Fundamentals of the NIH Grants Process
NIH Regional Seminar on Program Funding and Grants Administration
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Presenters
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National Human Genome Research Institute, NIH

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Topics
FUNDAMENTALS OF THE NIH GRANTS PROCESS
• Introduction to NIH
  - Organization
  - NIH Funding Facts
• Fundamentals of the Grants Process
  - Overview/Mechanisms/Application Types
  - Team Players/Roles & Responsibilities
    - The Grantee Institution Team
    - NIH Extramural Team
  - Scientific Review
  - Program Staff Review: Pre-Award & Post-Award
  - Grants Management Review: Pre-Award & Post-Award
Introduction to the NIH

Welcome to the Birthplace of the NIH: Circa 1887
Located in a small attic room in the Marine Hospital; Staten Island, New York

...And to NIH: Circa 2006

- The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is one of 12 agencies under the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- The NIH is comprised of 27 Institutes and Centers (IC).

On October 31, 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt dedicated the first six buildings of NIH.

NIH Campus: Then

1940: NIH Budget
$707,000
NIH Campus: Now

NIH Budget: FY2006
$28.6 Billion

NIH Campus Tour
The main campus of NIH is located in Bethesda, Maryland (approx. 20 miles NW of Washington, DC).
* 17 miles of sidewalk
* 42 acres of parking lot
* 12.5 miles of road
* 497 building entrances

NIH Grants Administration:
Off-Campus Facilities

All but 3 NIH Grants Management offices are located in facilities away from the main campus.
Most are located in the Rockville/Bethesda area of Maryland which is located (approx. 5 miles away from the NIH campus).

Grants Management Offices...
Off the Beaten Path!
NIH Intramural Research
(Established 1938)

NIH Scientists conduct their research in laboratories located on the main campus in Bethesda, and in several field units across the country and abroad including Baltimore, Maryland and Hamilton, Montana.

DID YOU KNOW?
The NIH is the Nation’s leading medical research agency.

- The NIH Bethesda is the largest research organization in the world!
  - 6000 scientists
  - Over 50 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 5 Nobel Prizes
  - 11/27 directors (and 3 members of the Office of the Director) are members of the Institute of Medicine

- NIH Extramural Research Program
  - Over 105 Nobel Prize winners trained & funded by NIH
  - Over half of all American Nobel prizes

Amazing Facts About NIH
In Fiscal Year 2005:

- NIH awarded almost 47,000 research grants, totaling approximately $19.7 billion.
- The top 50 institutions received approximately 55% of total grant dollars.
- Of those top 50 institutions, approximately 82% were colleges and universities.
- Institutions of higher education received approximately 73% of all NIH extramural awards.

NIH Funding Stats
Research Project Grants

In FY 2005, NIH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reviewed</th>
<th>Awarded</th>
<th>Success Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>35,874</td>
<td>6,739</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuation</td>
<td>7,025</td>
<td>2,809</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competing Supp.</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>43,069</td>
<td>9,599</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
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FY 2006 Budget
$28.6 Billion

- Research Project Grants 53% $15.3 billion
- Training 3% $761 million
- Other Research
- Research Centers
- R&D Contracts
- Intramural Research
- All Other
- Res. Mgmt. & Support

Intramural Research

NIH Amazing ‘Fun’d ing Facts
FY 2005 Funding By Mechanism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Spending (in billions)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spending at NIH</td>
<td>$4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending Outside NIH</td>
<td>$23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>$28.5 Billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

83% Outside NIH (Supports over 212,000 Scientists & Other Personnel)
3% Other (NLM, OD, et al.)
17% NIH In-House

**Spending at NIH**
- $2.7 Intramural = 9.5%
- $1.0 RM&S = 3.6%
- $1.0 Other (NLM, OD, et al.) = 3.6%

**TOTAL BUDGET**
- $28.5 Billion

**Overview of NIH Grants Process**

- **Principal Investigator**
  - Conducts Research

- **Grantee**
  - Submits application

- **NIH**
  - NIH Center for Scientific Review assigns to Institute/Center or to CSR study section

- Integrated Review Group (IC or CSR) evaluates for scientific merit

- **2nd Level Review**
  - Council/Board recommends action

- **IC**
  - Evaluates program relevance and need
  - Makes funding selections and issues grant awards

**Grants vs. Contracts**

- **Grants**
  - Assistance
    - Government is a Partner/Patron
    - Purpose is to support and stimulate research
    - Benefit a public purpose
    - Investigator initiated

- **Contracts**
  - Acquisition
    - Government is a purchaser
    - Purpose is to acquire goods or services
    - The direct benefit and use of the government
    - Government initiated

**Who is Eligible for an NIH Grant?**

- A qualified scientist at an institution that can provide the needed resources.
- Awards to foreign institutions for projects not having comparable research in the U.S.
- For most training and career awards, person needs U.S. permanent residency by the time of award.
- Grants are awarded to institutions, not individuals (Except for fellowships).

**Developing the Application**

- Identify NIH Program
  - Search Institute Web Sites
  - Identify Pool of Potential Staff
  - Send E-Mail about Idea
  - Identify relevant RFA or PA
What is the difference between a RFA and PA?

RFA: Request for Application
- Applications for Cooperative Agreements
- Construction grant applications
- Research Grant applications for a one-time competition
- Grant applications in a well-defined scientific area

PA: Program Announcement
- New, continuing, or expanded program interests of an IC
- Announce the availability of a new mechanism of support
- May be used for any support mechanism except Construction awards.

Must I contact NIH before applying?

Yes ... under certain circumstances
- Applications with budgets ≥$500,000 (direct cost) for any single year
  - IC must agree to accept the application
  - Request must be six weeks before receipt date
  - NIH Guide NOT-OD-02-004 (10/16/2001)
- RFA’s request Letter of Intent
- Contact with program staff is always highly recommended

Award Mechanisms: Research Project Grants
- Traditional - R01
- Exploratory/Development Grants - R21/R33/R34
- Program Project - P01
- Usually investigator initiated

Award Mechanisms: Grants
- Research Center Grants
  - Established by ICs to meet special needs
  - Research and core facility
- Examples
  - Specialized - P50, U54
  - Core Grants - P30
  - General Clinical - M01
  - Exploratory Grants - P20

Award Mechanisms: Other Research Grant Examples
- Small grants - R03
- Conference grants - R13
- AREA (Academic Research and Enhancement Award) - R15
- Small Business - R41, R42, R43, R44

Research Training and Career Awards
- Training Grants (T’s)
  - Institutional
  - Predoctoral and Postdoctoral
- Fellowships (F’s)
  - Individual
    - Predoctoral (F31)
    - Postdoctoral (F32)
- Career Awards (K’s)
Cooperative Agreements

• U mechanism: is a Grant
• Substantial IC staff involvement in program and science
• Typically initiated by NIH

Sample Application Number

Activity Code  Serial Number  Suffixes
1 R01  CA  012345  01 A1/S1

Application Type  Institute/Center  Year of Support

Type of Application

• 1: New - Competing
• 2: Competing Continuation
• 3: Supplement
• 4: Extension
• 5: Noncompeting Continuation
• 6: Successor-In-Interest/Name Change
• 7: Change of Grantee Institution
• 8: Change of Institute - noncompeting
• 9: Change of Institute - competing

Fundamentals of the NIH Grants Process:
Team Players

The Grantee Institution Team

Institutional Responsibilities
**The Grantee Institution**
- Actual recipient of award
- Legally responsible for proper conduct and execution of grant
- Provides fiscal management
- Provides oversight on allocation decisions
- Assures compliance with Federal, NIH, and organization-wide requirements

**Responsibilities of the Authorized Organizational Official (AO) [aka Signing Official (SO)]**
*Designated representative of the grantee institution*
- Accountable for appropriately utilizing Federal funds and for the performance of a project
- Signs all official correspondence to NIH, including the grant application

**Responsibilities of the Principal Investigator (PI)**
*Designated by the grantee institution*
- Responsible for the scientific and technical aspects of project
- Assures scientific compliance by maintaining contact with the Program Director
- Ensures Federal support is acknowledged in publications

**Responsibilities of the Research Administrator**
Acts as an agent of the Principal Investigator and the Authorized Institutional Official
- Gathers information needed to ensure compliance with Federal regulations, as well as organization-wide requirements
- Provides essential grant-related support
- Cannot assume responsibilities assigned to the Authorized Organizational Official or the PI

**The NIH Extramural Team**
**Scientific Review Administrator (SRA)**
*Responsible for the scientific and technical review of applications.*
Responsibilities of the Scientific Review Administrator

The SRA:
• Manages the review process
• Staffs the review meeting
• Selects reviewers, assigns duties
• Serves as Designated Federal Official during review meeting
• Prepares summary statements

Program Officer (aka Program Director or Program Official)

Responsible for the programmatic, scientific, and/or technical aspects of a grant

Responsibilities of the Program Officer

The Program Officer:
• Stimulates interest in scientific areas of emphasis for each Institute
• Communicates program priorities
  - Program Announcements (PA)
  - Request for Applications (RFA)
• Observes review meetings

Continued...

• Discusses review issues with applicant
• Evaluates the programmatic merit and mission relevance of applications
• Prepares funding recommendations
• Reviews the annual grant progress
• Important resource for applicants & PIs

Responsibilities of the Grants Management Officer (GMO)

Chief Grants Management Officer (CGMO)

Responsible for ensuring that all required business management actions are performed by the grantee and the federal government in a timely and appropriate manner both prior to and after award.

Monitors administrative and fiscal aspects of a project.

• Larger IC's may have more than one GMO
• GMO is only NIH official authorized to obligate expenditure of funds, or other terms and conditions of a grant award
• GMO advises and assists staff in developing program strategies and procedures
• Reviews applications for conformity to laws, regulations, and policies
Responsibilities of the Grants Management Specialist

Acts as an agent of the GMO

- Assures compliance with US laws & NIH policies and procedures
- Analyzes the grant application prior to award, including budget information
- Prepares the Notice of Grant Award for GMO release
- Reviews and responds to grantee requests concerning prior approval and rebudgeting requests

The Program Officer can help to...

- Find the right program and Institute
- Suggest the most appropriate award mechanism
- Provide technical assistance as the researcher develops the application
- Help navigate to most appropriate peer review group

The Grants Management Specialist can help to...

- Answer questions about completing application forms
- Provide guidance on the administrative and fiscal aspects of an award
- Help navigate NIH grants management information on the Web

Like another dynamic duo we know... Grants Management & Program Staff

- Share a common goal to respond to the needs of investigators and the grantees in a timely manner while exercising their responsibility as stewards of public funds.
- Work together as partners during the life of the grant.

Need Help with Your Application?... Who Ya’ Gonna’ Call?

Fundamentals of the NIH Grants Process: Scientific Review (The short version!)
Where Does My Application Go?

Peer Review Process
2 Level System
• **1st Level: Initial Scientific Peer Review**
  - Independent, outside reviewers
  - Evaluate scientific merit & significance
• **2nd Level: IC Advisory Council or Board**
  - Each IC has legislatively-mandated advisory council or board
  - 2/3 scientists and 1/3 public representatives

Receipt and Referral of Applications

Referral for Review
• Assignments are made to CSR Study Section or to an Institute/Center Review Group
  - Topics addressed in the application
  - Areas of expertise in the Study Section
  - Certain kinds of applications always go to an Institute/Center for review

Where are Applications Reviewed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSR Study Sections</th>
<th>Research projects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Emphasis Panels</td>
<td>Academic Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement Awards</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Fellowships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Business Innovation Research</td>
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<tr>
<th>Institutes Scientific Review Committees</th>
<th>Shared Instrumentation</th>
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<td>Shared Instrumentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional Training Grants</td>
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<td>Conference Grants</td>
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<td>Cancer Awards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Grants</td>
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<td>RFAs</td>
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</tbody>
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Review of Applications

- 23 CSR Integrated Review Groups
  - 189 Standing Study Sections
  - 319 special emphasis panels in 2005
- Review groups at each Institute
  - Several hundred SEP meetings

Integrated Review Group Members

- Scientists with appropriate expertise
- Recruited and selected by SRA
- Assigned to applications based on knowledge of specific content
- 4 year term typical
- Temporary reviewers sought as needed

What are Percentiles?

- Application’s rank relative to others reviewed by SRG at current and previous 2 meetings
- Protect against “tough” or “easy” batches

Percentile = \( \frac{100 \times (\text{relative rank} - 0.5)}{\text{Number of Applications}} \)

What are the Results from 1st Level Review?

- Is application scored or unscored
- Priority score for scored proposals
  - Range from 100 to 500
- Percentile (if applicable)
- Written Summary Statement goes to applicant

After 1st Level Review

- Priority Scores recorded
- Summary Statements prepared
  - Mailed to PI approx. 7 months after application is received
  - Summary statement is also available through the NIH Commons

2nd Level Review: Advisory Council/Board

- Open to the public:
- Approval of new program initiatives and concept clearances
- Consideration of policy issues
- Closed to the public:
  - Review of summary statements
    - Most approved en bloc
    - Some get individual discussion (e.g., foreign applications, human subjects/animal welfare concerns, PI appeals)

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Who Makes the Final Funding Decisions?

The Institute Director!

- Factors Considered:
  - Scientific Merit
  - Contribution to the Mission of the Institute
  - Program Balance
  - Availability of Funds/Funding Strategy

Timeline: New Applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipt Date</th>
<th>Scientific Review</th>
<th>Council Review</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timeline: AIDS-Related

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipt Date</th>
<th>Scientific Review</th>
<th>Council Review</th>
<th>Award Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When is My Application Late?

- Unsolicited Applications:
  - Must be postmarked on or before the published receipt date
- Solicited Applications:
  - Must be received by the specified date
  - Under regular business day if falls on weekend or holiday
  - No waiver of a receipt date will be considered in advance

Program Staff:
Pre-Award and Post-Award

http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/submissionschedule.htm
Grant Process

- Application Development
- Referral
- Review
- Council
- Pre-Award
- Post-Award

Application Development

- Develop concepts for Institute/Center Initiatives
- Communicate goals of Institute/Center Initiatives
- Advise applicants on funding mechanisms
- Provide grant writing advice and study section information
- Advise on application procedures, requirements and general grant policy

1st Level Review - Program Involvement

- Attend Study Section Meetings
- Note Reviewer Concerns
- Discuss Summary Statements and Issues Raised with Applicants
- Discuss Appeal Issues with SRAs

2nd Level Review - Program Involvement

- Report and address review concerns
  - Human Subjects
  - Women, Minorities and Children Representation
  - Animal Welfare
  - Biohazards
- Address foreign institution requirements
- Prepare review appeal packages for council review

Funding Decisions - Program Involvement

- Prepare Recommendations to Institute Director
  - Priority Score/Percentile
  - Areas of Emphasis
  - Portfolio Balance

Grants Management - Program Involvement

- Document Policy Compliance
  - Other Support
  - Human and Animal Concerns
    - Check Assurances
    - Resolve IRG Concerns
    - Check Required Human Subjects Training
    - Data and Safety Monitoring Plan
- Confirm Funding Level
  - Justify Budget Reductions
Grant Oversight – Program Involvement
- Annual Non-competing Renewal Applications
  - Evaluate and monitor progress
  - Monitor policy adherence
- Review and Approve Renewal Documents
  - Non-competing renewal application only available electronically
- Assistance to Grantees During Award Period
  - Evaluate administrative supplement requests
  - Explain grant policy
  - Facilitate collaborations

Elements of the Summary Statement Reviewed
- Council Data
- PAR/PA/RFA (these are all becoming "FOA"s in Grants.gov)
- Priority Score
- Human Subject Information
- Animal Subject Information
- Resume and Summary of Discussion
- Administrator Notes
- Project Descriptions & Overall Critiques
- Committee Budget Recommendations

Are there additional recommendations, concerns, and/or comments?

Grants Management Issues
- Assurances in Place -
  - OHRP (humans)
  - OLAW (animals)
- Financial Status Report - (FSR) - (SF 269) - if applicable
- Human Subjects Education
- Performance Site(s)/Consortium(s) information
- Checklist completeness
- Just-In-Time Information

Budget Review
- Modular budget vs. Categorical budget
  - Modular in $25,000 increments up to $250,000 and no breakdown of costs
  - Categorical breaks down request into specific line items and must be allowable
- Budget Justification
- Type 2 Cap (if applicable)

Just-In-Time Information
- IRB* Approval within 1 year
- Certification of Education on Human Subjects
- IACUC** Approval within 3 years
- Other Support of Key Personnel

* IRB: Institutional Review Board
**IACUC: Institutional Animal Care & Use Committee
Grants Management: Special Issues

For Example:
- Are there bars to the award that must be lifted? (For example, restrictive terms of award on previous budget period or Office of Research Integrity issues)
- Is there Foreign Involvement?
  - State Department clearance must be obtained prior to the award.

Notice of Grant Award (NGA): Overview

LEGALLY BINDING DOCUMENT
- Indicates funding level for current & future years
- Indicates period of support
- F&A (Facilities & Administrative Costs)
- Sets forth Terms and Conditions
- Provides NIH Contact Information
  - Program Director (Administrator)
  - Grants Management Specialist

What is in the Notice of Grant Award?

- Award Data & Fiscal Information
  - Budget information for current and future years
  - Indicates whether an unobligated balance has been applied to the award amount
- Grant Payment Information
- OIG Hotline Information
- Terms and Conditions
  - Standard
  - I.C Specific

What is in the Notice of Grant Award? (con't.)

Standard Terms & Conditions
- Grant program legislation and regulations
- Restrictions on the expenditure of funds in appropriation acts
- 45 CFR 74 or 92 as applicable
- NIH Grants Policy Statement
- Carryover—automatic or prior approval
- Included/ excluded from Streamlined Noncompeting Award Process (SNAP)
- FDP I Institutions noted
- Program Income

Award Negotiation & Issuance

9th Month
- Funding approval from Program
- Final review & Negotiations
- Congressional Liaison Notify
- Award Issued
- Award Received by Grantee

10th Month
- Investigator Begins Work
- Investigator Begins Work
NGA Special Terms and Conditions

IC Specific Terms and Conditions
- Cooperative agreement
- Requirement terms
- Restrictive terms
- Information items

Grantee Acceptance

The grantee indicates acceptance of the terms and conditions of the award by drawing down funds against the grant from the Payment Management System.

After the NGA... What Next?

Post Award: Non-Competing Grant Progress Reports
- Due two months prior to anniversary date (unless E-SNAP: Due 45 days prior to anniversary date)
- SNAP and Non-SNAP processes
- NIH no longer sends pre-printed face pages but the grantee can access them through the Commons

SNAP: Administrative and Fiscal Monitoring
- SNAP: Streamlined Non-Competing Award Process
  - Award in total direct and indirect costs
  - Total costs as commitment base
  - Modified financial reporting - FSR only due at the end of the competitive segment
  - Three questions in non-competing progress report

SNAP Questions:
- Change in “Other Support” of PI and other key personnel? If so, submit complete Other Support information.
- Change in the level of effort for the PI or other personnel designated on the NGA from what was approved on the project?
- Estimated unobligated balance greater than 25% of current year’s total budget (including prior year carryover)?
Traditional/ Non-SNAP: Administrative and Fiscal Monitoring

- Submit complete non-competing progress report (PHS 2590)
  - Detailed budget and updated other support
  - Address unobligated balance greater than 25%
- Categorical awards
- Total Costs as commitment base
- Annual Financial Status Reports

Delayed Awards

What Can Delay the Award Process?

- Lack of or Slow Response to Inquiries
  - Late non-competing applications
- Delays Sending Just-In-Time Info
  - IRB Approvals
  - IACUC Approvals
  - Certification of Education
  - Other Support

What Can Delay the Award Process? (Continued)

- Missing Information
  - Signature of the Business Official
  - Adequate Budget Justifications
  - Biographical sketches of Key Personnel
  - Population data for clinical trials
  - In-depth justifications for carryover

- Overlap
  - Scientific
  - Budgetary
  - Commitment
- Timing of Requests
  - Requesting a transfer at the end of the fiscal year
  - Continuing Resolution

NIH Administrative Requirements: Post-Award
Grantee’s Expanded Authorities: What does this mean for you?

- No Cost Extensions:
  - The final budget period may be extended up to 12 months by the grantee.
  - Notify NIH awarding office 10 days prior to the expiration date of the project period or through the NIH Commons, notification may be provided up to the last day of the budget period.

- Carryover of an unobligated balance from one budget period to another, if the mechanism is not excluded from automatic carryover.
  - Unobligated balances over 25% of total costs awarded in current year should be justified in the progress report for all grants with or without automatic carryover authority.

Expanded Authorities

- Transferring of performance of work to a 3rd party or changing a 3rd party, if not an indication of a change in scope and the third party is not a foreign organization
- Incurrence of patient care costs (if not previously approved) or rebudgeting additional funds into or rebudgeting funds out of this category, unless indicative of a change in scope.

Prior Approval

- No-Cost Extensions beyond the first extension
- Change in Principal Investigator
- Change of Grantee Institution
- Pre-Award costs more than 90 days
- Addition of a foreign component

Prior Approval Issues

- All requests for prior approval must be:
  - Submitted in writing
  - Submitted to the awarding IC’s Grants Management Specialist no later than 30 days before the proposed change
  - Signed by the PI and administrative official
  - Only responses to prior approval requests signed by the GMO are valid.

See NIH Grants Policy Statement:
http://grants2.nih.gov/grants/policy/nihgps_2011/part_1a_5.htm
Prior Approval Issues

• E-mail requests should be sent by the administrative official and include:
  - Complete Grant #
  - Principal Investigator
  - Grantee Name
  - PI’s phone/ fax/ e-mail

See Guide Notice dated 1/ 6/ 2000 (OD-00-009)

Compliance Issues:

CLOSEOUT:
Final Reports

Failure to submit timely and accurate closeout reports may affect future funding!

- Final Financial Status Report (FSR)
- Final Invention Statement and Certification
- Final Progress Report

90-day requirement is a term and condition of all NIH grant awards!

Resources/ Links

• Office of Extramural Research Grants Home Page:
  http://grants.nih.gov/oer.htm

• NIH Grants Policy Statement (12/03):

• NIH Guide:

• SF 424 (R&R):

• PHS 398 Application (form pgs are PDF-fillable):
  http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/funding/phs398/phs398.html

• PHS2590 Progress Report (form pgs are PDF-fillable):
  http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/2590/2590.htm

Resources/ Links (cont.)

• Grants Administration Information Sources [Provides contact information for Grants Administration individuals at all NIH ICs]:

• eRA Website:
  http://era.nih.gov/

• Contact list for NIH Chief Grants Management Officers:
  http://grants.nih.gov/grants/oa/grants/stafflist_4mos.htm

• OER Help and Other Resources [Includes Organizational Charts]:

• Handy Reference: Activity Code, Organization Codes and Definitions Used In Extramural Programs:
  http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/ac.pdf

Recent OIG audit findings criticized the NIH for not closing out grants in a timely manner!
NIH STAFF ARE PROUD TO BE PARTNERS WITH THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COMMUNITY IN THE PURSUIT OF NEW KNOWLEDGE THAT WILL LEAD TO BETTER HEALTH FOR EVERYONE.

Transition Plan for Electronic Submission

Remember…
We’re In This Together!