



National Institutes of Health
Office of Management

Georgia Historically Black Colleges and Universities Roundtable

Annette Owens-Scarboro

NIH Small Business Program Manager/HBCU Coordinator

2/27/2020



Agenda

8:30am-9:00am	Registration and Check-In
9:00am - 10:00am	PEI Program Introduction & How to Conduct Business with NIH Ms. Annette Owens-Scarboro Program Manager, NIH Small Business Program Office NIH HBCU Coordinator
10:00am-10:10am	Break
10:15am-10:45AM	Center for Scientific Review Dr. Gabriel Fosu Associate Director for Diversity and Workforce Development
10:45am - 11:15am	National Library of Medicine Funding Programs Ms. Amanda J. Wilson Chief, Engagement and Training
11:15am-11:45am	The Importance of Strong Industry & Academia Partnerships Ms. Latonia Jones CEO, Phenomenal Management Partners
11:45am - 12:00pm	Question & Answer Session

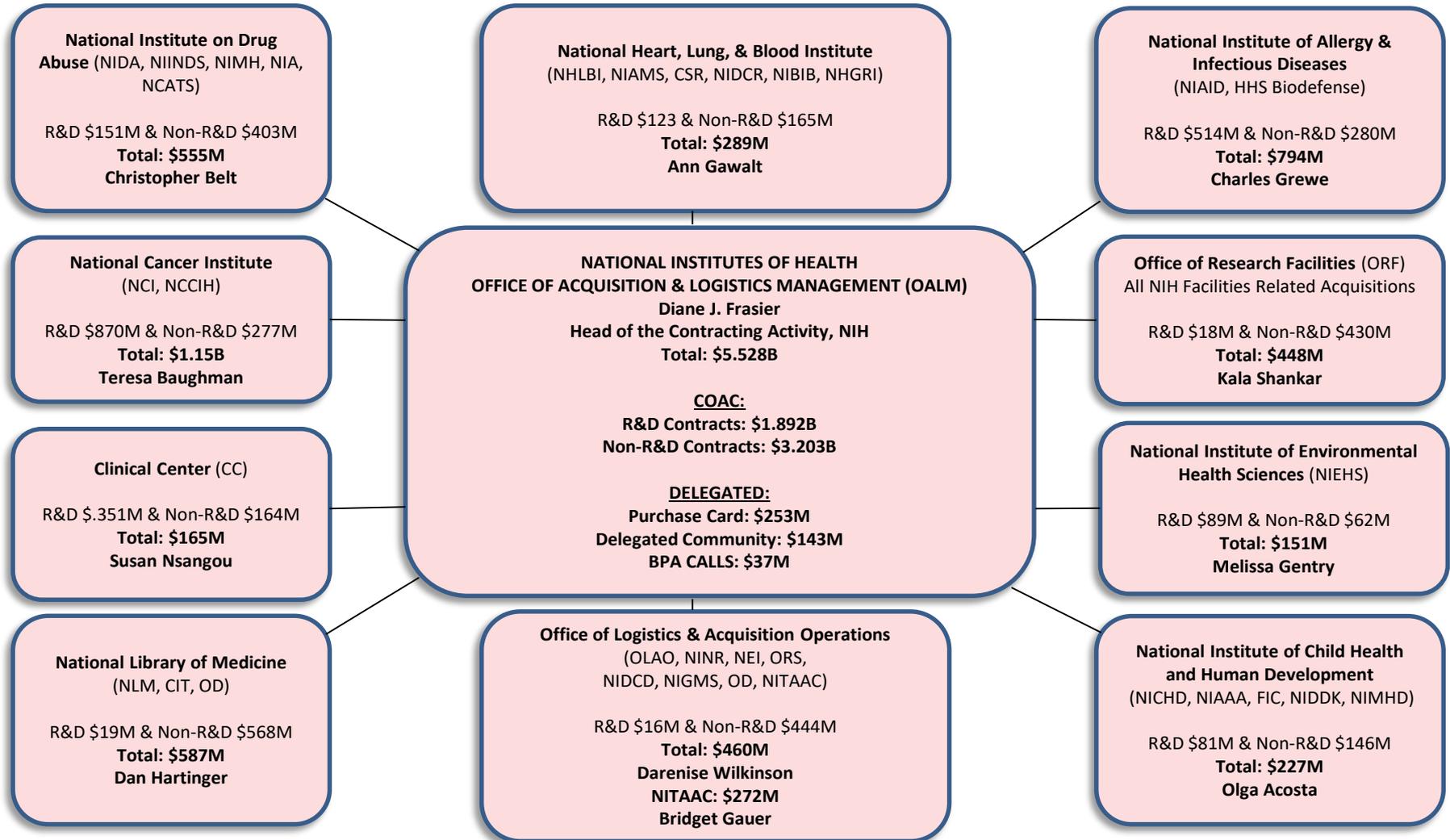


The Path to Excellence and Innovation

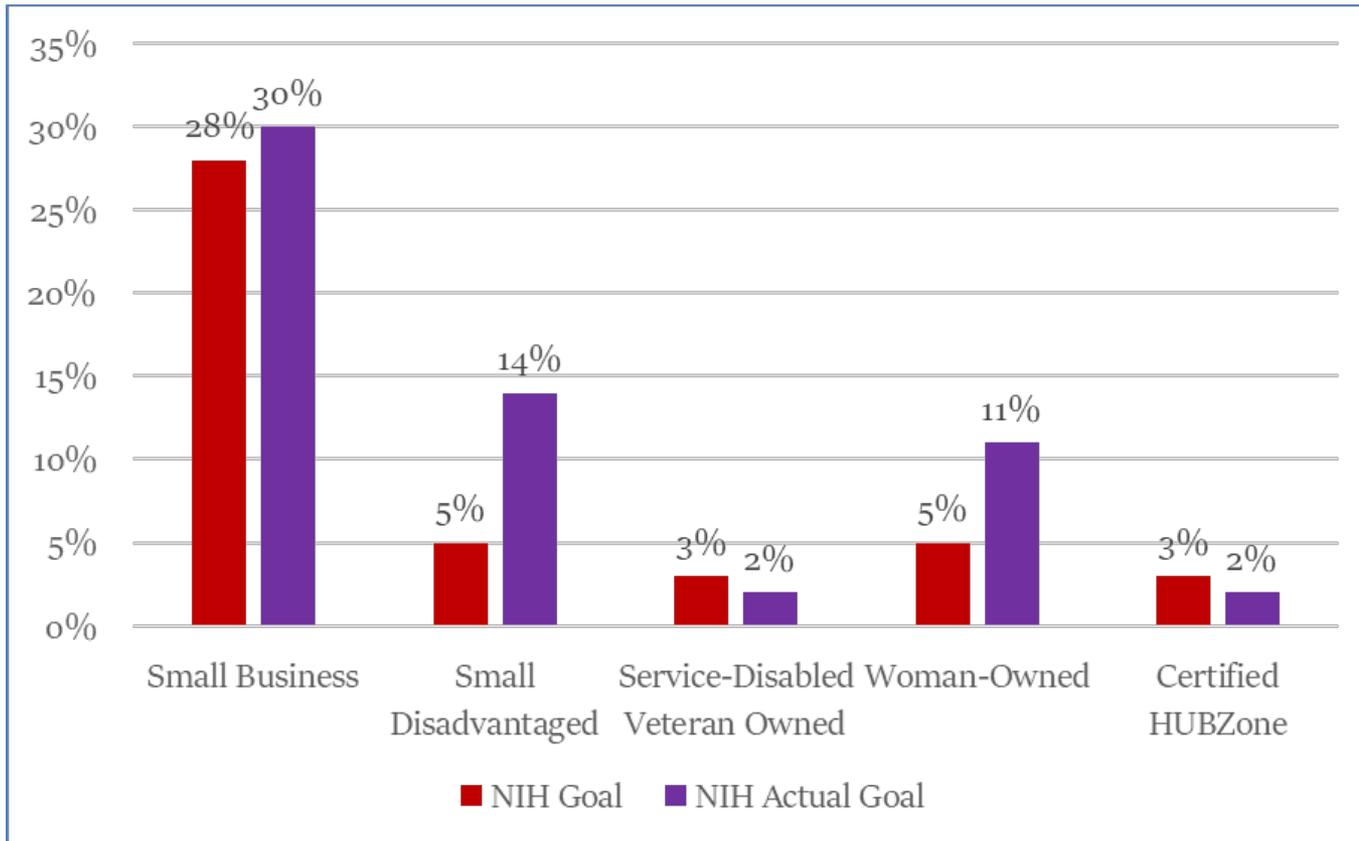


The National Institutes of Health

- 1 of 10 operating divisions under the Department of Health & Human Services
- The NIH mission is to discover knowledge that will lead to better health for everyone
- The world's foremost center for biomedical and behavioral science research, and the foundation that supports U.S. efforts to fight disease
- NIH FY 2019 Budget: \$39.2+ Billion
- 27 separate Institutes and Centers
- 10 separate Offices of Acquisitions (OA) support the IC's by performing negotiated contracting and simplified acquisitions



NIH FY 2019 Small Business Goals





Presidential Executive Order 13779: Initiative to Promote Excellence and Innovation at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)

[Federal] agencies are to develop plans to

- assist in strengthening HBCU’s ability to equitably participate in Federal programs;
- encourage the private sector to improve the capacity of HBCUs; and
- establish how the agency intend to increase the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements.

Extracted from White House Executive Order signed February 28, 2017



HBCU Overview

- More than 100 HBCUs are located in 20 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. ¹
- HBCUs serve more than 300,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. ¹
- HBCUs represent about 3 percent of two-year and four-year public and private nonprofit institutions that participate in federal student financial aid programs. ²
- HBCUs award 17 percent of all bachelor's degrees earned by black students. ²
- HBCUs have awarded approximately a quarter (24 percent) of the bachelor's degrees earned by black students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) since the early 2000s. ³

¹ Executive Order 13779

² FDPRI analysis of National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2014–15.

³ Excerpted from Public and Private Investments and Divestments in HBCUs, American Council on Education, United Negro College Fund

Federal Contracting



- About **40%** of the government's discretionary spending goes to **contracts for goods and services**.
- In fiscal year 2019, the federal government spent more than **\$560B** on these contracts, an increase of more **\$100B from 2015**.
- Professional Services is one of the largest categories of spend supporting federal agencies in their acquisition and management of approximately **\$70 billion in services** annually.

The Benefits of Federal Contracting



Federal contracts provide a sustainable revenue stream.



Federal contracts can create more jobs on campus stimulating local economies and providing employment opportunities for students.



Depending on the type of contract awarded, additional student and faculty research opportunities may help contribute to academic prestige.

What is the Path to Excellence and Innovation?

- *A comprehensive plan to expand the existing National Institutes of Health (NIH) Small Business Program in the Office of Acquisition and Logistics Management (OALM).*
- *It provides training and technical assistance to HBCUs applying for NIH contracts and grants.*
- *Currently, there are six pilot schools and each school has chosen one or more Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) teaming partners to support their efforts in this pilot program.*



HBCUs with contracts at NIH:



- Jackson State University
- Morehouse School of Medicine
- Tougaloo College



FY 2018-2019 HBCU Awards

Sum of Current Total Obligation Amt	Column Labels		
Row Labels	NHLBI	OD	Grand Total
<input type="checkbox"/> HOWARD UNIVERSITY		\$ 22,800.00	\$ 22,800.00
2018		\$ 22,800.00	\$ 22,800.00
<input type="checkbox"/> JACKSON STATE UNIV	\$ 1,011,663.00		\$ 1,011,663.00
2018	\$ 949,891.00		\$ 949,891.00
2019	\$ 61,772.00		\$ 61,772.00
<input type="checkbox"/> THE MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE INC	\$ 53,548.00		\$ 53,548.00
2019	\$ 53,548.00		\$ 53,548.00
<input type="checkbox"/> TOUGALOO COLLEGE	\$ 1,332,260.00		\$ 1,332,260.00
2018	\$ 1,170,589.00		\$ 1,170,589.00
2019	\$ 161,671.00		\$ 161,671.00
Grand Total	\$ 2,397,471.00	\$ 22,800.00	\$ 2,420,271.00



North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes typically used by HBCUs

541330	Engineering Services
541380	Testing Laboratories
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services
541512	Computer Systems Design Services
541513	Computer Facilities Management Services
541712	Research/Development in the physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences
541611	Administrative Management/ General Management Consulting Services
611430	Professional/Management Development Training

Why should HBCUs Contract With the Federal Government:

- Public universities receive **43 percent** of their revenues from grants, federal contracts, or appropriations on average, while HBCUs only receive approximately **1 percent**
- HBCUs represent about **3 percent** of two-year and four-year public and private nonprofit institutions that participate in federal student financial aid programs.
- Public HBCUs rely on federal, state, and local funding more heavily than their non-HBCU counterparts (**54 percent** of overall revenue versus **38 percent**).
- Private gifts, grants, and contracts make up a smaller percentage of overall revenue for private HBCUs relative to their non-HBCU counterparts (**17 percent** versus **25 percent**).

Why Should HBCUs Contract With the Federal Government :

- Both public and private HBCUs experienced the steepest declines in federal funding between 2003 and 2015, with private HBCUs seeing a **42 percent** reduction— the most substantial of all sectors.
- Within both public and private sectors, HBCU endowments lag behind those of non-HBCUs by at least **70 percent**; this gap jeopardizes an HBCU's ability to buffer decreases in state and federal funding
- Several HBCUs have been awarded contracts by individual Federal agencies, however they do not possess a GSA Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) contracts
- On average, approximately 22 colleges and universities hold a GSA contract, but only 3 are HBCUs





HBCUs with NIH Grants

- ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY
- CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
- DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY
- ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY
- FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY
- FISK UNIVERSITY
- FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY
- HAMPTON UNIVERSITY
- HOWARD UNIVERSITY
- JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY
- LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
- MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
- MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
- MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
- MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
- NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL & TECH STATE UNIVESITY
- NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY
- PRAIRIE VIEW AGRI CULTURAL & MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY
- SAVANNAH STATE UNIVERSITY
- SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
- SPELMAN COLLEGE
- TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY
- TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY
- UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE
- UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
- XAVIER UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA



General Services Administration (GSA)

- Several HBCUs have been awarded contracts by individual Federal agencies, however they fail to acquire a GSA multiple Award Schedule (MAS) Contract.
- There are approximately 22 colleges and universities that have obtained a professional services GSA contract.
 - 3 are HBCUs
- Only a 1/2 percent of Federal contracting dollars in the pool of universities was received by HBCUs

Benefits of GSA Schedules



Schedules is a \$33 Billion dollar a year program.



Professional Services generates roughly \$9.3B.



Schedules are the premier vehicle for government sales, including federal, state, and local government agencies.



Gain a Competitive Advantage.



Reduce administrative burden

PEI Pilot Program Participant Accomplishments:

- Hampton University has partnered with the National Cancer Institute on the Proton Cancer Research study.
- Howard University was the first to receive a Memorandum of Understanding from the NIH.
- Howard University is currently working with GSA to obtain a GSA schedule.
- Jackson State University has been working closely with NHLBI over the past 20 years on the Jackson Heart Study
- Meharry College has the highest percentage of African American PhDs in biomedical research
- Morehouse School of Medicine has developed a partnership with the NIH All of Us Program
- University of Virgin Islands is in the process of emerging a Caribbean Scientist Research Training Program



What's Next for the PEI Program



- Establish how the NIH intends to increase the capacity of HBCUs to compete effectively for grants, contracts and cooperative agreements;
- Identify NIH programs and initiatives where HBCUs are underrepresented and improve HBCUs participation within them;
- Develop a HBCU reference manual on How to Conduct Business with the Federal Government;
- Develop WIN strategies using existing small business rules/regulations to leverage potential funding opportunities;
- Encourage public-sector, private-sector, and community collaboration to improve the overall capacity of HBCUs;
- Seek funding to sustain contractual support for the initiative;
- Develop a HBCU Portal for HBCUs to partner with MBEs to obtain opportunities in contracts and grants;
- Develop a comprehensive Strategic Plan for the PEI program
- Develop a HBCU Curriculum for training HBCUs on the contracts and grants procedures;
- Increase the number of onboarded HBCUs to participants within the program.



NIH Small Business Program Office Staff

Annette Owens-Scarboro, Program Manager
scarbora@od.nih.gov

Keondra Watts
Pathway Student
Keondra.watts@nih.gov

Rachel Kenlaw
Program Analyst
rachel.Kenlaw@nih.gov

Courtney Carter
*Procurement Analyst
Courtney.Carter@nih.gov

NIH Small Business Program Office
(301)-496-4756

NIHSmallBusiness@mail.nih.gov
www.facebook.com/NIHSmallBusiness

HHS Small Business Specialists
SBMail@hhs.gov

Jonathan Ferguson
Wayne Berry
Anita Allen
Natasha Boyce
(301) 496-9639



Center for
Scientific Review

Grants Process Overview for Investigators

Dr. Gabriel Fosu

Associate Director for Diversity & Workforce Development

Center for Scientific Review

fosug@csr.nih.gov

Presentation Outline

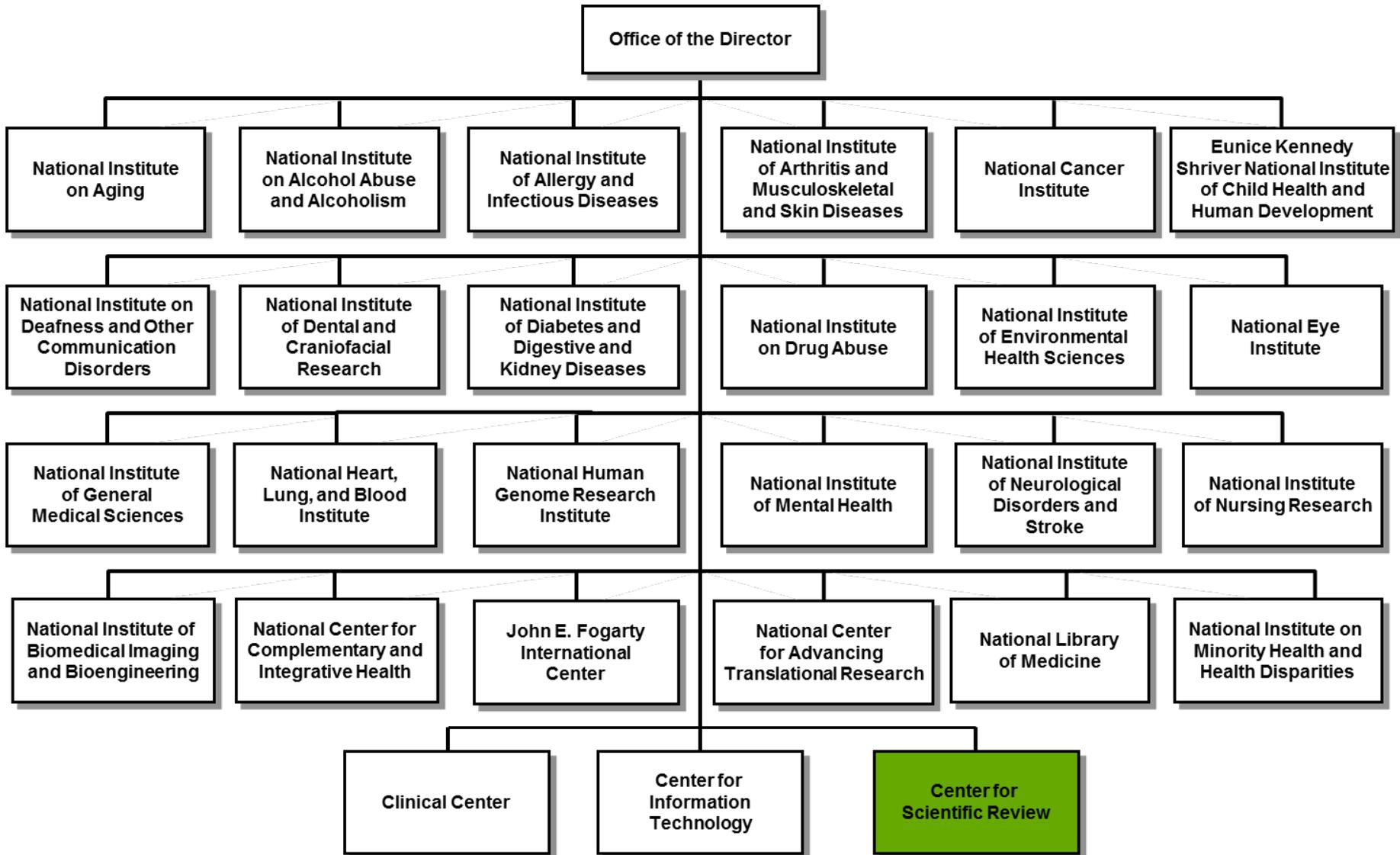
- Peer review basics
- Become an Early Career Reviewer
- Become a reviewer
- Working at CSR

NIH . . . Turning Discovery Into Health



NIH's mission is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability.

Your Application Could Be Funded by One of 27 NIH Institutes or Centers (ICs)



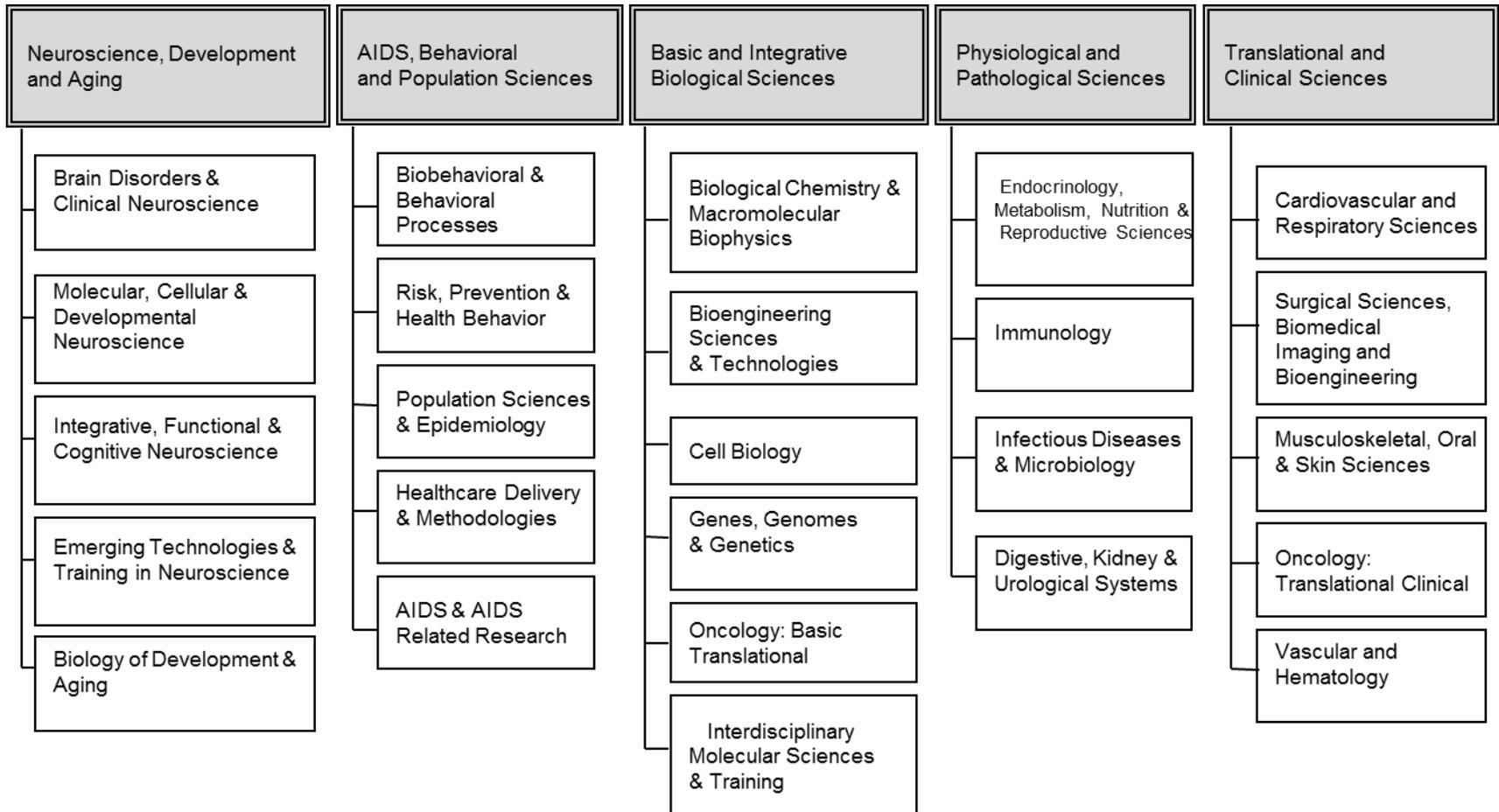
The Gateway for NIH Grant Applications

The Center for Scientific Review

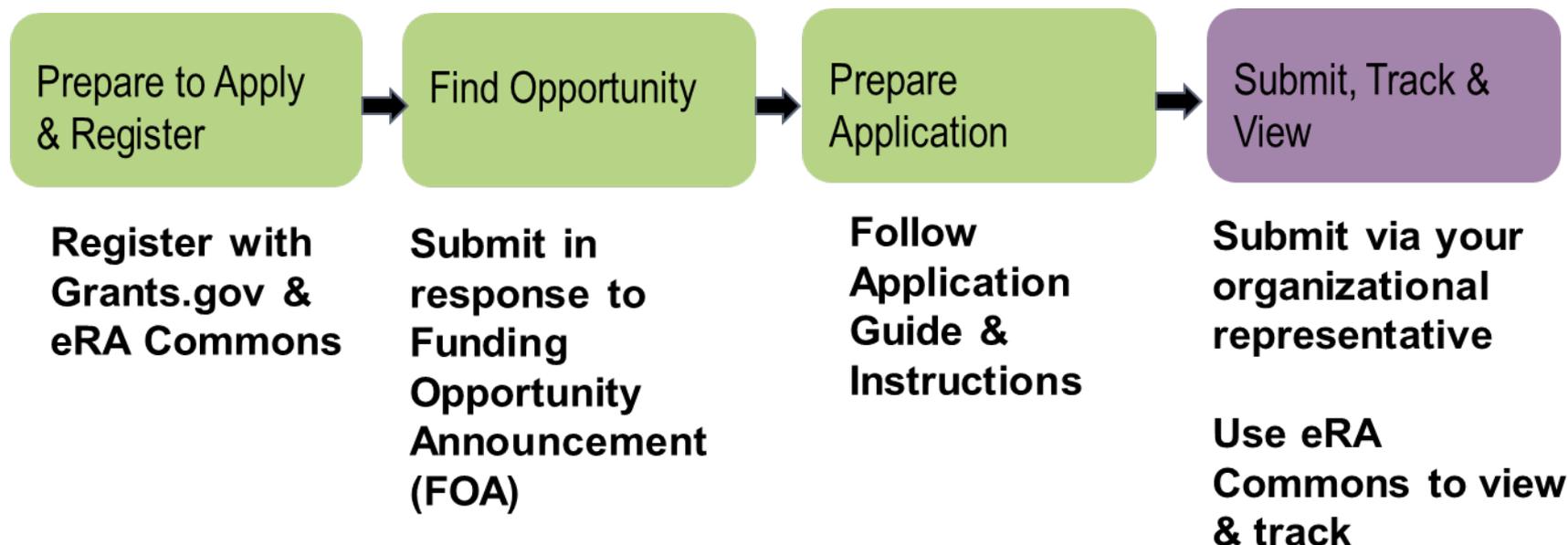


- **Central receipt point for grant applications** submitted to NIH and some other DHHS agencies
- **Assigns applications to NIH Institute(s)/Center(s)** as potential funding component(s)
- **Assigns applications to CSR review groups/study sections** or institute scientific review groups
- **Conducts initial scientific merit review of most** research applications submitted to the NIH in about 240 Study Sections and regularly recurring Special Emphasis Panels

Divisions and Integrated Review Groups (IRGs)



Application Process (Overview)



Insider's Guide to Peer Review for Applicants:

<http://www.csr.nih.gov/applicantresources/insider>

Help Your Application Get to the Right Institute

NIH RePORTER
Version: 7.32.0

About RePORTER DATA | FAQ | ExPORTER | RSS of Newly Added Projects

QUERY | BROWSE NIH | **MATCHMAKER** | SEARCH PUBLICATIONS BETA

FIND PROGRAM OFFICIALS OR SIMILAR PROJECTS

SUBMIT QUERY | CLEAR QUERY

Fiscal Year (FY): Active Projects | SELECT
Current FY is 2018

RESEARCHER AND ORGANIZATION

Principal Investigator (PI) / Project Leader:
(Last Name, First Name) Use '%' for wildcard in PI names
Enter several PI/Project Leader names OR PI Profile IDs

Organization: LOOKUP
Please enter at least 3 characters to use Lookup.
 Contains Begins with Exact

Department Type: SELECT

Organization Type: SELECT

City: Use '%' for wildcard

State: SELECT

Country: SELECT

Congressional District: SELECT

DUNS Number:

TEXT SEARCH

Text Search (Logic):
 And
 Or
 Advanced

Search in:
 Projects
 Publications
 News

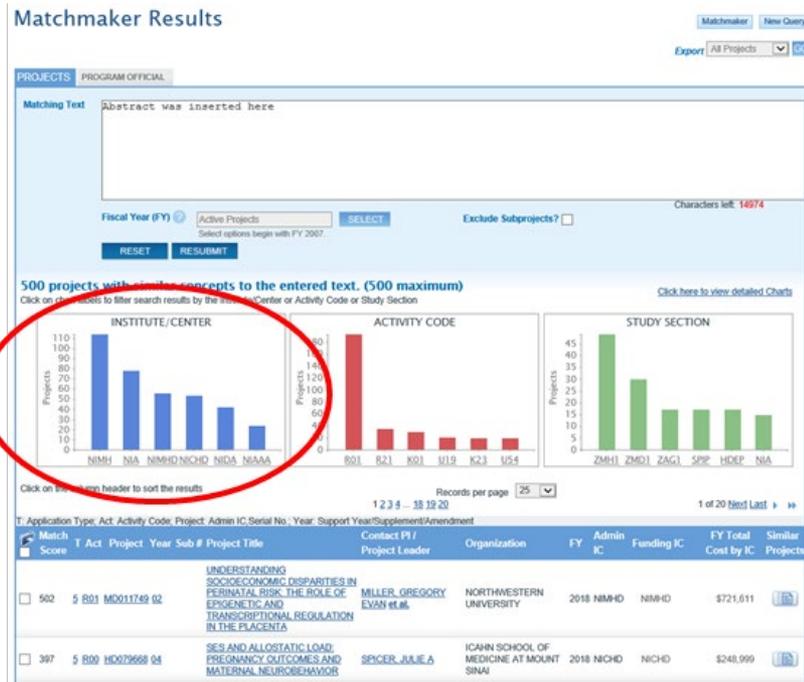
Limit Project search to:
 Project Title
 Project Terms
 Project Abstracts

Limit Publication search to:
Start Year: 2017
End Year: 2018

Characters left: 2000

<http://projectreporter.nih.gov/reporter.cfm>

Help Your Application Get to the Right Institute



- Copy abstract/aims
- Matchmaker search returns:
 - List of institutes
 - List of funded grants
 - Link to program officials

Help Your Application Get to the Right Study Section

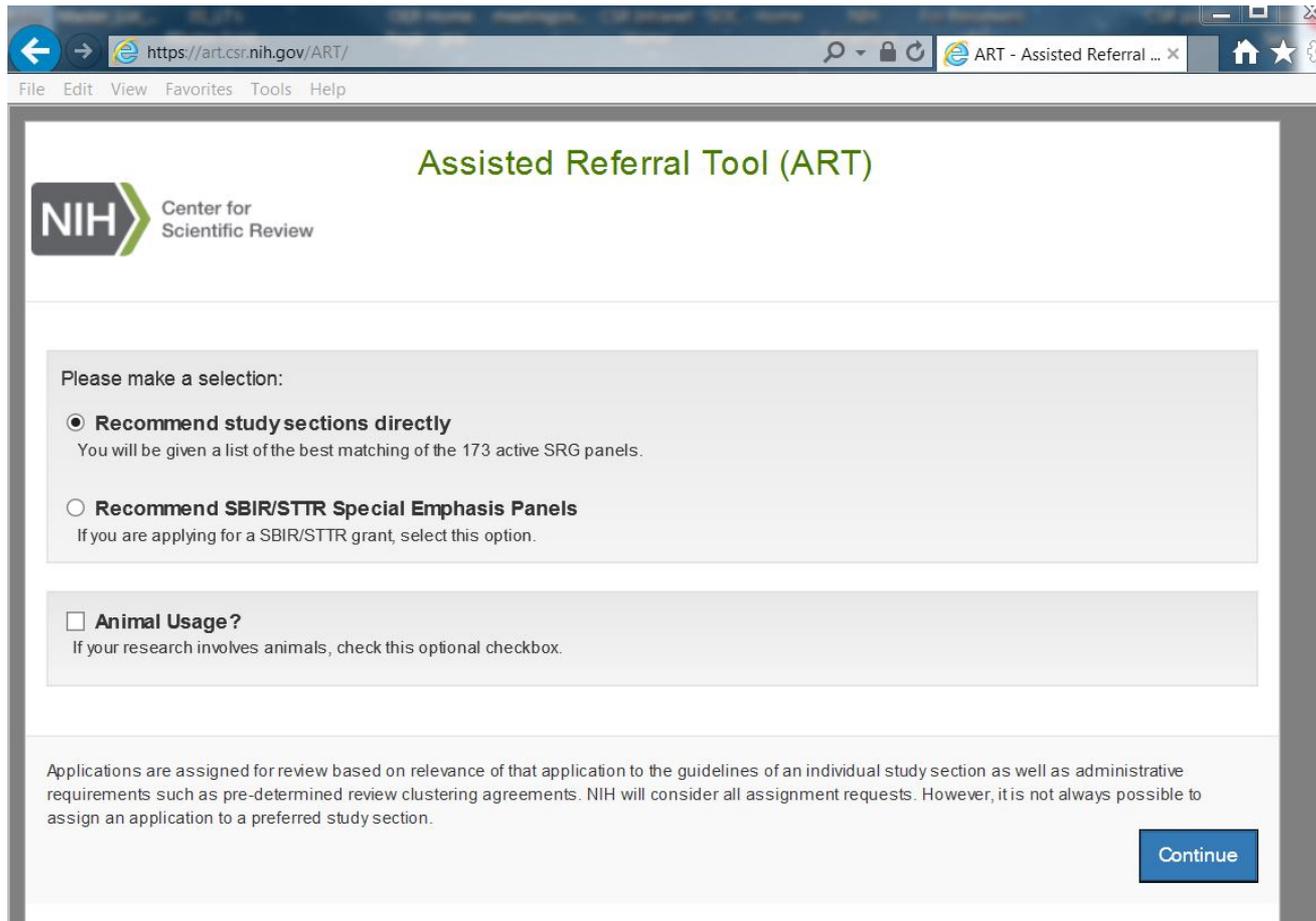
The screenshot shows the NIH Center for Scientific Review website. At the top left is the NIH logo and the text "Center for Scientific Review". To the right is a search bar with the placeholder text "What are you searching for?". Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for "For Applicants", "For Reviewers", "News & Policy", "Study Sections", "Review Panels & Dates", and "About CSR". The main content area features a dark overlay with the text "Find a Good Study Section" and "New tool to help applicants find a CSR study section.", along with a "Learn More" button. At the bottom of the page is a blue navigation bar with the text "Find a Study Section" on the left, a search input field with the placeholder "Enter Keyword or Title" and a magnifying glass icon in the center, and a button labeled "- or - Use our Guided Study Section Selector" on the right. Two purple arrows point from the text below to the search input field and the guided selector button.

Key Word **Search**

Assisted Referral Tool
Search

<http://www.csr.nih.gov>

Assisted Referral Tool



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://art.csr.nih.gov/ART/>. The page title is "Assisted Referral Tool (ART)". The NIH logo and "Center for Scientific Review" are displayed in the top left. The main content area contains a form with the following options:

Please make a selection:

- Recommend study sections directly**
You will be given a list of the best matching of the 173 active SRG panels.
- Recommend SBIR/STTR Special Emphasis Panels**
If you are applying for a SBIR/STTR grant, select this option.
- Animal Usage?**
If your research involves animals, check this optional checkbox.

Applications are assigned for review based on relevance of that application to the guidelines of an individual study section as well as administrative requirements such as pre-determined review clustering agreements. NIH will consider all assignment requests. However, it is not always possible to assign an application to a preferred study section.

[Continue](#)

<https://art.csr.nih.gov/>

Assignment Request Form (ARF)

The ARF replaces many functions of the cover letter.

Use it to:

- Make assignment requests (study section and institute)
- Identify potential conflicts of interest
- List areas of expertise needed to evaluate the application

You should never suggest specific reviewers

Cover Letter

You can use a cover letter to:

- Explain why your application is late ([NOT-OD-15-039](#))
- Provide notice of plans to submit a video
- Identify your project as generating large-scale genomic data
- Provide pre-approvals (\$500k, conference grants)

You should **NOT** use a cover letter to:

- Make assignment requests (use the ARF!)
- Suggest specific reviewers (***never*** do this!)

Keep Track of Your Application

- AORs submit applications
- PD/PIs responsible for accuracy of submission
- Do not wait for e-mails; proactively check eRA Commons
- If you cannot see your application in eRA Commons, neither can we!

**It is your career and your livelihood on the line
Do not make any assumptions!**

Your Scientific Review Officer (SRO)



During and after the review meeting

- Manages the meeting and conflicts
- Prepares summary statements
- Provides information to NIH Institutes and Centers

At the Meeting

Clustering of Review

- New Investigator R01 applications are clustered
- Applications are clustered based on activity code (i.e., R21, R03, R15, etc.)
- Clinical applications & other mechanisms may be clustered ($n \geq 20$)

Order of Review

- Applications to be discussed are reviewed in random order within each cluster.

Not Discussed Applications

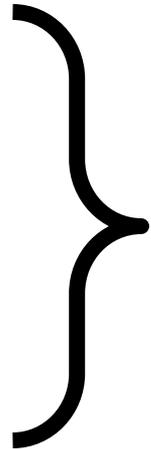
- About half the applications will be discussed
- Applications unanimously judged by the review committee to be in the lower half are not discussed



Review Criteria

5 Scored Review Criteria

- **Significance**
- **Investigator(s)**
- **Innovation**
- **Approach**
- **Environment**



Each scored from 1-9

Overall Impact

Assessment of the likelihood for the project to *exert a sustained, powerful influence on the research field(s) involved*

Scored from 1-9

Scoring Overall Impact

Overall Impact:

The likelihood for a project to exert a sustained, powerful influence on research field(s) involved

Overall Impact	High	Medium	Low
Score	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 9

1-3 Applications are addressing a problem of high importance/interest in the field. May have some or no technical weaknesses.

4-6 Applications may be addressing a problem of high importance in the field, but weaknesses in the criteria bring down the overall impact to medium.

These Applications may be addressing a problem of moderate importance in the field, with some or no technical weaknesses

7-9 Applications may be addressing a problem of moderate/high importance in the field, but weaknesses in the criteria bring down the overall impact to low.

These Applications may be addressing a problem of low or no importance in the field, with some or no technical weaknesses.

Evaluating Overall Impact:

Consider the 5 criteria: significance, investigator, innovation, approach, environment (weighted based on reviewer's judgment) and other score influences, e.g. human subjects

5 is a good medium-impact application

What Reviewers Look for in Applications

- Significance and impact
- Exciting ideas
- Clarity
- Ideas they can understand -- Don't assume too much
- Realistic aims and timelines -- Don't be overly ambitious
- Brevity with things that everybody knows
- Noted limitations of the study
- A clean, well-written application

Insider's Guide to Peer Review for Applicants:

<http://www.csr.nih.gov/applicantresources/insider>

Common Problems in Applications

- Lack of new or original ideas
- Absence of an acceptable scientific rationale
- Lack of experience in the essential methodology
- Questionable reasoning in experimental approach
- Uncritical approach
- Diffuse, superficial, or unfocused research plan
- Lack of sufficient experimental detail
- Lack of knowledge of published relevant work
- Unrealistically large amount of work
- Uncertainty concerning future directions

Your Summary Statement

- Scores for each review criterion
- Critiques from assigned reviewers
- Administrative notes if any



If your application is discussed, you also will receive:

- An overall impact/priority score and percentile ranking
- A summary of review discussion

Once the summary statement is released, **program officers (PO) have primary responsibility for answering questions about reviews**, and about preparation and submission of a new application

NIH's Resubmission Policy

After an unsuccessful new (A0) application or an unsuccessful resubmission (A1) application, you may submit a new (A0) application with the same idea as long as your summary statement has been issued.

The NIH will not accept:

- An A0 or A1 application that overlaps a funded application
- Simultaneous submissions of overlapping applications
- An A0 or A1 application before NIH issues the summary statement of an earlier, overlapping application.

Resubmission FAQs

http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/resubmission_q&a.htm

Your New Application Must Be Written as New

Your new (A0) application should not contain information that might bias the review or provide a competitive advantage:

You Cannot Refer to a Previous Review

- No mention of previous score
- No mention of previous reviewer comments
- No mention of how the A0 is responsive to previous review
- No marks in text to indicate changes

You Cannot Submit Elements of a Renewal

- No progress report
- No progress report publication List

Your Career Stage Is Considered...



- If you are an Early Stage Investigator on an R01 application
- If NIH has correct info on the applicant's career stage

http://grants.nih.gov/grants/new_investigators/

Jumpstart Your Career: CSR Early Career Reviewer Program

1. Work side-by-side with some of the most accomplished researchers in your field to help NIH identify the most promising grant applications
2. Learn how reviewers determine overall impact scores
3. Improve your own grant writing skills by getting an insider's view of how grant applications are evaluated
4. Serve the scientific community by participating in NIH peer review
5. Develop research-evaluation and critique-writing skills



www.csr.nih.gov/ecr

Qualifications for the Early Career Reviewer Program

Employment

You have at least 2 years of experience as a fulltime faculty member or researcher in a similar role. Post-doctoral fellows are not eligible.

You must be an Assistant Professor or in an equivalent role. Because the program is focused on early career scientists, Associate Professors are not eligible.

Grant & Review History

You have not served on an NIH study section in any capacity aside from as a mail reviewer. (Mail reviews do not include participation in the meeting.)

You have not held an R01 or R01-equivalent (R35, R37, RF1, R23, R29, DP1, DP2, DP5, U01, RL1) grant in the PD/PI role

You must have submitted a grant proposal to the NIH, in the PI/PD role, and received the associated summary statement; any grant mechanism that results in a summary statement other than F30, F31, F32 fulfills this requirement.

Research

You show evidence of an active, independent research program. Examples include publications, presentations, institutional research support, patents, acting as supervisor of student projects.

You have at least 1 senior-authored research publication in a peer-reviewed journal in the last 2 years plus at least 1 additional senior-authored research publication since receiving a doctorate.

- In press publications are considered; preprints are not.
- We consider “senior author” as single author, corresponding author, or first or last author.
- There is no requirement that the recent publication cover work performed at the current institution.

<https://public.csr.nih.gov/ForReviewers/BecomeAReviewer/ECR>

NIH Peer Review Information on the Web

National Institutes of Health: <http://www.nih.gov>

- **Office of Extramural Research**
<http://www.nih.gov/grants/oer.htm>
- **Grants Policy**
<http://www.nih.gov/grants/policy/policy.htm>
- **Electronic Submission**
<http://era.nih.gov/ElectronicReceipt>

Center for Scientific Review: <http://www.csr.nih.gov>

- **Resources for Applicants**
<http://www.csr.nih.gov/ResourcesforApplicants>
- **CSR Study Section Descriptions**
<http://public.csr.nih.gov/StudySections>
- **CSR Rosters and Meeting Dates**
<http://public.csr.nih.gov/RosterAndMeetings>

Helpful Handouts

Insider's Guide to Peer Review

What Happens to Your Grant Application

NIH Grant Application Useful Web Links

Insider's Guide to Peer Review for Applicants



NIH Center for Scientific Review

To help new and established applicants submit better applications, CSR asked current and recent study section chairs to share their personal insights on producing a highly competitive NIH grant application. They responded with great enthusiasm.

Don't jump too fast into writing your application: Since the most critical parts are the summary and specific aims sections, write a one-page summary page with specific aims first and share it with someone who is experienced, has their own funding—or ideally—someone who has served on a study section. If you can't vow them, start again and use the time you saved to come up with some fresh ideas.

Propose something significant: It is a real turn-off to read an application that is basically a re-hash of a previous project with a new issue. The same goes for "me too" research. Identify an area of current controversy and importance within your field. Make it something that would interest more people than you and your coworkers. Will it be important to clinicians or other investigators? Are you dealing with key questions or controversies in the field?



Good ideas don't always sell themselves: Tell me why it's important up front in the background section, and I'll be ready to roll. Tell me what's known and what isn't known and how, after you complete your studies, you'll move the field forward or answer important questions. A lot of people really are unaware of how absolutely important it is to tell the reviewer from the beginning why it's worth doing. If you're seeking an incremental advance over what's known, it's essential to justify it.



What Happens to Your Grant Application A Primer for New Applicants

The Center for Scientific Review (CSR) receives all NIH and some other Public Health Service grant applications. Most investigator-initiated applications for NIH funds are referred to CSR review groups.

Your application is assigned to a review group and an NIH Institute or Center

One or more CSR Referral Officers examine your application and determine the most appropriate Integrated Review Group (IRG) to assess its scientific and technical merit. Your application is then assigned to one of the IRG's study sections. A study section typically includes 20 or more scientists from the community of productive researchers. Your application also will be assigned to the NIH Institute or Center (IC) best suited to fund your application should it have sufficient merit. (More than one IC may be assigned if appropriate.)

Referral Officers follow established guidelines that define the review boundaries of each study section. These boundaries frequently overlap, and more than one study section may have the expertise to review your application. You may request in a cover note with your application that it be assigned to a particular study section or IC. The CSR referral office seriously considers such requests.

The combined expertise of the scientists in a study section is intended to span the breadth and diversity of the science it covers. CSR may recruit temporary reviewers or secure mail reviews from outside consultants.



One of CSR's Referral Officers, who help assign applications to the right review groups and ICs. CSR expects to soon use desktop-sharing software to help speed referrals.

Checking the status of your application

As soon as your application is received and assigned to a study section, notices are posted to your online NIH Commons account. Information on the Commons and how to register is available at <https://commons.era.nih.gov/commons>. You may question either your study section or IC assignment by contacting the Scientific Review Officer (SRO) (previously called Scientific Review Administrator (SRA)) named in your notification or the CSR referral office (301-435-0715). It usually takes weeks to refer the thousands of applications submitted each round. If a notice is not posted in your Commons account within 3 weeks of the submission date, you should contact the referral office.

Reviewers are identified



Some of about 11,000 reviewers who review NIH grant applications at CSR.

Your SRO will analyze the content of your application, check for completeness, and decide which reviewers can best evaluate it. Reviewers receive a copy of your application approximately 6 weeks before their meeting. Each application is assigned to three reviewers, and at least two of them provide written critiques. These assigned reviewers lead the discussions at the meeting.

Because of the multi-month period between submission and review, applicants often wish to submit additional materials. Before you do, you should contact your SRO to see if this is possible and what kinds of limitations apply.



NIH Grant Application Submission and Review

Useful Web Links

Center for Scientific Review == <http://www.csr.nih.gov> == 301-435-1115

- NIH Peer Review Revealed Video
<http://www.csr.nih.gov/video/video.asp>
- CSR's Early Career Reviewer Program
<http://www.csr.nih.gov/ECR>
- The Peer Review Process
<http://www.csr.nih.gov/ApplicantResources/The-Peer-Review-Process>
- Insider's Guide to Peer Review for Applicants
<http://public.csr.nih.gov/ApplicantResources/insider/>
- CSR Study Section Information – Descriptions, Rosters, Meeting Dates, etc.
<http://public.csr.nih.gov/StudySections>
- More Helpful Web Links
<http://www.csr.nih.gov/links>

NIH Office of Extramural Research == <http://www.grants.nih.gov>

- Overview of the NIH Grants Process
http://grants.nih.gov/grants/grants_process.htm
- NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts
<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/index.html>
- Writing Your Application
http://grants.nih.gov/grants/writing_application.htm
- Extramural Training Opportunities
<http://grants.nih.gov/training/extramural.htm>

The OER GrantsInfo service provides information and answers to general questions on funding opportunities and grant application forms, instructions, and policies. grantsinfo@nih.gov or phone 301-435-0714.



National Institutes of Health
<http://www.nih.gov>



November 2014

<http://www.csr.nih.gov/publications/>

Top 10 NIH Peer Review Q&As



Top 100 NIH Peer Review Q&As

www.csr.nih.gov/faq

Funding Opportunities at the National Library of Medicine

27 February 2020

Amanda J. Wilson
Chief, Engagement and Training
National Library of Medicine
amanda.wilson@nih.gov



U.S. National Library of Medicine

Topics

- National Library of Medicine
- Funding Opportunities
 - Extramural
 - Engagement



NLM Long-Range Plan, 2017-2027

https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/plan/strategic_planning.html



**Accelerate
discovery &
advance health
through data-driven
research**



**Reach more people
in more ways
through enhanced
dissemination
& engagement**



**Build a workforce
for data-driven
research & health**



U.S. National Library of Medicine



**Accelerate
discovery &
advance health
through data-
driven research**

- 1.1 Connect the resources of a digital research enterprise
- 1.2 Advance research and development in biomedical informatics and data science
- 1.3 Foster open science policies and practices
- 1.4 Create a sustainable institutional, physical, and computational infrastructure



**Reach more
people in more
ways through
enhanced
dissemination
& engagement**

2.1 Know NLM users and engage with persistence

2.2 Foster distinctiveness of NLM as a reliable, trustable source of health information and biomedical data

2.3 Support research in biomedical and health information access methods and information dissemination strategies

2.4 Enhance information delivery



U.S. National Library of Medicine



**Build a workforce
for data-driven
research & health**

3.1 Expand and enhance research training for biomedical informatics and data science

3.2 Assure data science and open science proficiency

3.3 Increase workforce diversity

3.4 Engage the next generation and promote data literacy



U.S. National Library of Medicine

NLM Grant Funding Opportunities



NLM Extramural
Programs (EP)

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/ep/index.html>

Grant Program Overview

Research Support

Resource Support

Career Support

Training Support

Small Business R & D Support

NLM Extramural
Programs (EP)

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/ep/index.html>

Grant Program Overview

Research Support

Resource Support

Career Support

Training Support

Small Business R & D Support



Selected NLM EP Opportunities: Resource Support Grants

- **[NLM Information Resource Grants to Reduce Health Disparities \(G08 Clinical Trials Not Allowed\)](#)** (RFA-LM-19-001)
Support for projects to bring useful, usable health information to health disparity populations and their health care providers.
- **[NLM Administrative Supplements for Informationist Services in NIH-funded Research Projects](#)** (Admin Supp) (PA-17-090)
Supplements to supported research and center grants to enhance storage, organization, management and use of electronic research data through the involvement of Informationists.



Selected NLM EP Opportunities: Training Support Grants

- [Ruth L. Kirschstein NRSA Individual Predoctoral Fellowships](#) (F30/F31) (PA-19-192, PA-19-195 and PA-19-196)
Support for individualized mentored research training in biomedical informatics and data science.
- [Research Supplements to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research \(Admin Supp - Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#) (PA-18-906)
Supplements to existing NLM research grants to promote diversity in health-related research.
- [Research Supplements to Promote Reentry in Health-Related Research \(Admin Supp - Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#) (PA-18-592)
Supplements to existing NLM research grants to promote reentry into biomedical and behavioral research careers.



Selected NLM EP Opportunities: Small Business Research & Development Grants

- ***Updated*** [PHS 2019-02 SBIR and STTR Omnibus/Parent Grant Solicitations](#) SBIR (R43/R44) (PA-19-272) and STTR (R41/42) (PA-19-270)
Support for small businesses that seek to undertake informatics research and development leading to commercialization. Phase I, Phase II and Fast-Track.
 - ***New*** [Notice of Special Interest: Small Business Innovation Research \(SBIR\) and Small Business Technology Transfer \(STTR\) Applications Directed at the Adoption of the Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources \(FHIR®\) Standard](#)
Support for innovative health IT solutions, implementing the FHIR standard, to enable more effective patient-centered care coordination, population health management, and data science research support.
- ***Updated*** **NIH SBIR/STTR Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) Initiative** (Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
[R41/R42 \(RFA-NS-20-009\)](#) and [R43/R44 \(RFA-NS-20-011\)](#)
An aggressive, trans-agency effort to speed scientific solutions to stem the national opioid public health crisis.



Environmental Health Engagement



U.S. National Library of Medicine

Environmental Health Information Partnership

Overview

The National Library of Medicine's Environmental Health Information Partnership (EnHIP) is a collaboration between NLM and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), a Predominately Black Institution (PBI), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), an Alaska Native-Serving Institution, and a community college. EnHIP evolved from the Toxicology Information Outreach Panel (TIOP) which was established in 1991 in response to the pressing issue of toxic waste and the exposure to toxic chemicals in minority communities.

Mission

The mission of the Environmental Health Information Partnership is to enhance the capacity of minority-serving academic institutions to reduce health disparities through the access, use, and delivery of environmental health information on their campuses and in their communities.

History

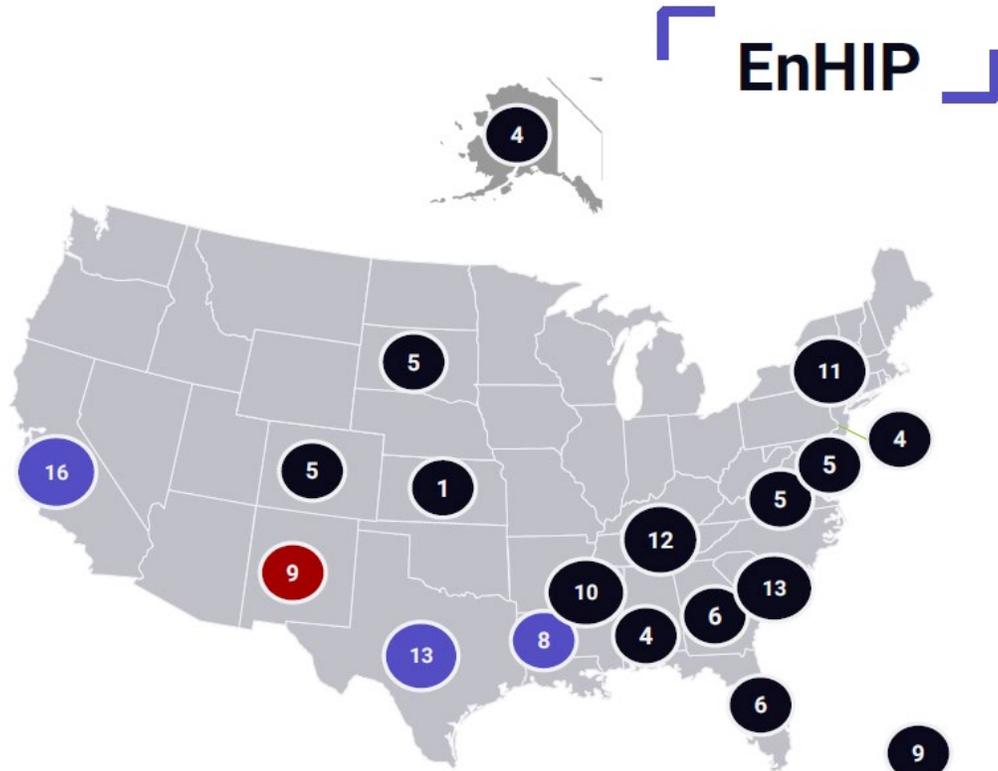
This partnership began as a pilot project in 1991 as the Toxicology Information Outreach Panel (TIOP). During the late '80s, and early '90s, a number of published articles and books highlighted the adverse effects of environmental hazards on minority and socioeconomically deprived communities.

A clear need existed for toxicology and environmental health information to be more readily accessible to health professionals serving these communities. Recognizing this need, the National Library of Medicine launched TIOP to strengthen the capacity of HBCUs to train medical and other health professionals in the use of toxicology, environmental, occupational, and hazardous waste information resources.

The value and success of the project later led to the Library's longest-standing outreach program. The name was changed to the Environmental Health Information Outreach Program (EnHIOP) to reflect the diversity of the participating institutions. In 2008, the name was changed to Environmental Health Information Partnership (EnHIP) to reflect a true partnership with NLM. The Partnership reflects a broader focus on the multiple dimensions of environmental health, the environmental health sciences, and health disparities.

Objectives

- **Institutionalize** the NLM resources through incorporation of resources in the curriculum, seminars, and special events at each institution with high-level administrative and academic involvement
- **Strengthen** institutional partnerships with libraries and other entities such as environmental justice centers, poison control centers, drug information centers, and centers of excellence
- **Develop** and strengthen relations with local agencies and community-based and faith-based organizations to extend health-related outreach to communities surrounding the participating institutions
- **Increase** participation in professional meetings and public forums through presentations, posters, and panel discussions, and seek opportunities for publication in major journals
- **Serve** as NLM local and regional resources for training, exhibiting, and community outreach in order to promote the awareness and utilization of NLM resources



Categories	No. of Projects
Database Awareness	6
Database Training	25
Awareness & Usage	31
Community Education	42
Curriculum Development	7
Resource Development	17
School & Community Education	9
Education	75
Internship	2
Professional Development	5
Career Development	7
Student-led Research	13
General Research	17
Research	30
Total No. of Projects	143

HIV/AIDS Outreach and Engagement



***HIV/AIDS* Community Information Outreach Program (ACIOP)**

1. Improve access to HIV/AIDS information by applying information dissemination research techniques, innovative communication strategies, best practices, and lessons learned to engage and reach diverse audiences using state-of-the-art technology;
2. Encourage partnerships and community-focused activities that support the broad dissemination of HIV/AIDS research findings;
3. Promote the awareness and use of authoritative HIV/AIDS information resources from NIH, NLM, and other reputable sources



ACIOP projects & funding (FY funding cycle)

<https://aciop.blog/request-for-proposals/>

Emphasis for \$50,000 awards will be placed upon small businesses and the following types of organizations or arrangements

for developing these projects:

- Community-based organizations (CBO) or patient advocacy groups currently providing HIV/AIDS- related services to the affected community. This encompasses both individual groups wishing to enhance their own services, as well as several cooperating for the purpose of this project;
- Public Libraries wishing to serve their communities in the provision of HIV/AIDS-related information and resources;
- Health departments or other local, municipal, or state agencies working to improve the public health in the area of HIV/AIDS-related services;
- Faith-based organizations currently providing HIV/AIDS-related services to the affected community and/or
- Multi-type consortia of the above listed organizations that may be in existence or formed specifically for this project. At least one of the organizations managing the project must be a community-based organization, library or department of public health.



ACIOP Projects – FY2020

<https://aciop.blog/currently-funded-projects/>

Awardee (Lead)	Project Title
<u>Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago</u>	HIV/AIDS and PrEP Parent/Caregiver Video Series
<u>Charles R. Drew University</u>	HIV/AIDS Community Information Outreach Project
<u>Desert AIDS Project</u>	HIV/AIDS PrEP Information Outreach and Dissemination
<u>Michigan Organization on Adolescent Sexual Health</u>	Youth Education Access on HIV (YEAH)
<u>RipplePHX</u>	Lotería Project
<u>San Francisco Public Health Foundation PleasePrEPMe</u>	Helping People Access PrEP: A Frontline Provider Training on PrEP Research, Care, and Navigation
<u>Taking Effective Action</u>	SISTAH Voices (Sisters Inspiring Sisters to Activate Health)
<u>The Prevention Collaborative, LLC</u>	NLM Outreach for Heads or Tails and Amigos y Amantes (“Friends and Lovers”)



NLM's Network, or NNLM



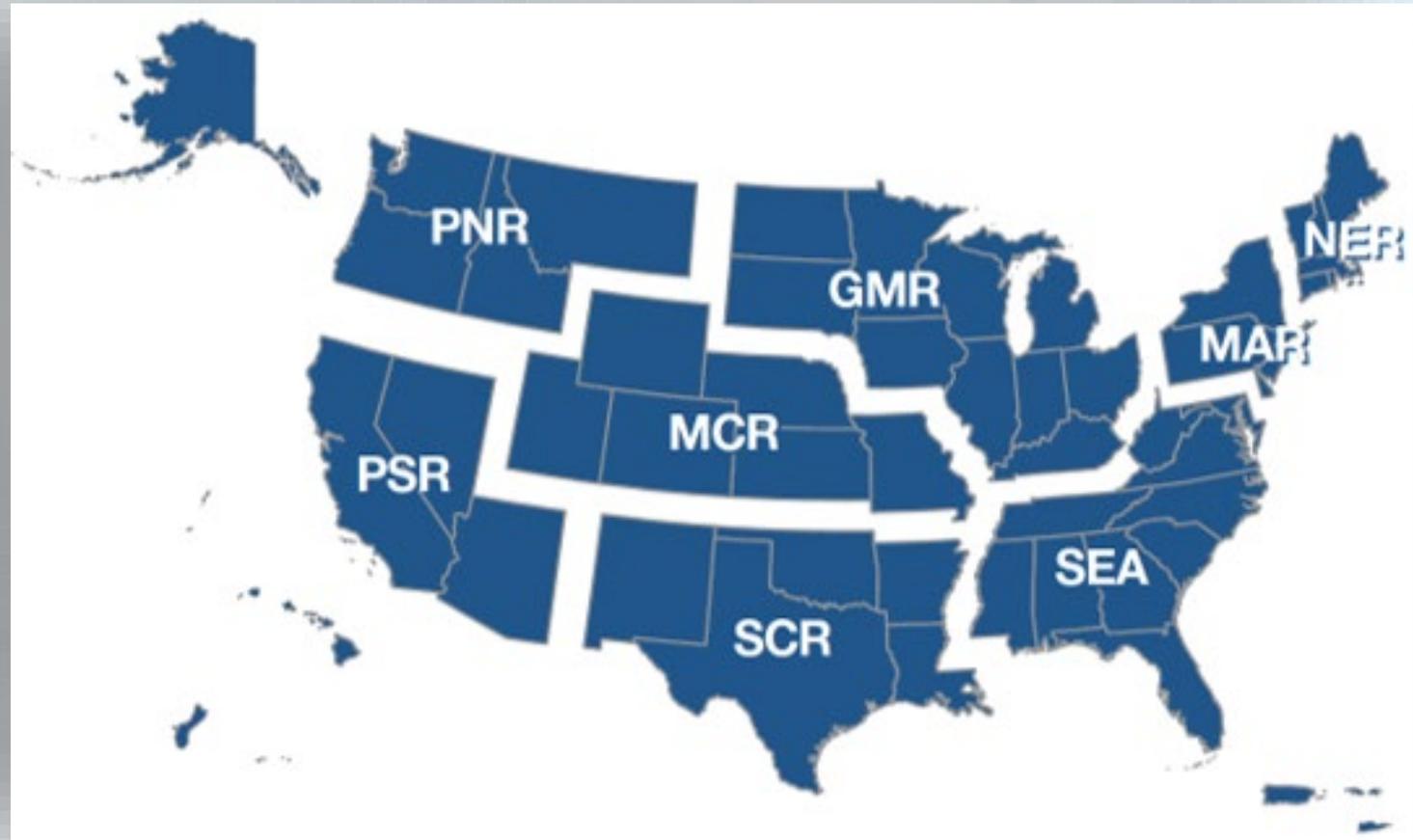
National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM)

Regional Medical Libraries (RMLs)

Greater Midwest Region (GMR)	UI
Middle Atlantic Region (MAR)	Pitt
MidContinental Region (MCR)	Utah
New England Region (NER)	UMass
Pacific Northwest Region (PNR)	UW
Pacific Southwest Region (PSR)	UCLA
South Central Region (SCR)	UNT
Southeastern/Atlantic Region (SEA)	UMB

National Offices (Institution)

DOCLINE Coordination (UMB)
Evaluation (UW)
Public Health Coordination (UMass)
Training (Utah)
Web Services (Pitt)

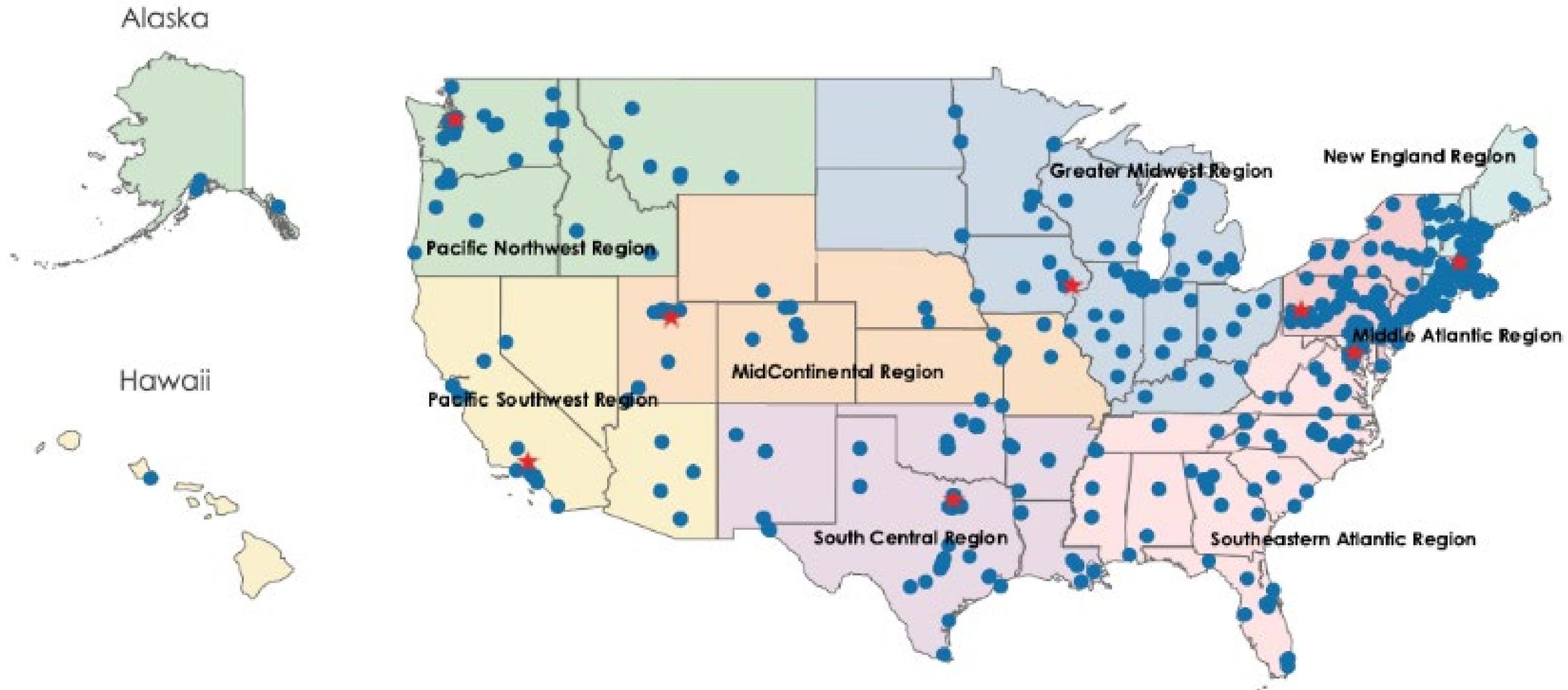


National Centers (Institution)

Community Engagement Center (CEC) (UI)
Training and Education Center (TEC) (Pitt)
HIV/AIDS Community Information Outreach Coordination Center (NACC) (UMass)

<https://nnlm.gov>

Awarded by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine
October 2013 - March 2019



Funding between 2013 – 2019
Total funding distributed throughout the Network: \$11.12 million



Wash & Learn



NIH > NLM > NNLM

All of Us
RESEARCH PROGRAM



NIH > U.S. National Library of Medicine

<https://nnlm.gov/wiki>



Wikipedia is used for health information by

50-70% of physicians.

source: nnlm.gov/Zf4

Help us improve health information on Wikipedia.

Join the April 2020 #CiteNLM campaign as an individual or host an event at your institution.

Get involved: nnlm.gov/wiki



Wikipedia's health articles are read

6.5+ billion times per year.

source: nnlm.gov/Zfj

Help us improve health information on Wikipedia.

Join the April 2020 #CiteNLM campaign as an individual or host an event at your institution.

Get involved: nnlm.gov/wiki



Wikipedia's health articles are read

over **10 million** times daily.

source: nnlm.gov/Zfj

Help us improve health information on Wikipedia.

Join the April 2020 #CiteNLM campaign as an individual or host an event at your institution.

Get involved: nnlm.gov/wiki



50% of American adults

seek health information on the internet.

source: nnlm.gov/Zf3

Help us improve health information on Wikipedia.

Join the April 2020 #CiteNLM campaign as an individual or host an event at your institution.

Get involved: nnlm.gov/wiki

NNLM Southeastern/Atlantic Region (SEA)

funding (open now!):

<https://nnlm.gov/sea/funding>



NATIONAL LIBRARY
OF
MEDICINE



U.S. National Library of Medicine

The Importance of Strong Industry/Academia Partnership

More access to



Industry Partnerships

- Industry partnerships give students and faculty additional funding.
- Industry is more familiar with contract requirements, which provide more funding than typical university grants/cooperative agreements.
- Teaming with industry allows the university to pursue Small Business Innovative Research(SBIR)/Small Business Technology Transfer programs.

SBIR/STTR Program Benefit

The SBIR or STTR programs receive many benefits:

- the business will receive funding without giving up equity in their company;
- they do not give up rights to the intellectual property;
- they do not return the funding – as this is not a loan. What is expected is good research that will lead to a commercial product and that will benefit the nation.

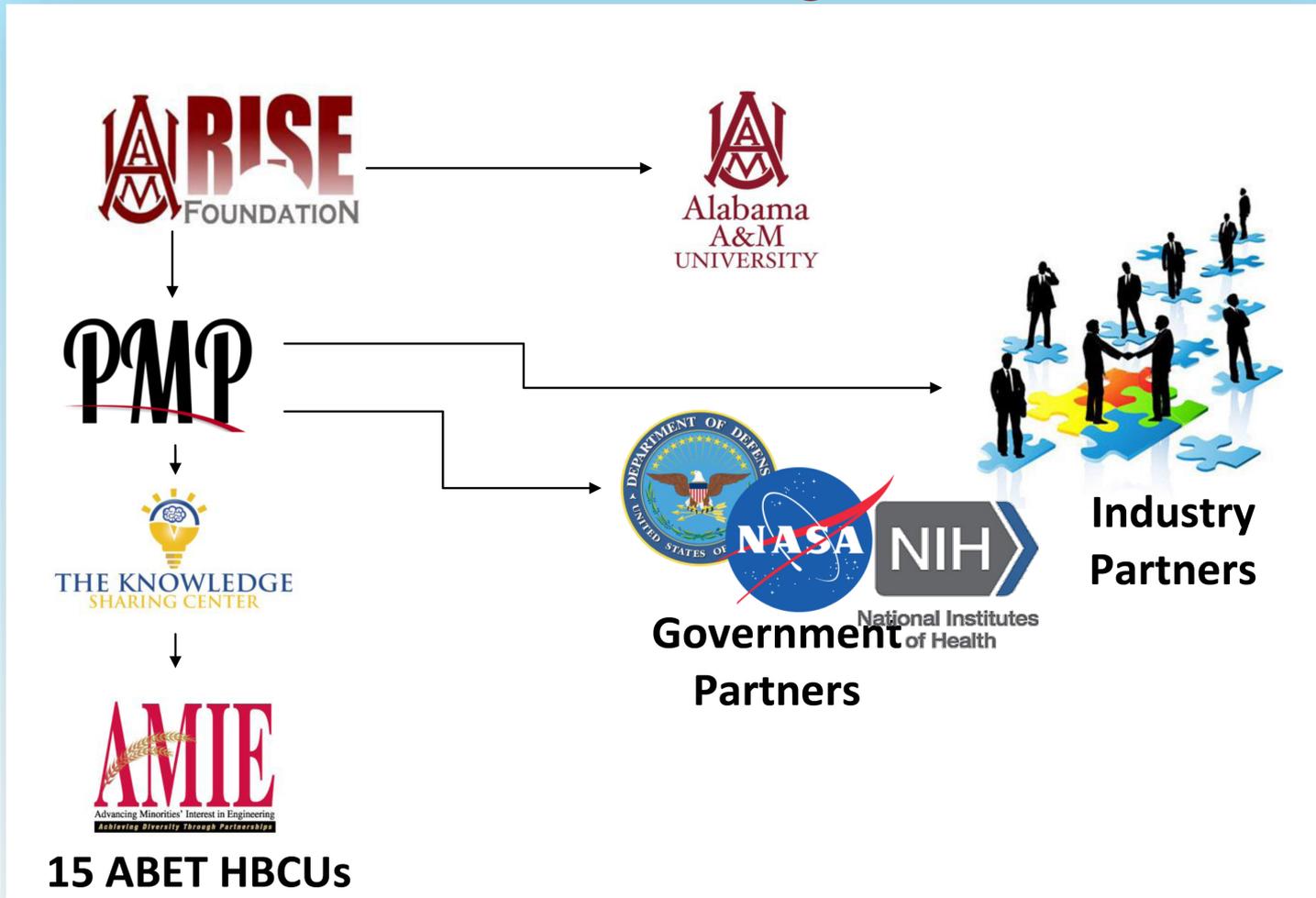
This is a good way for professors/faculty and staff to start their own business with little to no capital.

Benefit Analysis

Academia	Industry
Academics have extensive knowledge and large proportion of them are experts in their respective subjects	Will need to hire Subject Matter Experts in order to fill special contract requirements
Response time to solicitations is slow or often missed.	Office dedicated to respond to solicitations.
Indirect Rates are the same rates used by the entire university. This often removes the university from the competitive range	Rates are comprised of the infrastructure of the organization and are much lower because they do not include cost that are not associated with the contract. (I.E football field, president's salary etc.)
Not familiar with contract's invoicing requirements.	Personnel understand how to invoice through the government system (WAWF)
Faculty member can only dedicate a certain amount of time to a project	Hires personnel to cover time spent on each project
Not familiar Federal Acquisition Regulations	Personnel understand the requirements of the Federal Acquisition Regulations

Sample Of A Proven System

Academia/Industry Network



Accomplishments

- Recipient of several government contracts vs. grants
- Recipient of all phases (I, II, III) of STTR contracts
- Chosen to participate in a sustainability and training program to support MSIs that desire to develop their institution's capacity through competition for federal funds
- First HBCU to obtain a GSA Schedule

Allows Academia To Participate In Contract Vehicles

- **GSA Schedules and Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs)** are unique contract vehicles that provide for more flexibility in federal contracting.
- **GSA Schedules** are large, long-term, government-wide contracts with business and industry. (*Dollar value is endless*)
- **Other Transaction Agreements** are a unique federal contract instruments which have flexible rules in order for organizations to develop certain product prototypes as well as pursue research and development opportunities for the government. (*At least 1/3 of total cost must be paid to a non-traditional defense contractor, such as a university.*)

If you are hesitant, or do not have the bandwidth for federal contracts, these vehicles are good solutions to your problems.