Getting an Award: It is more than finding a suitable funding opportunity

Anindita Mukherjee, PhD (anindita.mukherjee@einstein.yu.edu)
Assistant Director, Office of Grant Support
Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, USA

Dhanonjoy Saha, DVM, PhD (dhanonjoy.saha@einstein.yu.edu)
Director, Office of Grant Support
Research Professor, Department of Medicine
Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, USA

SRAI Annual Meeting, San Francisco
October 21, 2019
Overview

- Introduction to funding landscape

**Part 1: Finding the right Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) can be a game-changer**
  - Factors to consider when searching for funding
  - Types of sponsors and grants
  - Basic components of a grant application
  - Selection of sponsor/funding agency (e.g. NIH IC selection)
  - Identifying “not so obvious” options
  - NIH Funding for Early Stage Investigators
  - Role of Program Officers/Scientific Contacts

- **Part 2: Building the research team - examples**
  - Mentored awards
  - Multiple-PI/MPI grants

- **Summary: Some Tips and Guidance for Grant Development**
Overview

Part 3

- Getting an Award: How to Plan and Organize for the Next Steps
  - Research plan
  - Rigor and Transparency
  - Biological Variables
  - Authentication
  - Single IRB for Multi-Site Research
  - Foreign Influence on Research Integrity
  - How to prepare Other support page
  - Outcomes of Last Minute Application Submissions
    - Reasons for Failure in Receiving Awards
  - Some common errors (administrative)
  - Relevance of using grant writing professionals/service
Introduction to Funding Landscape: NIH Success Rate

Success rate of NIH R01 (competing) for new and established investigators

Age at first R01 equivalent by degree type

Refer: The National Academic Press
Funding Landscape: Training & Career Development Award Data & Funding Retention Rate

Training and Career Development Award Data

Funding Retention Rate

NIH Workforce Dashboard
Refer: The National Academic Press
Identifying the right FOA: Relevant Factors

- **Career level**: e.g. Pre-doctoral, Post-doctoral (junior and senior), Faculty (new/mid-career/established)

- **Type of support needed**: e.g. Career Development, Career Transition, Physician/Clinical Scientist Development, Technology Development, Diversity/Minority Candidates, Loan Repayment, Dissertation

- **Citizenship**: US/non-citizen National or non-US (e.g. Europe, Developing Country)

- **Topic/Focus**: e.g. Basic, Translational, Clinical, Applied, Course Design/Curriculum Development

- **Proposal status/Preliminary data**: e.g. Pilot/Seed, Innovative/High Risk, High Gain, Small, Large, Clinical Trial

- **Eligibility**: Institutional and individual

- **Type of sponsor**: Federal, Foundation/Private, State, Internal
Types of Sponsor

- **Federal**: National Institute of Health (NIH), Department of Defense (DoD), National Science Foundation (NSF), Department of Energy (DOE)

- **Private Foundation**: Private agencies/charitable trusts provide grants for specific topics and/or communities of scientific research. Awards are field and career stage specific.

- **State**: Many states have their own funding system/mechanism. For example, New York State ([NYS Grants Gateway](#)) grants - capacity building, infrastructure development, research grants for faculty, only a few pre and postdoctoral awards

- **Institution-sponsored/internal pilot funding** (seed grants for trainees and faculty members)
Types of Grants

Examples:
- Pilot/Seed Grants
- Fellowships/Training Grants
- Career Development Grants
  - Mentored
  - Independent
- Career Transition Grants
- Research Grants
- Capacity Building/Infrastructure Development Grants
- Education/Curriculum or Resource Development Grants
- Business/Technology Development Grants
Basic Components of Grant Application: What Do the Funders Want to Know?

- **Who are you (Project-applicant/PI):**
  - e.g. Bio-sketch, Publications, Presentations, Background, Career Goals & Objectives, Mentoring Plan

- **Where are you from (Project location):**
  - e.g. Facilities and Resources, Institutional environment

- **Who are your friends:**
  - e.g. Mentors, Key-personnel/Co-investigators, Advisors, Consultants, OSC (Other Significant Contributors) - Letters of Support, Mentor’s training plan, Mentor’s background and accomplishments, Bio-sketches - [NIH Role explanations](#)

- **What do you want to achieve (Project’s plan):**
  - e.g. Specific Aims and Objectives, Research Strategy, Timeline

- **How much money you need**
  - e.g. Budget, Budget Justification
Federal Funding Resources

- Grants.gov
  - US Federal funding opportunities from all agencies. SEARCH Grants.gov for your federal grants by keywords or more specific criteria. All discretionary grants offered by the 26 federal grant-making agencies can be found on Grants.gov: http://www.grants.gov/applicants/find_grant_opportunities.jsp

- National Institute of Health (NIH) - https://grants.nih.gov/funding/index.htm

- National Science Foundation (NSF)
  - Provides funding for basic research and education: http://www.nsf.gov/funding

- Department of Defense (DoD) - Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP) http://cdmrp.army.mil/funding/default.shtml


- NIOSH - http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/oep/trainresearch.html

- PCORI - http://www.pcori.org/funding-opportunities
Other Funding Opportunity Resources - free

Proposal Central - https://proposalcentral.altum.com/
Foundation Center Finding Funders - http://www.fdncenter.org/funders/
GrantsNet - http://sciencecareers.sciencemag.org/funding
InfoEd SPIN - partially free
A good site for physician scientists -
http://www.physiicianscientists.org/?FundingOpportunities
Many more...
Identifying “Not So Obvious” Options and Creating a Road Map: Relevance of Funding Portal

Example - Project titles/focus-areas:

- Understanding the Molecular Genetics of the Pathogenesis of Pancreatic Cancer
- Exploring whether the disease incidence, progression, and response to treatment are different in different racial groups

Examples of a few viable options (Federal/State/Foundation - Local or others):

- Research Answers to NCI's Provocative Questions
- Exploratory Program for Basic Research in Cancer Health Disparities
- Early-life Factors and Cancer Development Later in Life
- Social Epigenomics Research Focused on Minority Health and Health Disparities
- Development of Innovative Informatics Methods and Algorithms for Cancer Research and Management (collaborative with informatics groups)

Determinants/Factors: e.g. Career-level, Preliminary Data, Capacity, Citizenship/Eligibility
NIH: A Major Source of Funding for Biomedical Research

Reference: https://www.nih.gov/
NIH Funding for Early-stage Researchers

- **Institutional Research Training Grants** (T/D): Kirschstein-NRSA Institutional Award T32 (pre-doctoral or post-doctoral), D43 (International)

- **Individual Fellowship** (F): F30 and F31 (pre-doctoral), F99/K00 (pre-doc to post-doc transition award); Kirschstein-NRSA Individual Award (F32)

- **Mentored Career Development Award** (K): Types of K-awards based on mentoring -
  - Non-mentored awards for mid-career scientists: K02, K24, K26
  - Mentored awards: K01, K07, K08, K12, K18, K23, K25, K43, K76
  - Transition or Dual Phase (Mentored + Non-mentored): K22, K99/R00, F99/K00

- **Other Training Related Awards**: DP5 (early independence program); Supplement to promote re-entry into research career; Loan Repayment Program (LRP); NIH Diversity Supplements to PIs grant

- Most of these awards has US Citizenship/Permanent Residency/Non-citizen National requirements apart from K99/R00, F99/K00
NIH Funding for Early-stage Researchers

**NIH New Investigator**: A research grant Program Director or Principal Investigator (PD/PI) who has not yet competed successfully for a substantial, competing NIH research/R-grant is considered a New Investigator. However, a PD/PI who has received a Small Grant (R03) or an Exploratory/Developmental Research Grant Award (R21) retains his or her status as a New Investigator.

**NIH Early Stage Investigator (ESI)**: An individual who is classified as a New or First-Time Investigator and is within 10 years of completing his/her terminal research degree or is within 10 years of completing medical residency (or the equivalent) is considered an Early Stage Investigator (ESI).

A list of NIH grants that a PD/PI can hold and still be considered an ESI can be found at [https://grants.nih.gov/policy/early-investigators/list_smaller-grants.htm](https://grants.nih.gov/policy/early-investigators/list_smaller-grants.htm).
Extension Criteria:

- Extensions may be granted for the following reasons as described in NOT-OD-09-034:
  - Childbirth
  - Family Care Responsibilities
  - Clinical Loan Repayment Requirements
  - Disability or Illness
  - Active Duty Military Service
  - Natural or Other Disaster
  - Other

- [https://era.nih.gov/erahelp/ESIE_ext/Default.htm#cshid=4](https://era.nih.gov/erahelp/ESIE_ext/Default.htm#cshid=4)
How to Request NIH for Extension of ESI Period

Beginning on August 22, 2019, investigators are able to request an extension of their ESI eligibility directly through eRA Commons via an ESI Extension request button in the Education section of their personal profile.

Follow the directions at the links:
- https://era.nih.gov/erahelp/ESIE_ext/Default.htm#cshid=4
NIH-IC Selection: All ICs do not participate in all FOAs

- **Read FOA**: Read the FOA carefully to select most suitable IC from “Components of Participating Organization.”

- **Contact NIH Scientific/Program Officer**: Go to “Table of IC-specific information, requirements, and staff contacts” to find out whether the project is aligned with the mission and vision of that particular IC.

- **In case of multiple appropriate agencies**, a more calculated choice should be made (go to [NIH RePORT data link](#)).

- **Discuss with mentor(s)** to select the best suitable IC.

- **Strategize** the application based on the goal of the funding agency.
Why Do You Need to Communicate with the Scientific Contact or Program Officer?

- To know whether the project is aligned with the goal of the funding agency
- If not, then to know why and what can be added/modified to make it fit
- If not, then what can be alternative option(s)
- To establish connection for future potential FOAs (to be published/coming soon)
- To establish/advance organizational relations
Some Tricks of the Trade

- Gain insights into current funding trends
- Identify funding opportunities you can win (who are past awardees?)
- Understand your chances
- Establish relations with the scientific contact/funding agency
- Think like a reviewer
- Build up effective research team...
Building Research Team: Perspective of a Grant Peer Reviewer

- Convincing the funder
  - Project delivery
    - Track record - publication output and previous research funding
  - Strong approach
  - Efficient and effective methods

- Strength of the research team (skills, experience, expertise, knowledge)
  - Highlight strength
    - Examples: Strong collaborators with established working relationship, Previous success, Institutional support
  - Identify weaknesses and build team to overcome those
    - Add senior colleague/advisor if applicant PI is junior

Reference: Academic Blog
Building Research Team: Multidisciplinary Collaborative Grants

- Large grants quite often need Multiple Principal Investigators (MPI):
  - What can be the pros and cons (discussion)
- Assessing the need of the project
  - Project manager (large/MPI grant)
  - Project administrator (large/MPI grant)
  - Statistician
  - Grant writer
  - Multiple Principal Investigator (MPI)
- Advisor/Consultant/Collaborator - NIH definition/link
Building up Research Team: Multidisciplinary Collaborative Grants

How to “Make a team click”?  
Points to remember…

► Trust  
► Clarity  
► Honest discussion  
► Commitment  
► Accountability

► [https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/build-your-team](https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/build-your-team)
Building up Research Team: When/Why Should a PI Consider MPI Grants

- Who might be good candidates for MPI application?
- Should a new PI choose to participate at a MPI grant?
- What component is specially needed for MPI application
  - Multiple Leadership Plan - Justifying the rationale and detailing the structure of governance

NIH Link
Building up Research Team: Mentored Awards

Challenges of a mentored award:

- Not identifying suitable mentor(s) - Lack of strong research team
- Rigid career timeline for application (eligibility criteria)
- Not satisfying eligibility/Citizenship requirements
- Lack of knowledge of NIH grant system/types
- Lack of career-planning & awareness
- Not enough institutional support
Building up Research Team: Relevant Questions for Mentored Awards

- What if the mentor does not have relevant research and mentoring track record?
- Does the mentor have enough time for providing mentoring training/advice?
- Does the candidate need advisor(s)/collaborator(s)/consultant(s)?
- Does the applicant have enough institutional support for establishing herself/himself as an independent investigator?

Remember:
- Fellowships/Training/Career Development Awards are about training as much as the science
- Research training/mentoring plan, Career goals and objectives, Career development and training activities are very important review criteria
- Importance of Individual Development Plan (IDP) - training/experience in
  - Grant writing; Financial Management; Personnel Management; Leadership Development
Some Tips and Guidance for Grant Development

- **Understand your chances:** Assess how much can be achieved within proposed timeline
- **Plan in advance:** Assess timeline depending on the grant size
- **Build up effective research team:** Does the applicant need co-investigators/co-mentors, advisors, consultants?
- **Identify institutional infrastructure and support:** Assess the need of the application procedure, make a checklist for its components/requirements
- **Check out sample application:** For first time applicants
- **Prepare with reviewers in mind:** Consider factors both of merit and risk
- **Get reviews from investigators outside the specific field of expertise**
  - Get help from professional grant writer if needed
  - Present the project in front of advisory board or at departmental meetings
- **Think about long-term plan:** Help setting goals for the next phase plan
Organizing your Research Plan

- Significance
- Investigator(s)
- Innovation
- Approach
- Environment
Rigor and Transparency

- Scientific rigor and transparency in conducting biomedical research is key to the successful application of knowledge toward improving health outcomes.

- Scientific rigor is the strict application of the scientific method to ensure unbiased and well-controlled experimental design, methodology, analysis, interpretation and reporting of results.
  - ensure that NIH is funding the best and most rigorous science;
  - highlight the need for applicants to describe details that may have been previously overlooked;
  - highlight the need for reviewers to consider such details in their reviews through updated review language; and
  - minimize additional burden.
Rigor of the Prior Research

- A assessment of the rigor of the prior research that serves as the key support for a proposed project—identify any weaknesses or gaps in the line of research.
- Describe the strengths and weaknesses in the rigor of the prior research that serves as the key support for the proposed project.
- Describe plans to address weaknesses in the rigor of the prior research that serves as the key support for the proposed project.
- Add this to the Research Strategy section
  - Significance
Scientific Rigor (Design)

- The strict application of the scientific method to ensure robust and unbiased experimental design, methodology, analysis, interpretation and reporting of results.

- Emphasize how the experimental design and methods proposed will achieve robust and unbiased results.

- Add this to Research Strategy section
  - Approach
Biological Variables

- Biological variables, such as sex, age, weight, and underlying health condition.
  - Sex is a biological variable that must be considered.

- Must explain how relevant biological variables are factored into research designs, analyses, and reporting in vertebrate animal and human studies.

- Strong justification from the scientific literature, preliminary data or other relevant considerations must be provided for applications proposing to study only one sex.

- Add this to Research Strategy
  - Approach
Key biological and/or chemical resources include, but are not limited to, cell lines, specialty chemicals, antibodies and other biologics.

Briefly describe methods to ensure the identity and validity of these resources used in the proposed studies:
- may differ from laboratory to laboratory or over time;
- may have qualities and/or qualifications that could influence the research data;
- are integral to the proposed research.

Should state in one page or less how you will authenticate these key resources, including the frequency, as needed for your research.

Other Research Plan Section
- Include as an attachment
Single IRB for Multi-Site Research

The sIRB policy applies to domestic sites of NIH-funded multi-site studies where each site will conduct the same protocol involving non-exempt human subjects research.

The policy does not apply to:

- Foreign sites; or
- Career development (K), institutional training (T), or fellowship awards (F).
### Other Requirements and Comparison to Prior Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rigor Focus Area</th>
<th>Places in Application</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rigor of Prior Research (formerly &quot;Scientific Premise&quot;)</td>
<td>Significance (Research Strategy)</td>
<td>Rigor of supporting data. Discuss strengths/weaknesses of prior research cited to support the project (including relevant biological variables and authentication of key resources). Consider using subheading “Rigor of Prior Research”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Rigor</td>
<td>Approach (Research Strategy)</td>
<td>Rigor of proposed research. Describe plans to address weaknesses in the rigor of the prior research that serves as the key support for the proposed project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consideration of Relevant Biological Variables</td>
<td>Non-Human Research: Approach (Research Strategy)</td>
<td>Includes Sex as a Biological Variable: May also include other variables, e.g. age, weight, underlying health conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Include Other Human Subjects in Studies</td>
<td>slRB: Multi-site studies can be reviewed by one central IRB and some costs can be charged to NIH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication of Resources</td>
<td>Separate Attachment</td>
<td>Includes, but is not limited to, cell lines, specialty chemicals, antibodies, other biologics that may differ from lab to lab and/or over time, whose qualities may influence the data. Include this attachment even if you are indicating that your materials do not require authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreign Influence on Research Integrity

The Problems:

- Undisclosed or not fully disclosed foreign financial conflicts
  - Other financial support is not accurately disclosed

- Undisclosed conflicts of commitment
  - For example, other affiliations and positions that often come with resources and equities

- Peer review violations
  - Disclosing confidential information to others or using the information for their own benefits
FCI: Opportunities for Disclosures

- Grant application process, i.e., during grant submission
  - Other support page

- During award implementation process, i.e., JIT
  - Updated other support

- During RPPR
Report all current projects and activities that involve senior/key personnel, even if the support received is only in-kind (e.g. office/laboratory space, equipment, supplies, employees). All research resources including, but not limited to, foreign financial support, research or laboratory personnel, lab space, scientific materials, selection to a foreign “talents” or similar-type program, or other foreign or domestic support must be reported.
How to Prepare Other Support Page

OTHER SUPPORT
Smith, William

ACTIVE

Domestic:

NIH-R01AI026160-02 (Smith)  03/01/2014-08/31/2018  2.4 cal month
No cost extension: Annual: $100,900 Entire Period: $2,030,500
Title: Molecular Genetic ...

Goal: Generate deletion ... starvation leads to sterilization.

NIH-U19AI133376-01 (Jones)  08/01/2014-07/21/2020  1.2 cal month
Role: Co-Investigator (Project 2 & 5) Annual: $248,700 Entire Period: $1,700,111
Title: The biomarkers and coping mechanisms in ....

Goal: To evaluate novel diagnostic test ....

NIH-R01AI337321-05 (Smith)  03/01/2015-02/28/2021  1.8 cal month
Annual: $578,070 Entire Period: $3,114,922
(Hersih Co-I, Annual: $203,900)
(Glibon Co-I, Annual: $1, 186,000)

Title: Vaccines inducing protein....

Goal: To characterize the protein targets ...
How to Prepare Other Support Page

### PENDING

**Domestic:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Effort</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Other Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIH-AI201800005 (Whittam)</td>
<td>09/01/2018-08/31/2024</td>
<td>0.08 cal months (2 days per year)</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Annual: $2,838</td>
<td>Resources Center for Infectious Disorder</td>
<td>Viral Bioinformatics</td>
<td>I will provide expert consulting on drug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Agreements, Resources, and Significant Collaborations

**Domestic:**

- Albert Einstein College of Medicine- ?? Endowed Chair
- Albert Einstein College of Medicine- Internal Research Support
- Albert Einstein College of Medicine- Interim support (pending award notice of grant R01HL036150-11A1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Effort</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Other Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIH- T32GM00722 (PI: Joe)</td>
<td>07/01/1995-06/30/2020</td>
<td>Effort included in academic responsibility</td>
<td>Trainer/Mentor</td>
<td>Institution: Albert Einstein College of Medicine</td>
<td>Title of Project: “Training Program in molecular....”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIH- R25DK140331-01A1 (PI: Rhine)</td>
<td>08/01/2018-07/31/2022</td>
<td>0.00 calendar months</td>
<td></td>
<td>Title of Project: Program in Metabolism of .....</td>
<td>I will be consulting on the course ... sending students to participate in the course.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to Prepare Other Support Page

**Pending**

**Domestic:**

Award: Ron E Heter, Translational Research Piolet Project Grant Award.
Institution/Awardee: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Tonya Perth (MSTP student)
Project Period: 05/1/2018-06/02/2021
Title of Project: “Anti-g globulin promotes humoral responses ...”
Role: I will be consulting in the evaluation of the student research and serve as a thesis advisor
Effort: Included in other academic responsibilities

NIH-HL145343 (Zio) 04/01/2019-03/31/2023 0.00 calendar months
Title: “The 5ygT5 interactions: regulation of the metabolic ....”
I will be consulting with Dr. Zio to provide strategies to perform genetic analyses of....

**Foreign:**

NIH-AN4324555 (Johns) 07/01/2019-06/30/2023 0.00 calendar months
Title of Project: “Therapeutic interventions to clear HPV ....”
Role: Consultant. I will be consulting with Dr. Johns on the generation of....
How to Prepare Other Support Page

Affiliations

Domestic:
Institution: Brandon Institute of Science
Address: XXX Avenue, Bronx, New York
Role: Fellow                  Effort: In-kind

Foreign:
Institution: Indian Health Research Institute
Address: XXX School of Medicine, XXX Building, Delhi, India
Role: Scientific Advisor      Effort: In-kind

Overlap: None
# Outcomes of Last Minute Application Submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When Received (R01)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Discussed</th>
<th>Awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through October 5</td>
<td>2788</td>
<td>1319 (47%)</td>
<td>240 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On October 6</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>880 (43%)</td>
<td>186 (9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When Received (SBIR)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Discussed</th>
<th>Awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through December 4</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>436 (55%)</td>
<td>113 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On December 5</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>433 (51%)</td>
<td>123 (15%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2015/12/30/grant-submission-new-years-resolution/]
Some Results from a Recent Post

- Both the R01 and the small business deadlines, applications submitted for the first time on the due date are two to four times more likely to miss the submission deadline than those submitted in the week before. [https://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2016/06/30/how-are-you-doing-with-those-grant-submission-new-years-resolutions/](https://nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2016/06/30/how-are-you-doing-with-those-grant-submission-new-years-resolutions/)

- Submit early to leave plenty of time to correct application errors
- If you are still using form-based submission, try another method
- Read and follow all instructions
- Verify that your organization has completed all registrations, and that annual registration renewal has been completed for the SAM
- Track your application after submission.

- For common errors see [https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/learn-how-we-check-your-application-for-completeness/avoiding-common-errors.htm](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/learn-how-we-check-your-application-for-completeness/avoiding-common-errors.htm)
The Reasons for Failure in Receiving Awards

Overall, the most striking reason for low-marked proposals was the consistent failure of universities to be fully responsive to what was asked for in the RFP.
Common Errors (Administrative)

- DUNS # on 424 does not match DUNS # for grants.gov
- Incorrect Type of Submission, Federal Identifier and Type of Application on 424
- Missing eRA Commons ID for all PD/PIs
- Missing PI/PDs role or organizational name (DUNS #) on Senior/Key Person for collaborators
- Page limits in FOA or bio-sketches not followed
- Missing effort >0 for all Senior/Key listed in R&R Budget Form
- Is submitted with insufficient lead-time before the activity is scheduled to begin.
- Special FOA instructions not followed
Common Errors (Administrative) Cont....

- Is a duplicate or has substantial overlap to a proposal already under consideration
- Not including required documents
  - Authentication of Chemicals and Biologicals
  - HFT Assurance Letter
- Including documents that are not allowed
  - Any document that is not allowed
- Attachments not in wrong format or poor quality figures/graphs
- Unallowable budget or too high or confusing budget narrative
- Lack of support letter or consultant letter who has limited link to the project
- Missing human subjects, animals use narratives, data sharing or MPI plans
- Missing IDP for training grants
Success Rate for NIH R01 Applications Utilizing Grant Writing Services
Thank you!
Questions?