

## Introduction

*The pace of funding is on par to meet and surpass the total of FY12 funding.*

*This issue provides information to assist proposal submissions to both the NIH and NSF.*

*The Research Office along with the Vice Chancellor of Research will offer a new Faculty Workshop on Wednesday, March 6, 2013. Details to follow*

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## Spotlight on...

### **Leslie Kennedy, School of Criminal Justice.**

Risk terrain modeling (RTM) is a “geospatial method of operationalizing the spatial influence of risk factors to common geographic units in a way that is consistent with insights gained from existing criminological theories and empirical research.”

With \$499,633 of funding from the National Institute of Justice, and working with various police departments, the project will utilize such methodology to measure the extent to which allocating police patrols to high risk areas effects the frequency and spatial distribution of new crime events. The ultimate goals are to replicate and validate RTM in multiple jurisdictions and across many different crime types as well as evaluate theoretically-and empirically-grounded risk-based intervention targeted at high-risk, micro-level environments.

### **Paul Boxer, FASN/Psychology**

Paul’s research seeks insights into the effective management of gang-involved youth in the juvenile justice system.

The \$372, 570 of support from the National Institute of Justice provides Paul and his team with the opportunity to use the translational model to work collaboratively with youth services agencies in eight eastern states. The data collected from intake through post-treatment will form the first systematic examination and comparative evaluation of intervention services delivered to youth involved in gang activity and in doing so will undoubtedly lead to improved practices and policies.

### **Roland Anglin, SPAA/Cornwall Center**

Since moving to the Newark campus to assume leadership of the Cornwall Center Roland has continued his work of providing the State of New Jersey with the strategic and analytical support necessary for preventing juvenile delinquency as part of its overall public safety plan.

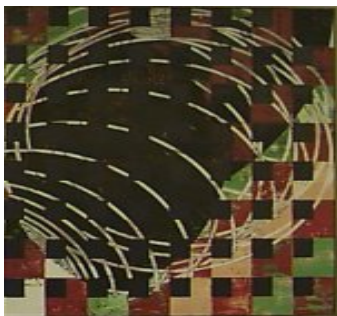
Roland has also been commissioned to provide evaluation and technical assistance services to the NJ YouthBuild Replication program. The program is designed to “positively engage out-of-school disadvantaged youth between the ages of 16 and 24 through a comprehensive approach focused on youth development and leadership training, education leading to a high school diploma or GED, job training and skills acquisition through hands-on construction, and community revitalization through creation of affordable housing.”

## Do you know?

The John Cotton Dana Library was recently awarded \$180,000 from the Booth Ferris Foundation to renovate the main floor to accommodate a state of the art, technologically-advanced, collaborative learning space to support learning, teaching and research and to create a more user-friendly multimedia environment.



The Library not only feeds the mind but also the senses with its displays of art on every floor.



Martin W. Ball  
*Textural Form E*  
1992  
Oil on canvas  
60 x 45"

## Jennifer Rosen Valverde. School of Law

The Law School has added one more service to its various public service clinics.

The clinic, currently funded with \$124,440 from the Healthcare Foundation of NJ, aims to improve the health and well-being of Newark children and families through legal and case management services. The initial focus will be on serving children with disabilities to ensure that their educational, developmental and health needs are met.

The clinic operates jointly with the Outpatient Department of Pediatrics at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) and is known as the HEAL (Health, Education, Advocacy & Law) Collaborative. HEAL “fosters collaboration among professionals and students in medicine, law and social work through direct service provision to patients/clients, training and educational programs, and policy initiatives. Using a holistic, “preventive law” approach, the Collaborative initially will serve children with disabilities and their families, by identifying and remedying social problems before they become legal problems, and addressing legal needs in the areas of special education, early intervention and, to a lesser extent, public benefits.”

## Karina Schafer, FASN/Biological Sciences

RAPID is the name of the National Science Foundation program and rapid was the turnaround on the funding provided to Karina in support of the project titled “*Impact of disturbance from hurricane Sandy on methane emission and carbon sequestration rates in NJ coastal wetlands.*”

The project is a collaborative with Gil Bohrer at Ohio State University and Peter R. Jaffe at Princeton University.

## Kent Harber, FASN/Psychology

Kent’s project, funded by NSF in the amount of \$249,933, is titled “*Psychosocial Resources and the Language of Interracial Feedback.*” It examines the positive feedback bias which is “the tendency among Whites to provide praise and less criticism to minorities than to fellow Whites for equivalent work.”

The research consists of 5 lab-based experiments using different methodologies that seek answers to questions regarding self image and self worth and how that relates to feedback bias.

# got grants?

## NIH

Revisiting the Relationship Between Paylines and Success Rates

Posted on [January 11, 2013](#) by [Sally Rockey](#), NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research

As a followup to my [recent blog post](#) on fiscal year 2012 success rates, I'd like to post an update of an earlier blog post where I explained how paylines, percentiles and success rates relate to one another. It's a long one, but should be helpful in understanding what we mean when we look at success rates.

[“Paylines, Percentiles and Success Rates”](#) with updates added:

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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 that 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](#).

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## 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 2011, [the NIGMS R01 success rate](#) was about 24% but the midpoint of the funding curve occurred close to the 19<sup>th</sup> percentile.

Check out more reports on RPG success rates broken down by [year](#) and [IC](#) at [report.nih.gov](http://report.nih.gov) – if you're interested in other success rates, you can [find them on our RePORT website](#) as well.

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.

# got grants?



## NSF

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is transitioning annual, final, and interim project reporting from FastLane to Research.gov. NSF is committed to continuing to work with the research community and NSF awardees on achieving a smooth transition.

### What do I Need to Know Now?

Principal Investigators (PIs) and co-PIs must stop submitting new project reports in FastLane starting on February 1, 2013. On March 18, 2013, NSF will transfer its current project reporting service from FastLane to Research.gov. You should pay particular attention to your reports that are currently in progress and reports previously submitted and returned by your NSF Program Officer.

Project reports that are in progress as well as those reports that are returned by NSF Program Officers should be revised and resubmitted prior to February 1. To assist the research community with this transition, the overdue dates have been extended for all project reports originally scheduled to become overdue between January 31 and April 30, 2013. Starting March 18, 2013, you can use Research.gov to submit project reports.

NOTE: If you are in the Project Report Pilot, this message does not apply to you.

### NEED TO KNOW

**Proposals receive intense administrative scrutiny at NSF when first received. Some items of concern are the biosketch—not meeting the specific format by including new sections or not including all required sections. Do you know what the “products” are?. See the new guidelines: [http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/policydocs/pappguide/nsf13001/nsf13\\_1.pdf](http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/policydocs/pappguide/nsf13001/nsf13_1.pdf)**

**Another area of scrutiny is the requirement for the prior NSF research section.**

#### Results from Prior NSF Support

If any PI or co-PI identified on the project has received NSF funding (including any current funding) in the past five years, information on the award(s) is required, irrespective of whether the support was directly related to the proposal or not. Funding includes not just salary support, but any funding awarded by NSF. Each PI and co-PI who has received *more than one award* (excluding amendments) must report on the award most closely related to the proposal. The following information must be provided:

- (a) the NSF award number, amount and period of support;
- (b) the title of the project;
- (c) a summary of the results of the completed work, including accomplishments, described in two separate sections, related to the Intellectual Merit and Broader Impact activities supported by the award;
- (d) publications resulting from the NSF award;
- (e) evidence of research products and their availability, including, but not limited to: data, publications, samples, physical collections, software, and models, as described in any Data Management Plan; and **Grant Proposal Guide II-10 NSF 13-1**

(f) if the proposal is for renewed support, a description of the relation of the completed work to the proposed work.

Reviewers will be asked to comment on the quality of the prior work described in this section of the proposal. Please note that the proposal may contain up to five pages to describe the results. Results may be summarized in fewer than five pages, which would give the balance of the 15 pages for the Project Description.

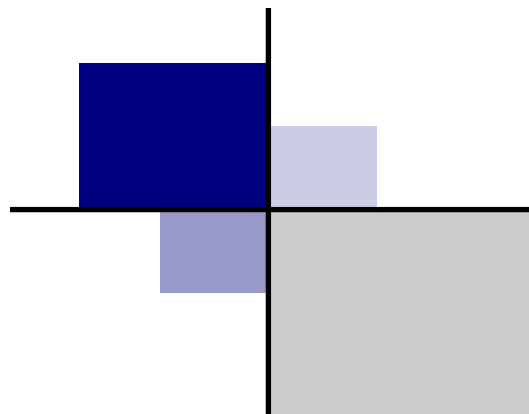
**The references format is also scrutinized as to proper format. Also causing some initial problems is the new project summary format. It is best not to delay submission in order to leave sufficient time for corrections if needed.**

**POST AWARD CORNER****From the Desk of Guyaram Narine****Subject: New Procedure for IPAS Form Request Processing**

Effective immediately, all Institutional Prior Approval System (IPAS) Form Requests must be reviewed, approved and processed by Division of Grant and Contract Accounting (DGCA).

Please forward all IPAS requests (HOLD accounts, continuation funding, no cost extensions and post closing adjustments) electronically to this email address: [dgca1@rci.rutgers.edu](mailto:dgca1@rci.rutgers.edu) for processing. DGCA will review the request and respond back to the sender either approving the request or requesting additional information if needed.

When approved, DGCA will communicate this approval with the sender. In the case of HOLD accounts, DGCA will also request that the Research Office (Preaward) process the request and then forward such request to the Newark Grants Office to set up a HOLD account. Additionally, DGCA will forward the hard copy of the approved IPAS form to the Newark Grants Office to be included in the grant account file.





## List of Awards for Rutgers Newark (September 2012 – December 2012)

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	DEPARTMENT	FUNDING AGENCY	TITLE	AMOUNT	TYPE
Altan-Bonnet	Nihal	FASN-Biological Sciences	GlaxoSmithKline	The panviral therapeutic potential of PI4KIIB inhibitors	\$2,500	Supplement
Auffant	Charles	School of Law-Newark	Victoria Fdn.	Community Law Clinic	\$10,000	New
Caplan	Joel	Yasemin Gaziarifoglu School of Criminal Justice	US Dept. of Justice	Identifying Risky Places for Street Robberies	\$25,000	New
Clear	Todd	School of Criminal Justice	NJ Dept. of Correction	ARRA: NJ HELPP Statewide Mentoring Program	\$86,451	New
Delgado	Mauricio	FASN-Psychology	NIH/NIDA	Neural mechanisms of avoidance learning and active coping via emotion regulation	\$300,442	Continuation
Freund	Sandy	School of Law-Newark	Us Dept. of Treasury	Rutgers Law School - Low Income Taxpayer Clinic (LITC)	\$8,000	Supplement
Friedman	Wilma	FASN-Biological Sciences	NIN/NINDS	Neurotrophin Actions in the Injured Brain	\$298,089	Continuation
Gluck	Mark	CMBN	NIH/NINH	Research on Learning and Decisions Making in Patients in Depression	\$156,048	New
Gluck	Mark	CMBN	International Brain Research Organization	Rita Levi-Montalcini Fellowship	\$43,410	New
Guichard	Alycia	School of Law-Newark	Equal Justice America	Rutgers School of Law Newark Street Law Program	\$4,000	New
Guichard	Alycia	School of Law-Newark	Equal Justice America	Rutgers School of Law Newark Street Law Program	\$2,000	New
He	Huixin	FASN-Chemistry	Polestar Technologies, Inc	Enhanced Charge Transfer in Biological Molecules on Nanostructured Electrode Surfaces	\$33,000	New
Holzer	Marc	SPAA	Education Testing Services	Appreciative Inquiry Training	\$33,400	New
Hopper	Brenda	RBS-NJSBDC	The Bank of America Fdn.	Entrepreneurial and Small Business Owner Educational Training and Counseling	\$70,000	New

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Hopper	Brenda	Deborah Smarth	RBS/NJSBDC	U.S. Small Business Administration	NJ Small Business Development Center	\$75,000	Supplement
Hopper	Brenda	Deborah Smarth	RBS/NJSBDC	JLH Enterprises	2012 Success Awards Luncheon	\$5,000	New
Hopper	Brenda	Deborah Smarth	RBS/NJSBDC	US Small Business Administration	Veterans Entrepreneurial Training and Counseling	\$4,000	Supplement
Jordan	Frank		FASN-Chemistry	NIH/NIGMS	Structure and Mechanism of 2-Oxoacid Decarboxylases and Dehydrogenases	\$331,452	Continuation
Keating	Kristina		FASN-Earth and Environmental Sciences	Clara Vista, Inc.	Low Cost In-Situ NMR Technologies for Monitoring Biological and Geochemical Processes in the Subsurface	\$80,929	New
Kennedy	Leslie	Joel Caplan, Eric Piza	School of Criminal Justice	US Dept. of Justice	Risk Terrain Modeling Experiment	\$499,633	New
Komisaruk	Barry		FASN-Psychology	NIH/NIGMS	Minority Biomedical Research Support Program at Rutgers-Newark	\$616,561	Continuation
Mendelsohn	Richard		FASN-Chemistry	Hospital for Special Surgery	FT-IR Microscopy of Mineral Structure in Osteoporosis	\$28,848	Continuation
Mensah	Yaw	Irfan Bora, Michael Schoderbek	RBS-AIS	Bank of America	HIG Fund Accounting	\$49,000	New
Ntarlagannis	Dimitri	Lee Slater	FASN-Earth and Environmental Sciences	Weston Solutions, Inc.	Electrical Resistivity Contrast Study of LNAPL Impacted Earth Materials	\$15,862	New
Ntarlagannis	Dimitri	Lee Slater	FASN-Earth and Environmental Sciences	Ontash & Ermac, Inc.	Development of an affordable and versatile Spectral Induced Polarization borehole tool	\$10,000	Supplement
Price	Clement		FASN-History	Prudential Fdn.	2013 Annual Marion Thompson Wright Lecture Series	\$15,000	New
Price	Clement		FASN-History	NJ Council for the Humanities	Marion Thompson Wright Lecture Series-2013	\$5,000	New
Rosen Valverde	Jennifer		School of Law-Newark	The Healthcare Fdn. of NJ	Rutgers/UMDNJ Medical-Legal Partnership	\$124,440	New
Schafer	Karina		FASN-Biological Sciences	NSF	Collaborative Research - RAPID: Impact of disturbance from hurricane Sandy on methane emission and carbon sequestration rates in NJ coastal	\$81,941	New
Slater	Lee	Dimitrios Ntarlagiannis	FASN-Earth and Environmental Sciences	Dept. of Defense-USACE	Demonstration of a Fractured Rock Geophysical Toolbox (FRGT) for Characterization and Monitoring of DNAPL Biodegradation in Fractured Rock Aquifers	\$122,591	Increment



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Vaidja	Jaideep	Vijay Atluri, Soon Chun, Basit Shafiq	RBS-MSIS	SRI International, Inc.	Social Media Alerts and Response to Threats to Citizens (SMART-C)	\$43,676	New
Walker-McCall	Deborah	FASN-Academic Foundations	US Dept. of Education	Talent Search (Irvington and Orange)	\$230,000	Continuation	
Walker-McCall	Deborah	FASN-Academic Foundations	US Dept. of Education	Talent Search (East Orange)	\$230,000	Continuation	
Ward	Deborah	SPAA	Trenton Board of Education	Multiple Pathways	\$136,460	Continuation	
Ward	Deborah	SPAA	Newark Public Schools	GradTracker	\$35,000	New	
Williams	Junius	FASN-Urban Education	Prudential Fdn.	The Abbott Leadership Institute Youth Media Symposium	\$50,000	Renewal	
Winston	Mark	John Cotton Dana Library	Booth Ferris Fdn.	Collaborative Learning Spaces at the Dana Library	\$180,000	New	

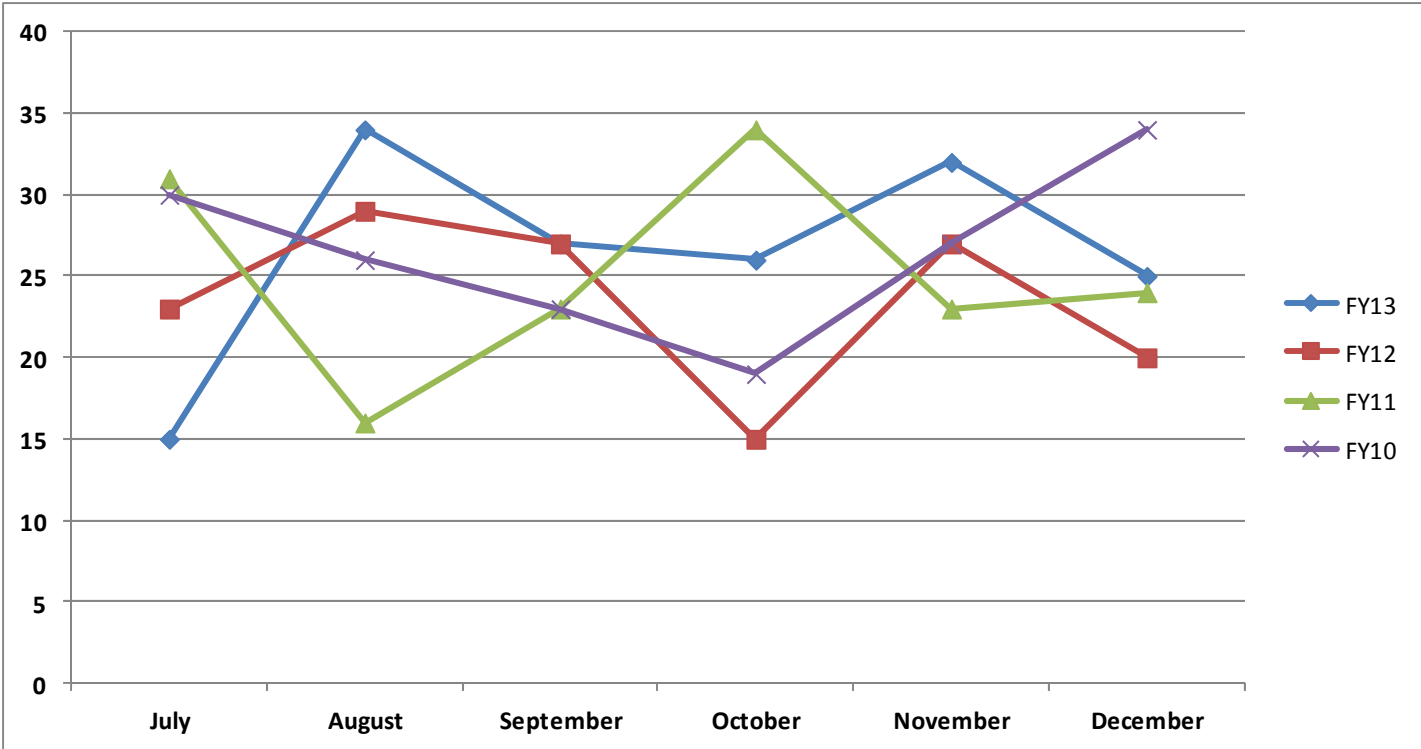
### Best wishes to Nihal Altan-Bonnet

Nihal, Assistant Professor—Biological Sciences, will soon leave Newark to join the research teams at the National Institutes of Health.

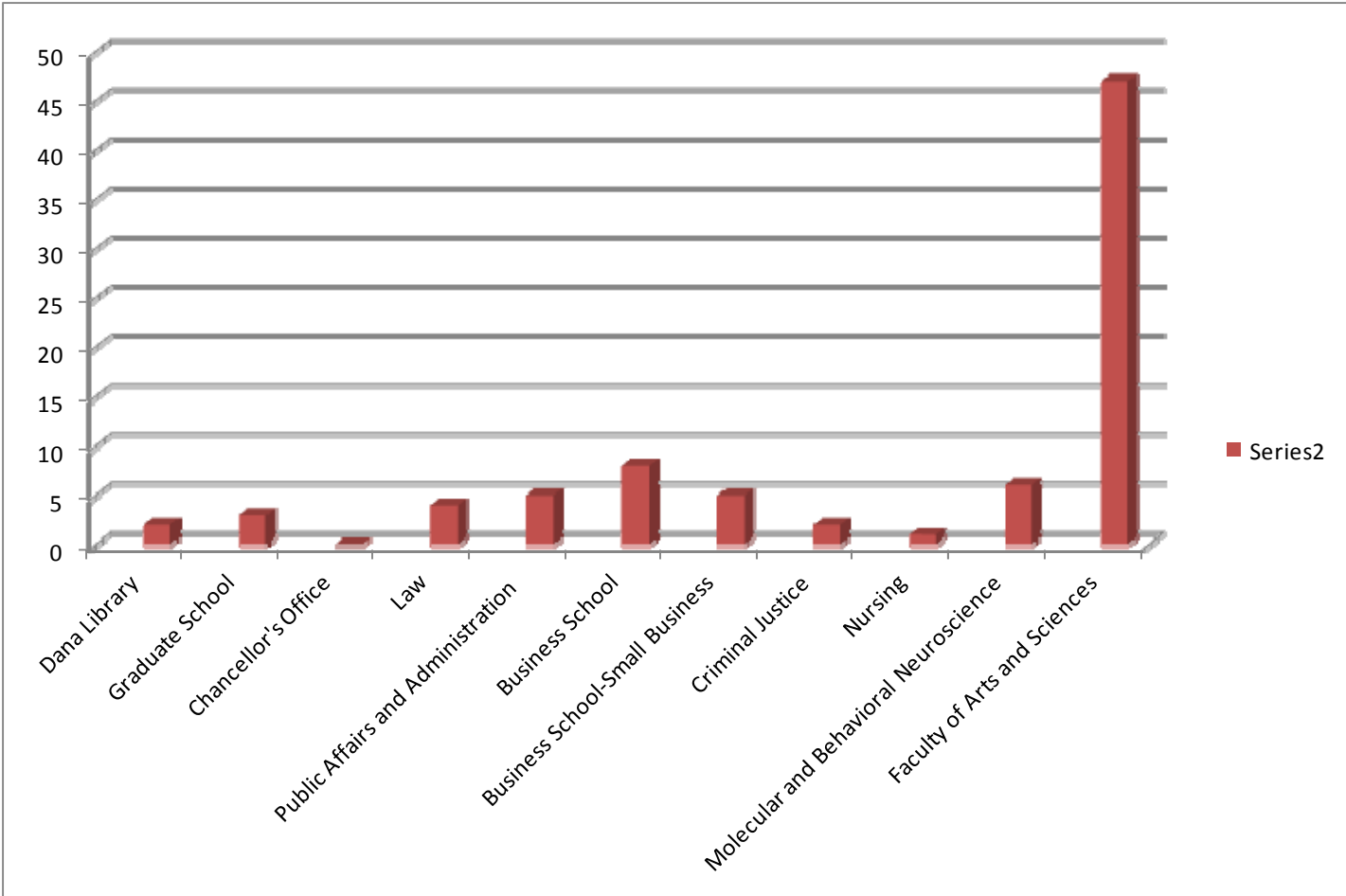
Nihal was a 2011 recipient of the prestigious Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers (PECASE) and has been very successful in obtaining funding from the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health and GlaxoSmithKline.



Number of Proposals by Month (based on completed endorsement forms), July 2012-December 2012



Number of Proposals by Dept. (based on completed endorsement forms), September 2012-December 2012





**The Institute of Jazz Studies** houses one of the largest jazz collections in the world. The staff collect books and periodicals about jazz, historic and contemporary jazz recordings, and the papers and realia of musicians and jazz composers. At present, you can see a display of notable musical instruments including a trumpet belonging to Dizzy Gillespie. The Institute's collections are available to users by appointment only.

John Cotton Dana Library

The Institute of Jazz studies has received funding from the Sloan Foundation and other organizations to digitalize some of its jazz collections.

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



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