

Grant Proposals: The Fundamentals

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Objectives

- Importance of Grant Funding
- Grant Basics
 - Sources of Funding
 - Types of Grants
 - Funding opportunities
- Grant Application Process
 - The Application
 - Application Attributes
 - The Review
- Next Steps
- Resources

Why Grants are Important (Individual)

- Grants = funding
 - Time
 - People
 - Equipment
 - Training
- Grants = expertise
 - From ideas to grants to publications
- Grants = validation
 - Ideas are disseminated
 - Positive press
 - Leadership support

Why Grants are Important (Institution)

61%

VT Federal Facilities & Administrative (F&A) Rate



Sources of Grant Funding

- Institutional
 - University, hospital, corporate
- Foundations
 - RWJ, Gates, EMF
- Voluntary Health Agencies
 - AHA, ADA, NKF
- Industry
 - GM, Pharma
- Government
 - Federal, State, Local

KL2

R18

T32

SBIR

R13

R03

Grant Basics: Types of Grants

K01

U18

P20

R01

P30

K08

F32

R21

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Types of Grants (HHS)

- Wide range available
 - Research (R series)
 - Includes Conference Grants
 - Career Development (K series)
 - Research Training & Fellowship (T- and F-series)
 - Dissertation and post-doctoral fellowship
 - Program Project / Center (P series)
 - Small Business (SBIR/STTR)
 - Cooperative Agreements (U series)
- Not all agencies use every type

Types of Grants – R Series

Activity Code	Title	Description
R01	Research Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Discrete, specified, circumscribed project- Topic area representing PI's specific interest and competencies- 3-5 years, \$250K-\$500K/Yr
R03	Small Research Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Limited scope and funding to support variety of projects:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pilot/feasibility studies- Preliminary data collection- Secondary analysis of existing data- Development of new research technology- 1-2 years, \$50K/Yr or total \$100K

Types of Grants – R Series

Activity Code	Title	Description
R13	Conference Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Support high-quality conferences/scientific meetings- AHRQ: Symposium, Workshop, or any other organized and formal meeting<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Generation of a research agenda- Research design & methodology- Dissemination and implementation- Research training, infrastructure, and career development dissemination- Awards vary in time/amount by Agency
R18	Research Demonstration & Dissemination Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Develop, test, and evaluate health service activities, and to foster the application of existing knowledge for the control of categorical diseases- 3 years, \$250K-\$500K/Yr

Types of Grants – K Series

Activity Code	Title	Description
K01	Research Scientist Development Award – Research & Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provides support and protected time for intensive, supervised career development in biomedical, behavioral, or clinical sciences leading to research independence.- Junior basic scientist faculty
K08	Clinical Investigator Award	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provides support and protected time to individuals with a clinical doctoral degree for an intensive, supervised research career development experience- Junior faculty with clinical doctoral degree

Funding Opportunities

FOA	Funding	Receipt & Review Dates	Advantages
Request for Applications (RFA)	Specific funds identified Targeted number of awards	-Single Date -Review by Special Emphasis Panel	Chances of obtaining funding depends on number of apps and amt of funds
Program Announcement (PA)	No specific funds	-Standard Dates (3x year) -Typically Open for 3 yrs -Review by standing Study Section	Competition tied to paylines (payline moves from cycle to cycle)
Parent Announcement	No specific funds	-Standard Dates (3x year) -Typically Open for 3 yrs -Review by standing Study Section	Freedom of topic Competition tied to paylines

Funding Opportunities

- Two approaches to identifying opportunities
 - Have an idea/project, look for the grant opportunity
 - Ideal approach
 - Develop a track record in your area
 - Find a grant opportunity, come up with the idea/project
 - Works, but not as well
 - There are ways to do it!
 - Typically evident to reviewers if not in your target area

Funding Opportunities

- Find the appropriate Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA)
- Download the appropriate application

GRANTS.GOV

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Tip #1

- Read the entire announcement
 - Click on any embedded links
 - Check and double check for any updates
 - This will save you time and effort in the long run
 - Avoid surprises

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Tip #2

- Identify potential duplication with other funded grants and contracts early in the process
 - Search online databases:
 - NIH Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tools (RePORT)
 - Contains grants from NIH, AHRQ, CDC, SAMHSA, VA, etc.
 - MATCHMAKER(beta testing)
 - Enter text and have the system find similar project
 - Go to Institute/Agency website

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Tip #3

- If you have questions while developing your applications, ask:
 - The Program Official (listed on FOA)
 - Content-related questions
 - Alignment of your project with agency priorities
 - Potential duplication with newly funded grants
 - The Grants Management Specialist (listed on FOA)
 - Administrative-related questions (i.e. budget)
 - For parent announcements, FOA will send you to various Institute (NIH) or Center (other) contacts



Grant Application Process: The Application

Grant Application Components

- Project/Performance Sites
- Project Summary/Abstract
- Project Narrative
- Facilities and Other Resources
- Key Personnel
- Biosketches
- Budget
- Budget Justification
- Research Plan
- Letters of Support

Grant Application Components

- Performance Sites
 - Primary location
 - Applicant organization
 - Other locations
 - Other locations where work will be performed
 - Institutions of key personnel

Grant Application Components

- Project Summary/Abstract
 - Self-contained description of project
 - Contain statement of objectives and methods
- Project Narrative
 - Two or three sentences
 - Describes relevance of research to public health
 - Becomes public information

Grant Application Components

- Facilities and Other Resources
 - Facilities to be used
 - Capacities
 - Capabilities
 - Extent of availability to project
 - Equipment

Grant Application Components

- Senior/Key Personnel
 - All individuals who contribute in a substantive, meaningful way to the scientific development or execution of the project, whether or not salaries are requested
 - Consultants should be included if they meet this definition
 - Program Director/Principal Investigator (PD/PI)
 - Some agencies allow for Co-PIs (not AHRQ)
 - Other Senior/Key Person profiles
- Other Significant Contributors (OSCs)
 - Individuals who commit to contribute to the scientific development or execution of the project, but don't commit to any specified measurable effort (zero person months)
- BIOSKETCHES FOR ALL OF ABOVE

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Tip #4

- Chose your team wisely
 - Team members should appropriately represent the work being conducted
 - Example: Research involving pharmacists should probably have a pharmacist
 - Big names not always better
 - Can they really be on 20 grant applications and be able to contribute substantively?
 - Gesture vs. meaningful inclusion

Grant Application Components

- Biosketches
 - New format (starting May 25, 2015)
 - Five Pages
 - Highlights accomplishments as scientists
 - Up to five of most significant contributions to science
 - Description: findings, how it impacted field
 - List up to four relevant peer-reviewed pubs or other non-publication research products
 - Link to full list of published work in MyBibliography

Grant Application Components

- Budget
 - Direct costs
 - ‘Costs that can be identified specifically with a particular sponsored project’
 - Benefit a specific project
 - Examples: PI/Co-Investigators salaries, travel
 - Indirect costs (F&A)
 - ‘Costs incurred by a grantee for common or joint objectives’
 - Benefit more than one project
 - Examples: lab space, utilities
 - Rate is negotiated with the Federal Government
 - Direct + Indirect = Total Costs

Grant Application Components

- Budget (at Carilion)
 - Total Cost = Direct Cost + Indirect Cost
 - $\$1,000,000/\text{Year} = \text{Direct Cost} + .60(\text{Direct Cost})$
 - Direct Cost = \$600,000
 - Indirect Cost = \$400,000
 - Base Salary
 - Annual compensation
 - NIH Salary Cap = \$185,100 (this changes)
 - Calendar Months
 - Effort devoted to project
 - 30% effort = 3.6 calendar months

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Tip #5

- Total costs should not exceed the limit set in the FOA
 - Check the FOA (again!)
 - If exceeds limit = automatic rejection of application

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Tip #6

- Only ask for what you need
 - Similar to gases, budgets tend to expand to fit the space you give them
 - Same goes for timeline – if you don't need a fifth year for an R01, then don't ask for it
 - Lends credibility to the application
 - Demonstrates thoughtfulness

Budget



“With this much grant money, only experiment we can do is ‘flip a coin’.”

Grant Application Components

- Budget Justification
 - Information to support budget request
 - Direct Costs
 - Personnel
 - Key Personnel and others
 - Amount of time they will contribute and what they will deliver
 - Equipment
 - Travel
 - Study

Grant Application Components

- Research Plan
 - Specific Aims
 - Research Strategy
 - Significance
 - Innovation
 - Approach
 - Limitations/challenges
 - Timeline
 - Human Subjects Sections
 - Letters of Support

Grant Application Components

- Research Plan
 - Specific Aims
 - The cornerstone of the proposal
 - One page (Specific Aims page)
 - Builds an argument for proposed work (3-4 paragraphs)
 - Provide brief background/significance setting up critical problem to be addressed
 - Describe the critical problem
 - Propose how you will address critical problem
 - “Specific Aims”
 - Two to three concrete objectives (with 1-2 hypotheses)
 - There is an art to the Specific Aims page
 - Seek out examples from mentors

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Tip #7

- Prepare a draft of your Specific Aims page first
 - If you contact the Program Official (listed on FOA), they will typically ask for your Specific Aims page before they have a discussion with you
 - Serves to ground the conversation

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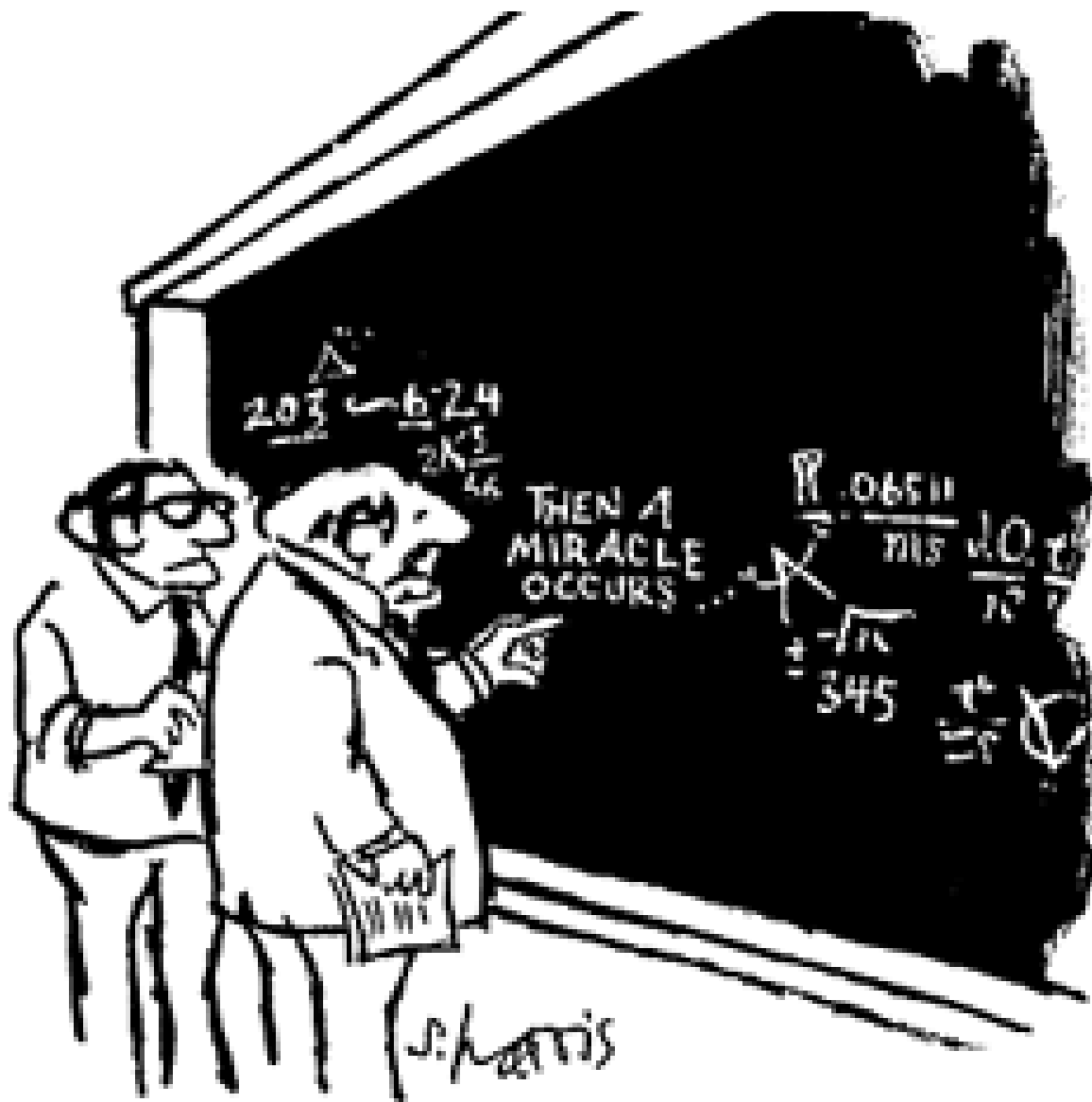
Tip #8

- Do not expect the Program Official to tell you what to propose or to assist you in developing the methodology
 - They can provide early feedback on strategy and guide you to the best mechanism
 - May even suggest a more appropriate Institute/Agency

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Tip #9

- Use your application to tell a story
 - Need to generate enthusiasm during peer review
 - Leave no-room for misinterpretation of that story
 - No guessing, no assuming, no reading between the lines



Grant Application Components

- Research Plan
 - Research Strategy
 - Significance
 - Use subsection headings to provide high-level outline
 - Lead reviewers along the story leading up to the critical question
 - Innovation
 - Innovation is not the same as significance
 - Novel combination of approaches or the application of accepted approaches to a new problem

Grant Application Components

- Research Plan
 - Research Strategy
 - Approach
 - Start out with a one-paragraph overview to orient reviewer
 - Include a diagram/flow chart
 - Site Selection
 - Participant recruitment
 - Inclusion/exclusion criteria
 - Research procedures
 - Methods
 - Power analyses
 - Based on prelim data (best)
 - Based on published data (good)
 - Statistical Methods
 - Data management

Grant Application Components

- Research Plan
 - Research Strategy
 - Approach
 - Anticipated results
 - Anticipated challenges and possible solutions
 - Future directions
 - Timeline (Gantt chart)

Grant Application Components

Sample Timeline - Gantt Chart

	Pre-Award	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IRB Application													
Staff education													
Aim 1: Active surveillance - data collection													
Aim 1: Active surveillance - data analysis													
Aim 2: Comparison of active surveillance data to data from standard reporting mechanism													
Aim 3: FMEA of high risk medication management processes													
Research team meetings													
AHRQ conference calls													
AHRQ quarterly reports													
Publications/dissemination/AHRQ meeting													

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Tip #10

- The research strategy and the grant mechanism should align
 - Have you chosen the appropriate FOA and mechanism?
 - Re-read the FOA (again!)

Grant Application Components

- Research Plan
 - Human Subjects Sections
 - Protection of Human Subjects
 - Subjects can be patients AND staff
 - Inclusion of Women & Minorities
 - Targeted/Planned Enrollment Table
 - Inclusion of Children
 - Letters of Support
 - Demonstrate institutional backing of proposed work

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Tip #11

- The grant application process is iterative
 - As you hone your application, go back and make sure that all of the pieces (the who, what, when, where, how) are aligned

Application Attributes

- The Applicant
- The Science
- The Communication

Application Attributes

- The Applicant
 - Proper match between applicant and grant
 - R01 shouldn't be first grant application
 - Level of educational training
 - Track record
 - Demonstrate successful completion of projects
 - In area of grant application
 - Complete publications in peer-reviewed journals
 - Institutional support
 - LOS from institution
 - Release from clinical work

Application Attributes

- The Science
 - Key component of any application
 - Topic
 - Originality & Impact
 - Advances the science in a particular area
 - Appropriate methods for question being asked
 - Qualified researchers
 - Sufficient expertise
 - Feasible
 - Can do what you say you can
 - Staff effort, budget, timeline

Application Attributes

- The Communication
 - Most critical piece
 - Need a hook
 - Quickly convince a group of strangers that your life interest is the most important thing in the world
 - For funding agencies: hot-button political issues
 - Reviewers read a lot of applications
 - Need to stand out
 - Selling the project
 - Refer to documents, products from granting agency
 - Letters of support from important people
 - Explain how this will benefit the agency
 - Create a long-range vision for the work

Application Attributes

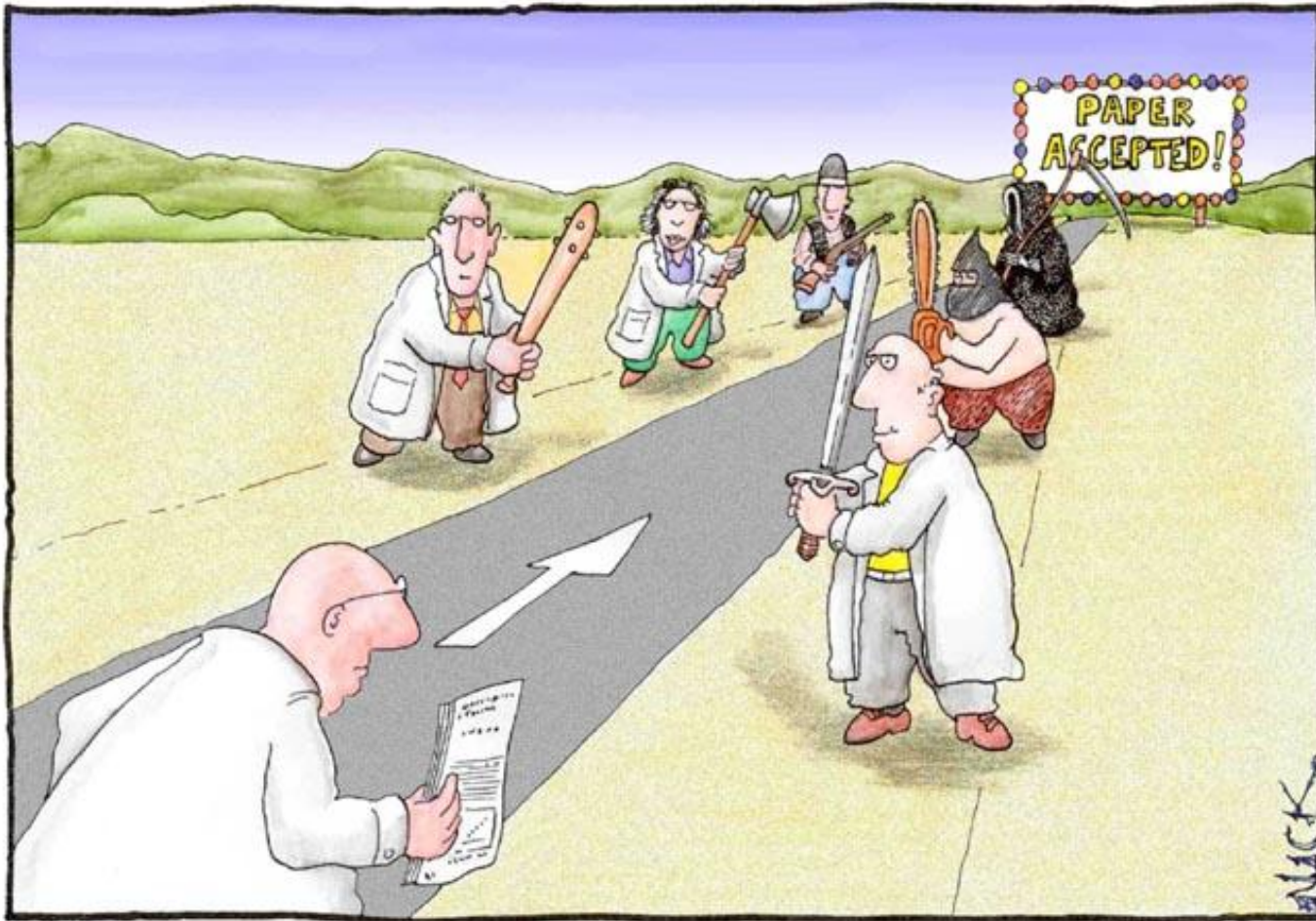
- The Communication
 - Write well
 - Clear, short sentences
 - Specific
 - Reviewers are reading quickly
 - Organize well
 - Logical flow
 - Headings/subheadings
 - Graphics/graphs/outlines

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Tip #12

- Have others (non-experts) read your application
 - Avoid writing an application that creates a high reviewer burden
 - Have to read sentences over and over
 - Need to diagram the approach to understand
 - The more varied your readers, the better the feedback
 - Can you explain what you are doing, in a clear, concise manner to someone who is not a domain expert?

Grant Application Process: The Review



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process
as "quite an improvement."

The Review

- Study Section
 - Group of experts convened to review grants
- Meetings typically held three times per year
 - Coincides with grant application cycle
- Not open to the public

The Review

- Significance
- Investigators
- Innovation
- Approach
- Environment

The Review: Score Criteria

Impact	Score	Descriptor	Additional Guidance on Strengths/Weaknesses
High	1	Exceptional	Exceptionally strong with essentially no weaknesses
	2	Outstanding	Extremely strong with negligible weaknesses
	3	Excellent	Very strong with only some minor weaknesses
Medium	4	Very good	Strong but with numerous minor weaknesses
	5	Good	Strong but with at least one moderate weakness
	6	Satisfactory	Some strengths but also some moderate weaknesses
Low	7	Fair	Some strengths but with at least one major weakness
	8	Marginal	A few strengths and a few major weaknesses
	9	Poor	Very few strengths and numerous major weaknesses

The Review

- Two possible outcomes:
 - Application is not discussed ('triaged')
 - Numerical cutoff determined
 - Fall below that cutoff = triaged
 - Only receive scores from three main reviewers
 - Receive a Summary Statement
 - Application is discussed
 - 1^o reviewer presents grant (10-15 minutes)
 - 2^o & 3^o reviewers give additional comments [READERS]
 - All members discuss/comment [SKIMMERS]
 - Receives a score from each reviewer
 - You see a Priority Score and Percentile
 - Receive a Summary Statement

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Tip #14

- If you feel your application is suited to a particular study section, suggest that in your cover letter
 - Not guaranteed, but cannot hurt

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Tip #15

- The Bottom Line
 - “The only grants that makes it through are ones that have good science, but also tell good stories. They need to make sense, be easy to read, and tell a story in a meaningful and compelling way.”
 - Daniel Masys, July 2012
Chair, NIH Biomedical Computing and Health Informatics Study Section

Next Steps

Next Steps

- Be persistent
 - Getting to the first money is the hardest
 - Good mentorship helps
 - Don't take comments personally
 - "... sounded like a bunch of old men sitting around a table chatting."
 - If they don't get it, you need to say it differently
 - Reviewers take their job seriously
 - You may think they are wrong, but that means your communication wasn't correct

Resources

Resources

- Mentors
- Grants.gov
- NIH RePORT
- Agency Websites
- Rief-Lehrer, Liane. Grant Application Writer's Handbook.
- Hulley SB. Designing Clinical Research.
- Ries JB. The Research Funding Guidebook.

You cannot get a grant
if you do not apply!

Thank You