CENTER

ACTIVITY CODE

Click on the column header to sort the results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Official</th>
<th>IC</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KING, KELLY ANNE</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER, ROGER</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVERA-RENTO, ALBERTO L.</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POREMA, AMY</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYR, JANET</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREEMAN, NANCY</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATSON, BRACIE</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST. HILLAIRE-CLARKE, CORYSE</td>
<td>NIA</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEKIM, LANA O</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLANDERS, MARTHA C</td>
<td>NEI</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIGGS, CHERI</td>
<td>NEI</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOPER, JUDITH</td>
<td>NIDCD</td>
<td>Click to view PO email address</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NIH Report – Data reports from funded projects

Parent Announcements


Parent Announcements (For Unsolicited or Investigator-Initiated Applications)

Parent announcements are broad funding opportunity announcements allowing applicants to submit investigator-initiated applications for specific activity codes. They are open for up to 3 years and use standard due dates.

Not all NIH Institutes and Centers participate on all parent announcements. Before submitting your application, make sure the NIH Institute or Center that might be interested in your research is listed as a participating organization in the announcement.

The following Parent Announcements are available (sorted by Activity Code):

- Research (R) | Research Training (T) | Career Development (K) | Fellowships (F) | Admin Supplements | Post-award Administrative Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Code(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Announcement Number</th>
<th>Issuing Organization</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>Opening Date (SF424 Only)</th>
<th>Expiration Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R01</td>
<td>NIH Research Project Grant (Parent R01)</td>
<td>PA-16-160</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>03/31/2016</td>
<td>05/05/2016</td>
<td>05/09/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R03</td>
<td>NIH Small Research Grant Program (Parent R03)</td>
<td>PA-16-162</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>03/31/2016</td>
<td>05/16/2016</td>
<td>05/08/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R13</td>
<td>NIH Support for Conferences and Scientific Meetings (Parent R13)</td>
<td>PA-16-294</td>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>05/26/2016</td>
<td>07/12/2016</td>
<td>05/08/2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section III. Eligibility Information

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligible Organizations

Higher Education Institutions
- Public/State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education
- Private Institutions of Higher Education

The following types of Higher Education Institutions are always encouraged to apply for NIH support as Public or Private Institutions of Higher Education:
- Hispanic-serving Institutions
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)
- Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs)
- Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions
- Asian American Native American Pacific Islander Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs)

Nonprofits Other Than Institutions of Higher Education
- Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)
- Nonprofits without 501(c)(3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)

For-Profit Organizations
- Small Businesses
- For-Profit Organizations (Other than Small Businesses)

Governments
- State Governments
- County Governments
- City or Township Governments
- Special District Governments
- Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Federally Recognized)
- Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Other than Federally Recognized)
- Eligible Agencies of the Federal Government
- U.S. Territory or Possession

Other
- Independent School Districts
- Public Housing Authorities/Indian Housing Authorities
- Native American Tribal Organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments)
- Faith-based or Community-based Organizations
- Regional Organizations
- Non-domestic (non-U.S.) Entities (Foreign Institutions)

Foreign Institutions
Non-domestic (non-U.S.) Entities (Foreign Institutions) are eligible to apply.
Non-domestic (non-U.S.) components of U.S. Organizations are eligible to apply.
Foreign components, as defined in the NIH Grants Policy Statement, are allowed.

Eligibility section – YES, Non-domestic (non-U.S.) Entities (Foreign Institutions) are eligible to apply.
Section III. Eligibility Information

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligible Organizations

Higher Education Institutions

- Public/State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education
- Private Institutions of Higher Education

The following types of Higher Education Institutions are always encouraged to apply for NIH support as Public or Private Institutions of Higher Education:

- Hispanic-serving Institutions
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)
- Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universites (TCCUs)
- Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions
- Asian American Native American Pacific Islander Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs)

Nonprofits Other Than Institutions of Higher Education

- Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)
- Nonprofits without 501(c)(3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)

For-Profit Organizations

- Small Businesses
- For-Profit Organizations (Other than Small Businesses)

Governments

- State Governments
- County Governments
- City or Township Governments
- Special District Governments
- Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Federally Recognized)
- Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Other than Federally Recognized)
- Eligible Agencies of the Federal Government
- U.S. Territory or Possession

Other

- Independent School Districts
- Public Housing Authorities/Indian Housing Authorities
- Native American Tribal Organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments)
- Faith-based or Community-based Organizations
- Regional Organizations

Foreign Institutions

Non-domestic (non-U.S.) Entities (Foreign Institutions) are not eligible to apply.
Non-domestic (non-U.S.) components of U.S. Organizations are not eligible to apply.
Foreign components, as defined in the NIH Grants Policy Statement, are allowed.

Non-domestic (non-U.S.) Entities (International Organizations) are not eligible, however international collaborations are encouraged.
What else should I do?
Talk to your Program Director

• Email and setup an appointment
• Talk by phone or skype
• If in US on travel, arrange to meet them in person
Learn about NIH – Grants Process

http://grants.nih.gov/grants/grants_process.htm
## Timeline – Proposal to Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipt Date</th>
<th>Scientific Review</th>
<th>Council Review</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 5</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 5</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Image: Laptop with checkmark and date 1-9 indicating Grant submitted!]

[Image: Group of people conducting a meeting]

[Image: GRANTS logo with dollar bills]

@UMDBRAKE
Review System for Grants

Scientific Review Group (SRG)
- Independent outside review
- Evaluate scientific merit, significance
- Recommend length and level of funding

Output: Priority Score and Summary Statement

Advisory Council
- assess quality of SRG process
- offers recommendation to Institute Staff
- evaluates program priorities and relevance
- advises on policy

Output: Funding Recommendations

Institute Director
- makes final decision based on Council input, programmatic priorities
- Must also Pass Administrative Review

Output: Awards or Resubmission

3 - 7 months
1st level
2nd level
1 - 3 months
Learn About Your Potential Reviewers

- Who are they?
- What type of research do they do?
- What methods do they use?
- What techniques/methods do/don’t they use?
  - If you’re using a method not favored by reviewer, how will you present it? Rationale?

**Basic message:** Keep the expectations of your reviewers in mind

@UMDBRAKE
Center for Scientific Review

Determine which study section will review your grant application

http://public.csr.nih.gov/StudySections/IntegratedReviewGroups/Pages/default.aspx

- Reviews 70% of all grant applications
- Allocates 90% of resources to reviews
Peer Review Process

https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/peer-review

First-Level Peer Review

Your application's most significant test is initial peer review. Learn who reviews your application, the role of different reviewers, what happens at a review meeting, how to interpret your summary statement, and your next steps.

Peer review results in a numerical value, called the overall impact score, indicating your reviewers' judgment of the likelihood that your project will have a powerful impact on its area of science.

Your application's overall impact score is the most important factor for a funding decision.

Table of Contents

- Who Peer Reviews Your Application?
- CSR Review
- NIAID Review
- SROs Assess Completeness, Assign Reviewers
- Noncompetitive Applications Get a Streamlined Review
- At the Peer Review Meeting
- Most Reviewers Scan Each Application
- Foreign Applications Have an Extra Review Step
- If Your Application Is Not Discussed
- Reviewers Are Fair but Not Always Right
Summary

- Learn what Institutes/Organizations want
- Think about collaborations
- Talk often with Institute people as you develop your thoughts
- Use the appropriate funding mechanism
- Learn about funded research in your area
- Learn about your potential reviewers
Submission Requirements

What is different?

@UMDBRAKE
READ the FOA

• Detailed budget
• Indirect Costs (IDC)
• How personnel budgeted?
What if my salary is covered through a fellowship or my faculty?

Most underutilized section of proposal...

Resource section:
- Salaries covered by other means
- Collaborator providing advice
- Shiny, new piece of equipment available
- New building with animal facilities
- YOUR CAMPUS
Cost Sharing

- Two types of cost sharing:
- Mandatory – required by the sponsor
- Voluntary - Committed and Uncommitted

Overall Cost of Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sponsored Funds</th>
<th>Gifts</th>
<th>Institutional Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Anything quantified to the sponsor is tracked Cost Sharing
Common Budgeting Mistakes

Not budgeting salary and benefit increases in out years
  • NIH grants provide for 3% increase per year.

What are Dept/College policies with regard to budget?
  • Graduate student supported on project, should tuition be included in the budget?

Using arbitrary basis for items shared between projects

[Links to UMD Budgeting Guidance]
Financial Conflict of Interest (FCOI)

Does the 2011 revised financial conflict of interest regulation apply to international organizations?

Yes. The regulation applies to any Institution (i.e., international or domestic) that applies for or that receives NIH research funding by means of a grant or cooperative agreement as either a prime awardee institution or a subrecipient institution.
Extra review for foreign applications?

WHAT DO YOU CALL AN ALLIGATOR IN A VEST?

AN INVESTIGATOR.
Additional Application Review for International Organizations

In addition to the standard criteria, International organizations will be assessed on the following:

• Whether the project presents special opportunities for furthering research programs through the use of unusual talent, resources, populations, or environmental conditions in other countries that are not readily available in the United States or that augment existing U.S. resources.

• Whether the proposed project has specific relevance to the mission and objectives of the IC and has the potential for significantly advancing the health sciences in the United States.
YOU GOT IT!

How to read the Notice of Award

Some people think scientists exclaim
Eureka!
when doing experiments.
But they're way more likely to say...

Bollocks!

Oh... Shit!

Fuck!

Ase!

Stupid piece-of-crap machine!

I hate Science!

@UMDBRAKE
Your budget has been cut.

Now what?

- Scope of work
- Graduate students
- Equipment
- Travel
- Publication Costs
- Subawardees / Collaborations
What Needs Prior Approval?

The following changes require prior approval.

- Change of PD/PI
- Change of grantee organization
- Addition of international consortium
- Change in scope
- Change of effort
Fly America Act

All flights charged to federal projects must be taken on U.S. flag air carriers or on foreign air carriers that code share with a U.S. flag carrier on the flight taken, including flights within the U.S.

Open Skies...
US-EU agreement
http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/103191

UMD Guidance:
https://go.umd.edu/q2o
Recommended Resources

https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/sample-applications

Sample Applications & More

Check out our many sample applications and summary statements. Below the list of applications, you’ll also find NIAID and NIH example forms, sharing plans, letters, emails, and more.

Table of Contents

- R01 Sample Applications and Summary Statements
- R03 Sample Applications and Summary Statements
- R21 Sample Applications and Summary Statements
- R21/R33 Sample Application and Summary Statement
- R41, R42, R43, and R44 Sample Applications
- F31-Diversity Sample Applications and Summary Statements
- NIAID and NIH Sample Forms, Plans, Letters, Emails, and More

www.grantcentral.com
Top Reasons WHY a Proposal isn’t Funded

• Lack of commitment; low % effort by PI
• Didn’t follow instructions
• Ideas not relevant to IC Mission
• Failure to provide strong rationale for project
• Overly ambitious
• Aims too interdependent
• Not reader friendly
• Too complicated
• Failure to get critical review from colleagues

http://www.grantcentral.com/30-reasons-your-grant-proposal-may-not-have-been-funded/
Distribution lists – cheat sheet

Grants.gov
http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/manage-subscriptions.html

NIH
http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/listserv.htm

Fogarty
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USNIHFIC/subscribers/new?preferences=true

Open Mike Blog and NIH Extramural Nexus
http://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/subscribe/

NSF
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USNSF/subscriber/new?pop=t&qsp=823
What people think about during your conference talk

Hee hee! Animated arrows!

Hey! That’s what I’m working on!

Typo on slide 14, line 3, centre-left. Noted.

(Random happy thoughts)

I’m up next
I’m up next
I’m up next

I’m in the wrong session.

Thanks for your attention!

@UMDBRAKE
UMD BRAKE Initiative

http://www.research.umd.edu/international

ebrittan@umd.edu

brake@umd.edu