RUTGERS
Research Office | Newark
Research News
Vol. 5 No 3

How are we doing? Taking stock on the current status of research activities on the Newark campus reveals that, with three months remaining in this fiscal year, the total amount awarded is at 70% of the total for FY10.

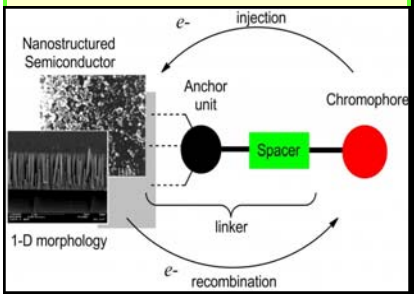
This extended issue provides insight into the National Institutes of Health (NIH) proposal and award process. It is just a glimpse of the wealth of information that NIH provides to assist faculty in obtaining funding for their research projects. The non NIH proposal writer will also find the insider tips useful.

There is an old axiom that says you have to have money to attract money. The women highlighted on this page are **just a few** of the funded faculty that seem to prove that true when it comes to their research projects. Some are new investigators who just received their second wave of funding and some are seasoned scientists with continuous funding.

Spotlight on...

Elena Galoppini, Chemistry/FASN

Eleven years and counting. Elena has to date received 1.25 million dollars of funding support from the US Department of Energy. The funds support research in rigid molecular linkers for the functionalization of semiconductor nanoparticles with dyes, chromophores and redox active groups. Her research finds application in the development of new types of solar cells and sensing devices.



Elizabeth Tricomi, Psychology/FASN

Elizabeth's star is definitely on the rise—having just received her second National Institutes of Health (NIH) award very early in her career. The one year award of **$231,750** will put the recently acquired fMRI equipment to good use in the study to image the effects of expectations on feedback-based learning. The ultimate goal of her research is to demonstrate how factors such as expectations of success influence processing of the striatum and orbitofrontal regions in the brain (just above our eyes). Since these regions are also activated in drug addiction her research may yield insights into how behavior motivates incentives such as achievement vs. harm from the use of illicit drugs.

Nihal Altan-Bonnet, Biology/FASN

First it was NSF funding and now it is NIH funding of $484,473 in year one of five years.
Cells infected with plus-strand RNA (one of the three major macromolecules along with DNA and proteins that are essential for all known forms of life) viruses undergo a dramatic remodeling and are the root of many human diseases. As Nihal explains, they hijack specific proteins to build organelles for RNA viral replication. Answers are sought to determine how the hijack and the replication occur.

RU READY FOR WORK

Investing in our community

Diane Hill, Chancellor's Office

Diane upped the ante in 2010-2011 by almost doubling the amount of the City of Newark funding investment to **$489,326**. The school based youth development demonstration model utilizes Rutgers' programs and other community partnerships to provide career development planning services.

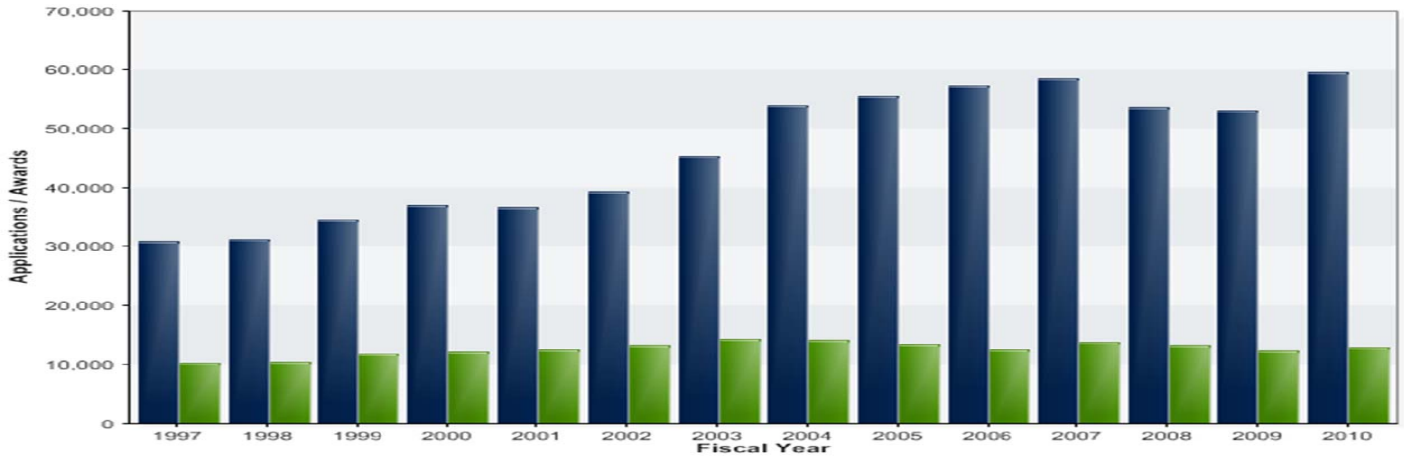
Wilma Friedman, Biology/FASN

With almost **two million dollars,** over four years, from NIH, Wilma's latest research will focus on Modulating ProNGF-Induced cell death in Epilepsy: strategies for neuroprotection" The project is an equal collaboration with Barbara Hempstead of Weill Medical College and Helen Scharfman at the Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research. The research has the possibility of identifying drugs that prevent neuronal death from epilepsy, brain trauma or stroke.

ARRA Report●●●by the numbers

FUNDED TO DATE
$3,829,432

NIH FUNDING SUCCESS RATE



NIH Institutes/ Centers	Number of Applications Reviewed	Number of Applications Awarded	Success Rate[2]	Total Funding[3]
NCI	7,338	1,253	17.1%	$516,598,235
NHLBI	4,536	903	19.9%	$467,511,227
NIDCR	776	172	22.2%	$66,491,265
NIDDK	3,034	786	25.9%	$333,589,972
NINDS	3,097	699	22.6%	$283,271,643
NIAID	4,889	1,170	23.9%	$507,336,947
NIGMS	3,312	891	26.9%	$336,228,814
NICHD	2,970	451	15.2%	$158,050,590
NEI	925	248	26.8%	$96,407,368
NIEHS	786	197	25.1%	$68,531,199
NIA	2,127	309	14.5%	$142,530,599
NIAMS	1,405	301	21.4%	$93,886,557
NIDCD	675	204	30.2%	$66,306,572
NIMH	2,509	555	22.1%	$232,332,871
NIDA	1,890	374	19.8%	$151,294,431
NIAAA	714	189	26.5%	$67,384,197
NINR	439	58	13.2%	$23,480,518
NHGRI	233	75	32.2%	$30,947,160
NIBIB	1,099	175	15.9%	$70,037,789
NCRR	223	50	22.4%	$11,920,976
NCCAM	536	59	11.0%	$24,080,372
NCMHD	360	27	7.5%	$8,355,341
FIC	134	35	26.1%	$2,548,797
NLM	114	24	21.1%	$8,600,634
OD	78	52	66.7%	$33,102,740
Roadmap	1,784	198	11.1%	$152,299,269
All	**45,983**	**9,455**	**20.6%**	**$3,953,126,083**

Source: NIH RePORTER

[1]**Research Project Grants** Defined as R00, R01, R03, R15, R21, R22, R23, R29, R33, R34, R35, R36, R37, R55, R56, RC1, RC2, RC3, RC4, RL1, RL2, RL5, RL9, P01, P42, PN1, UC1, UC2, UC4, UC7, UH2, UH3, UH5, U01, U19, U34, DP1, DP2, DP3, DP4, and DP5 . Research projects were first coded to NLM in fiscal year 2007.

[2]**Success Rates** See Success Rate Definition Worksheet

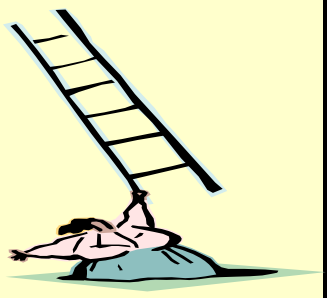
[3]**Total Funding** **Total Funding** is the funding for each fiscal year, and not for the life of the project. Includes only awards made with Direct Budget Authority and excludes awards made with Superfund Budget Authority.

*NOTE: The success rates shown here include only applications received in response to non-ARRA funding opportunity announcements (FOAs). Some of these applications, however, were awarded with ARRA funds through extensions of the pay-line. As a result, the denominator for the success rate includes all non-ARRA applications and the numerator only includes awards made with non-ARRA funds. Applications awarded with ARRA funds through extensions of the pay-line are reported in a separate table as an award count, not as part of a success rate. Success rates for applications received in response to ARRA FOAs are also reported in a separate table.

Data drawn from frozen FY 2009 Success Rate File as of 12/15/2010

NIH WANTS YOU TO KNOW—fine print worth reading in full

Paylines, Percentiles and Success Rates



Posted on February 15, 2011 by Sally Rockey

I have read or heard much about the dilemma of NIH applicants as they struggle to understand their chances of receiving NIH funding. As budgets flatten and tighten, this discussion has heated up. To declare that NIH success rates have hovered around 20% for the past five years does little to calm the storm of concern when we hear about shrinking percentiles and paylines. So how is it possible to have a success rate of 20% but a payline at the 7th percentile? Let's take a few moments to sort out what these things mean and think about how these numbers are derived and how they can differ.

Impact Score

It all starts with the impact. This score is assigned by reviewers to indicate the scientific and technical merit of an application. Impact scores range between 1 and 9. A score of "1" indicates an exceptionally strong application and "9" indicates an application with substantial weakness. (I always wondered why at NIH low = good and high = bad but that predates me!) In assigning an impact score, reviewers consider each of five scored criteria: significance, investigator, innovation, approach, and environment, along with other factors like protection of human subjects and vertebrate animal care and welfare. Read more about scoring.

Percentile Rank

The percentile rank is based on a ranking of the impact scores assigned by a peer review committee. The percentile rank is normally calculated by ordering the impact score of a particular application against the impact scores of all applications reviewed in the current and the preceding two review rounds. An application that was ranked in the 5th percentile is considered more meritorious than 95% of the applications reviewed by that committee. This kind of ranking permits comparison across committees that may have different scoring behaviors. It is important to note than not all research project grant applications (RPGs) are percentiled. For example, applications submitted in response to a request for applications (RFA) are usually not percentiled. In the absence of a percentile rank, the impact score is used as a direct indicator of the review committee's assessment. Read more about percentiles.

Payline

Many NIH institutes calculate a percentile rank up to which nearly all R01 applications can be funded. For grant applications that do not receive percentile ranks, the payline may be expressed as an impact score. Institutes that choose to publish paylines in advance (see an example) calculate the payline based on expectations about the availability of funds, application loads, and the average cost of RPGs during the current fiscal year. Other institutes prefer to describe the process for selecting applications for funding (see an example) and then report on the number of applications funded within different percentile ranges at the end of the fiscal year (see an example). Because the NIH is currently operating on a continuing resolution and funding levels for the remainder of this fiscal year are uncertain, most of the NIH institutes have offered less detail this year than in the past.
But remember, even when an IC establishes a payline, applications outside of the payline can be paid under justified circumstances if these applications are a high priority for the particular institute or center. When these select-pay/out-of-order/priority pay/high priority relevance selections are made, it may result that other applications within in the payline are not paid because funds are no longer available to support them.

Success Rates

The success rate calculation is always carried out after the close of the fiscal year, and it is based on the number of applications funded divided by the number of applications reviewed and expressed as a percent. To better reflect the funding of unique research applications, the number of applications is adjusted by removing revisions and correcting for projects where the resubmission (A1) is submitted in the same year as the original application (A0). Read more about success rates.

The Answer

Now we are equipped to answer our earlier question. How is it possible to have a success rate of 20% but a payline at the 7th percentile? There are several real-life reasons why paylines (the ones that use percentiles) can be either higher or lower than success rates.

- Applications that are not percentiled are still factored into the success rate calculation. Thus, funding a number of awards that are not assigned percentiles will increase the success rate without changing the payline.
- The success rate for a particular fiscal year is a reflection of the funded applications and can include applications reviewed in the previous fiscal year; whereas, the payline encompasses only applications reviewed in that fiscal year. So awarding applications that were reviewed in the previous year will also increase the success rate.
- The average quality of the applications assigned to an institute will also affect its payline. If an institute happens to receive a set of applications with very good (low) percentile scores, its success rate will be higher than its payline, all else being equal. For example, in fiscal year 2010, the NIGMS R01 success rate was about 27% but the midpoint of the funding curve occurred close to the 21st percentile.

Check out more reports on RPG success rates broken down by year (2001 to 2010) and IC.

Whew, you made it through. The difference between paylines, percentiles and success rates remains a confusing topic because of the compounding factors that rule out a simple linear relationship. You need to consider all the factors when assessing the potential for an individual application to be funded. Your best advisor on this issue, because of the differences in the ICs and programs, is your NIH program official. Give him or her call.

MORE TIPS FROM NIH

Writing Your Application

Introduction

Get Prepared

What to Know *Before* You Start Writing the Research Proposal

Developing Your Research Plan

Additional Elements Required in a Grant Application

Important Writing Tips

Click here: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/writing_application.htm

Insider's Guide to Peer Review For Applicants

NIH Center for Scientific Review

To help new and established applicants submit better applications, CSR asked six current and retired study section chairs to share their personal insights on what makes a good NIH grant application. They responded with great enthusiasm. We present some of their responses in their own words to preserve their sprit and impact. Applicants are encouraged to consider the additional tips and official application guidelines on the NIH Web site: **http://grants.nih.gov/grants/grant_tips.htm.**

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 tissue. 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.

Make it exciting: I love to see fresh, well-supported ideas that have a good hypothesis behind them that could really open up an area. And I find it both exciting and intellectually stimulating to encounter new approaches to major problems and research that could advance both clinical and basic science. Even if it's somewhat high risk, if it comes with a good hypothesis and you can test it, I'd find it very exciting.

MORE TIPS FROM NIH contd

Probe for mechanisms and seek new models. We need to know how something happens—not just what happens. With this knowledge we can affect outcomes and design something to prevent something from happening. If you don't know what's happening on the bench, you're not going to move to the bedside with any reproducible or knowledgeable treatment.

Avoid proposing to "collect more data." It might help you to set up the system, but if it is not critical to fundamental understanding do not dwell on it. Although some experiments might take a lot of time to perform, they will not necessarily qualify as specific aims.

Be very clear and very concise about what you want to do, why it's important, and what you expect to get out of it. Keeping it clear doesn't mean doing away with complexity. Just make sure your general sense and key questions come across very clearly ***throughout*** your proposal.

Don't assume too much: Not all reviewers will have the same in-depth, highly expert, knowledge you do. Avoid any unnecessary technical jargon, and write your application assuming it will be reviewed by intelligent scientists who have a breadth of knowledge around your area. So consider getting a researcher at your institution who isn't an expert in your field to read your application and tell you how well it flows.

Be brief with stuff everyone knows: Lots of people go too far describing routine laboratory methods, which just take up space and really distract reviewers. It gives the message that the
applicant is not really as organized as they should be. New investigators, however, should make a little more effort to show that the techniques they proposed to use are within their capabilities.

Aim each aim: Spend time on the Expected Outcomes, Data Interpretation, Pitfalls, and Contingencies section for each aim. The "expected outcomes" section shows you've got a logical strategy. The section on Data Interpretation gives insight into your depth of understanding the problem. The Pitfalls section shows how familiar you are with the proposed techniques and methodologies. Finally, in discussing alternative strategies, you can give us confidence you are able to deal with the problems that arise when experiments don't work as expected.

Pull it together: At the end of your methods section, have a succinct, one paragraph summary of what you intend to do, how you intend to do it and what it is going to tell you. Write it like a manuscript abstract. It is really helpful at the very end if I can get the take home message.

Don't jump too fast into writing your application, particularly if you're a new applicant. The most critical parts are the summary and specific aims sections. So 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 wow them, start again and use the time you saved to come up with some fresh ideas.

Don't test the waters to see how reviewers like your initial ideas or let them find the limitations for you. Find the limitations yourself and discuss them in the application.

Don't cram your application like a suitcase: At every single meeting, I hear reviewers complain about small font, tiny margins, numbered references (because they require readers to constantly flip back to the reference section) and statements such as "See the reprint in the appendix for details." I love to see spaces between paragraphs, spaces between sections, and figure legends I don't need to bring up the PDF magnification to 200x to read.

Proofread your application. Better yet, have someone else proofread it!

MORE TIPS FROM NIH contd

The key word for applicants is persistence. Half the applications reviewed are not discussed. So don't despair. You're in good company. Go through your critiques with your investigators. If there's a fatal flaw, stand back and then decide the best route to take next time. But usually the weaknesses are fixable. Fix them and re-submit.

NIH Tips for Applicants Video
http://www.csr.nih.gov/video/video.asp

Get More Grant Writing Tips from NIH
http://grants.nih.gov/grants/grant_tips.htm

Learn More About the Peer Review Process
http://cms.csr.nih.gov/

In appreciation for their many contributions . . .
Rozanne Sandri-Goldin, Ph.D., Chair, Dept. Microbiology & Molecular Genetics, University of California—Irvine, Former Chair, Special Emphasis Panel F08 for NSRA Fellowships; and Former Chair, Experimental Virology Study Section
Jonathan D. Kaunitz, M.D., Professor of Medicine, UCLA School of Medicine Current Chair, Clinical and Integrative Gastrointestinal Pathobiology Study Section
Robb Krumlauf, Ph.D., Scientific Director, Stowers Institute for Medical Research Former Chair, Development - 2 Study Section
Phoebe Leboy, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania Dental School Former Chair, Skeletal Biology Development and Disease
Alice Clark, Ph.D., Vice Chancellor for Research and Sponsored Programs, The University of Mississippi Former Chair, Drug Discovery and Mechanisms of Antimicrobial Resistance Study Section
Greg Ashby, Ph.D., Professor, Psychology, UC Santa Barbara Former Chair, Cognition and Perception Study Section And Dr. Sandra Melnick Seitz, SRO, CSR Infectious Disease, Reproductive Health, Asthma, and Pulmonary Epidemiology Study Section.

Source
Center for Scientific Review
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health and Human Services

Help for Your Unfunded NIH Applications

Posted on February 7, 2011 by Sally Rockey

I'd like to pass along some good news on the where-am-I-going-to-get-my-grant-funded-in-today's-economy front. The National Health Council just announced the availability of a database that will help link unfunded NIH applications with potential non-governmental funding sources.

Continue reading →

Take a Peek at Four Funded Applications

Looking to see how other investigators have presented their projects and ideas using the new, shorter application format? The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) recently published four funded applications and their summary statements. What works for one person may not work for everyone but take a look at these examples. You might get some good ideas for your next application.

POST AWARD CORNER

From the Desk of Guyaram

The following are some pertinent grant issues that need to be addressed with immediate effect:

Please refrain from processing any grant-funded Faculty Summer 2011 Compensation until notified (which should be soon). The new RIAS III process is currently under review by the Office of Academic Affairs in order to ensure compliance with the University's policies for Faculty Grant-funded Summer Compensation.

Any salary in natural account 16999 at the end of March 2011 will be charged fringe benefits. You should run your reports in discoverer and clear as applicable. This will be the case for each quarter end.

Natural Account 16999 MUST be zeroed out by June 30, 2011. Please begin to monitor and clear on a monthly basis.

Fringe Benefits for FY11 have not been finalized. Once approved, adjustments to fringe will be made retroactive to July 2010. If an award was closed on time and reported according to the sponsor guidelines, the department will be held accountable for any adjustments. If an award is not closed and reported according to sponsor guidelines, the department will be fully responsible for all adjustments. This means your account Fund Source Status code must be C or D. You can check the status code in discoverer by running the Chart of Accounts (AI).

Tuition Remission for Fall 2010 was backed out in error. Problem could occur for Spring 2011 as well. Please review your accounts carefully to ensure that you account for all applicable tuition. Take special note in those awards that have recently closed or will soon close.

IPAS forms for Pre-award spending on Federal Awards (where applicable), must be submitted to the Newark Grants Office prior to the work beginning. A letter of intent should be attached. We will be unable to accept them after work has begun.

Departments should be keeping Time Entry System Effort Certification Forms for all extra pay, summer salary and for regular pay for type 4 and 5. Post Audits will be conducted to ensure compliance.

Please notify your accountant in NGO if you submit online salary reallocations so that they can include in their final reporting figures.

You cannot change natural accounts with a salary reallocation

Internal Audit will be visiting departments in the near future.

Currently People Soft reads actual end dates. Once an account ends, the payroll that is still designated to the account will go into suspense (16999) on your department default account.

List of Awards for Rutgers Newark (January 2011 – March 2011)

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME		DEPARTMENT	FUNDING AGENCY	TITLE	AMOUNT	TYPE
Abruzzo	James		Alex Plinio	Prudential Fdn.	2010 Capacity Building Conference	$27,500	New
Altan-Bonnet	Nihal		FASN-Biological Sciences	NIH/NIAID	Assembly dynamics and role of PI4P enriched replication organelles for enteroviral RNA replication in vivo	$484,473	New
Atluri	Vijay	Basit Shafig, Soon Chun	CIMIC	SOSSEC,Inc.	Information Sharing Across the States' Incident Management Systems using UICIDS	$249,679	Continuation
Bell	Anonda		Chancellor's Office	NJ State Council on the Arts	Paul Robeson Gallery NJSCA General Operating Support 2011	$15,475	Renewal
Benasich	April		CMBN	MIT	Longitudinal Development and Intermediate Phenotypes of Dyslexia	$115,000	Continuation
Braga	Anthony	Todd Clear	School of Criminal Justice	Prudential Foundation	Addressing Serious Violent Crime and Open Air Drug Markets in Newark NJ	$50,000	New
Braga	Anthony		School of Criminal Justice	Victoria Foundation	Analyzing Violent Crime and Illicit Drug Markets Problems in Newark, New Jersey	$200,000	New
Bush-Baskette	Stephanie		Cornwall Center	Trenton NJ Housing Authority	HOPE VI Miller Homes Evaluation	$250,000	New
Buzsaki	Gyorgy		CMBN	NIH/NINDS	Network Cooperation in the Hippocampus in Vivo	$273,755	Continuation
Cadmus	Edna		College of Nursing	New Jersey Hospital Association	First Line Nurse Manager for TCAB cohort	$25,000	New
Cali	Ann		FASN-Biological Sciences	Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University	New Opportunistic Infections in AIDS: Microspordia	$95,597	Continuation
Cohen	Laura		School of Law-Newark	AT&T	Rutgers School of Law Newark Street Law Program	$2,500	New
Cohen	Laura		School of Law-Newark	Equal Justice America	Rutgers School of Law Newark Street Law Program	$3,500	New
Cohen	Laura		School of Law-Newark	Investors Savings Bank Charitable Foundation	Rutgers School of Law Newark Street Law Program	$3,000	New
Friedman	Wilma		FASN-Biological Sciences	NIH/NINDS	Modulating ProNGF-Induced Cell Death in Epilepsy: Strategies for Neuroprotection	$511,516	New
Galoppini	Elena	Piotr Piotrowiak	FASN-Chemistry	U.S. Dept. of Energy	Model Dyes for Study of Molecule/Metal Oxide Semiconductor Interfaces and Electron Transfer Processes	$192,259	Renewal
Galoppini	Elena		FASN-Chemistry	NSF	EAGER: Dye-anchored nanocatalysts for improved solar energy conversion efficiency	$51,226	New
Gao	Nan		FASN-Biological Sciences	NIH/NIDDKD	Regulation of Apical-Basal Cell Polarity during Intestinal Epithelium Morphogenes	$155,822	Continuation
Gates	Alexander	Matthew Shook	Chancellor's Office	Palisades Interstate Park Commission	Highlands Environmental Research Institute	$10,000	Continuation
Gluck	Mark		CMBN	North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System Feinstein Institute for Medical Research	Functional Brain Networks: A Novel Approach to Address Clinical Challenges in Parkinson's Disease	$109,027	New

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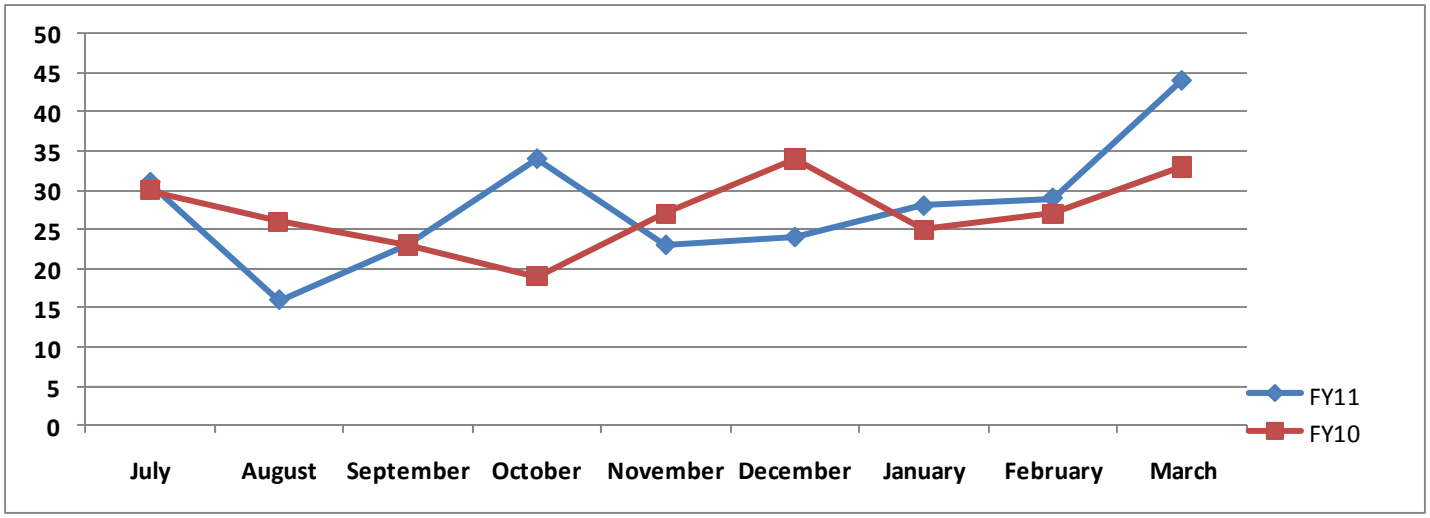
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME		DEPARTMENT	FUNDING AGENCY	TTLE	AMOUNT	TYPE
Gluck	Mark	Catherine Myers	CMBN	NIH/NIMH	Serotonin Genes & Individual Differences in Reward vs. Punishment-Based Learning	$69,300	Continuation
Gray-Miceli	Deanna		College of Nursing	The Francis E. Parker Memorial Home. Inc.	Staff Nurses Determination of Asessment, Intervention, Enablers and Barriers for the Prevention of Recurrent Falls in Older Adults	$25,000	New
Hill	Diane		Chancellor's Office	Wells Fargo Fdn.	Newark Mentoring Coalition	$10,000	New
Hill	Diane		OCCR	Borough of Roselle	Borough of Roselle After School College Readiness Initiative	$20,000	New
Hill	Diane		OCCR	City of Newark	RU Ready for Work	$489,326	New
Holzemer	William	Cheryl Shaffer	College of Nursing	Parenting Stress in Mothers of Preschool Age Children Recently Diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder	Parenting Stress in Mothers of Preschool Age Children Recently Diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder	$2,000	New
Holzemer	William		College of Nursing	Johnson & Johnson Services, Inc.	Rutgers College of Nursing Faculty Retention Project	$50,000	New
Hopper	Brenda	Deborah Smarth	RBS/SBDC	NJ Economic Development Authority	New Jersey Small Business Development Centers	$250,000	Renewal
Hopper	Brenda	Deborah Smarth	RBS/SBDC	PSEG	2011 Success Awards Luncheon	$10,000	New
Hopper	Brenda	Deborah Smarth	RBS/SBDC	U.S. Small Business Administration	SBA/NJSBDC - Small Business Job Act of 2010	$1,373,735	New
Hopper	Brenda		RBS/SBDC	Bank of America Charitable Foundation, Inc	Entrepreneurial and Small Business Owner's Educational Training and Counseling	$75,000	New
Kim	Haesun		FASN-Biological Sciences	UMDNJ	Training for Integrative Neuroscience in Health and Disease	$27,347	New
Kim	Haesun		FASN-Biological Sciences	NIH/NINDS	Functional Analysis of erbB2 Signaling in myelin-forming glial cells	$236,256	Continuation
Kirby	Edward		FASN-Biological Sciences	Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research, Inc	Mechanism for Growth and Stress Resistance in GS Poplar	$113,805	Continuation
Koos	Tibor	James Tepper	CMBN	NIH/NINDS	Optogenetic Analysis of Neostriatal Circuits Engaged by Cholinergic Interneurons	$336,875	New
Mao	Zhengyu		FASN-Mathematics and Computer Science	Binational Science Fdn.	The Gross-Prasad conjectures	$14,155	Continuation
Mendelsohn	Richard		FASN-Chemistry	Advanced Technologies and Regenerative Medicine, LLC	Virbrational Spectroscopic Characterization of Collagen/Hydroxyapatite Particles	$30,000	Continuation
ogilvie	dt		RBS-MGB	Prudential Foundation	Entrepreneurship Pioneers Initiative (EPI)	$100,000	New
Pare	Denis		CMBN	NIH/NIMH	Role of intercalated amygdala neurons in the extinction of conditioned fear	$347,625	Continuation
Phillips	Jayne Anne		FASN-English	County of Essex	Writers at Newark Reading Series and Book Group	$5,000	Renewal

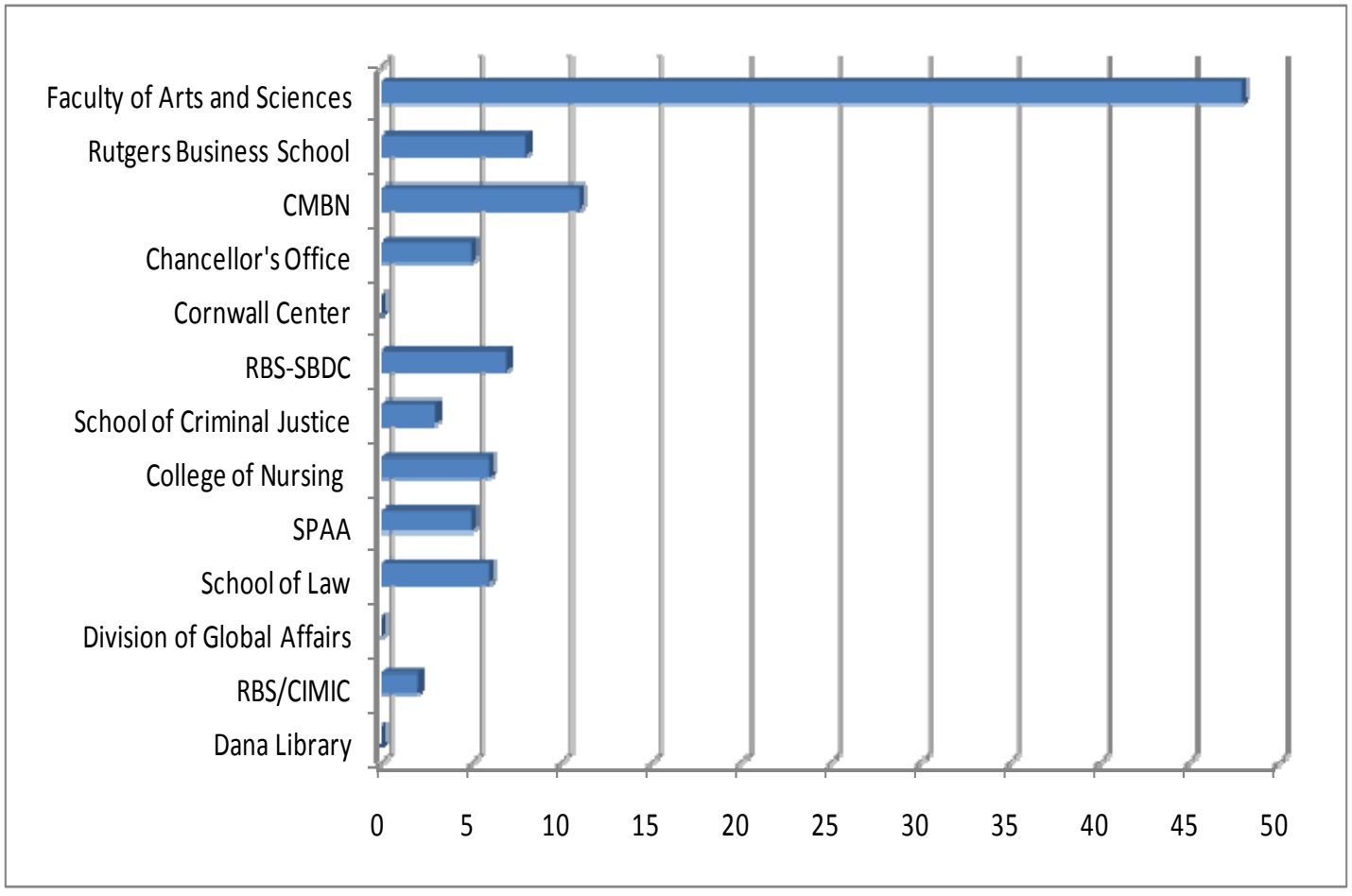
List of Awards for Rutgers Newark (January 2011 – March 2011)

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME		DEPARTMENT	FUNDING AGENCY	TITLE	AMOUNT	TYPE
Price	Clement		FASN-History	National Endowment for the Humanities	The IECME Endowment for the Humanities	$250,000	New
Price	Clement		FASN-History	County of Essex	Symposium on Cambodian Dance and Culture	$3,000	New
Robinson	Kelly		Cornwall Center	Liberty Science Center	Evaluation of Liberty Science Center's Program to Integrate NASA Data into Learning and Teaching	$50,000	New
Roehrenbeck	Carol	Susan Lyons, Wei Fang	School of Law-Newark	National Historical Publications and Records Commission	Housing Law and Policy Archive	$57,390	New
Sadovnik	Alan		SPAA	The Robert Bowne Foundation	Professional Development to Support Inclusions of Children with Special Needs in Out of State School Settings	$10,000	New
Sadovnik	Alan	SPAA		PENewark	Resident Perceptions of Public Education in Newark	$10,360	New
Sadovnik	Alan		SPAA	Anonymous Foundation	AHSA Research	$60,000	New
Schorr	Roberta		FASN-Urban Education	SRI International	Examing Affective and Cognitive Engagement in the Middle School Mathematics Classroom	$233,543	New
Siegel	Ralph		CMBN	US Dept. of the Army	Spatial Brain Control Interface using Optical and Electrophysiological Measures	$150,015	Continuation
Slater	Lee	Dimitrios Ntarlagiannis	FASN-Earth & Environmental Sciences	Battelle Memorial Institute	Low Frequency Complex Resistivity Measurements of IFRC Wellfield Soil Cores	$25,000	New
Slater	Lee		FASN-Earth & Environmental Sciences	Oregon State University	Electrical resistivity imaging of the Walla Walla and John Day Rivers	$11,836	New
Slater	Lee	Karina Schafer	FASN-Eath & Enviromental Science	NSF	Collaborative Research: Investigating Hydrology-Driven Models for Methane Cycling in Northern Peatlands	$149,938	New
Tricomi-Shiflett	Elizabeth		FASN-Psychology	NIH/NIDA	Imaging the effects of expectations on feedback-based learning	$231,750	New
Vaidya	Jaideep		RBS/CIMIC	NSF	CAREER: Collaborative Optimization with Limited Information Disclosure	$90,000	Continuation
Walker-McCall	Deborah		FASN-Academic Foundation Center	NJIT	NJIT Consortium for pre-College	$130,000	Renewal
Walker-McCall	Deborah		FASN-Academic Foundations Center	Victoria Foundation	Victoria Foundation Grant for Rutgers Future Scholars Program at Newark	$15,000	New
Walker-McCall	Deborah		FASN-Academic Foundations Center	MCJ Amelior Foundation	MCJ Scholars Program collaboration with GlassBook Project	$8,300	New
Williams	Jerome		RBS-MGB	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	Advances in Communication Research to Reduce Childhood Obesity - Conference and Book	$18,000	New
Williams	Junius		FASN-Urban Education	Prudential Foundation	Abbott Leadership Institute	$78,500	Renewal
Williams	Junius		FASN-Urban Education	Victoria Foundation	Committee of Advocates for Newark's Children	$15,000	New
Williams	Junius		FASN-Urban Education	Prudential Foundation	Committee of Advocates for Newark's Children	$60,000	Renewal
Yeagle	Philip		FASN-Dean's Office	SNJ-Meadowlands Commission	MERI Research Fellows Program	$13,000	Supplement
Zaborszky	Laszlo		CMBN	NIH/NINDS	Afferent Regulation of Cholinergic Forebrain Neurons	$299,944	Continuation

Number of Proposals by Month (based on completed endorsement forms), July 2010-SMarch 2011



Number of Proposals by Dept. (based on completed endorsement forms), July 2010-March 2011



The Cornwall Center is now included in SPAA numbers

RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT OF RESEARCH

Required training for all National Science Foundation funded postdocs., graduate and undergraduate students.

Great training for all federal grant funded postdocs. and students.

Keep the dates August 25 and 26 available. Check here for updates: http://gsn.newark.rutgers.edu/RCR.html

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Gyorgy Buzsaki, Professor, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience (a Newark campus prolific funded and celebrated scientist is moving to New York University)

bucsú /viszontlátásra /minden a legjobb

Farewell/goodbye/all the best

RUTGERS NEWARK

Research Office
Blumenthal Hall, Suite 206
249 University Ave
Newark, NJ 07102
Phone: 973-353-1537
Fax: 973-353-1536

http://researchoffice.newark.rutgers.edu/

Contacts:
Jacqueline Cornelius, Director
973-353-1538, jcorneli@andromeda.rutgers.edu
Patricia Bender, Research Contracts/Grants Specialist
973-353-1539, pbender@andromeda.rutgers.edu
Timothy Kirby, Research Contracts/Grants Specialist
973-353-3461, timkirby@andromeda.rutgers.edu
Wanda James, Assistant
973-353-1537, wandaj@andromeda.rutgers.edu