Proposal Writing for Vision Scientists: an American Perspective

David Williams William G. Allyn Professor of Medical Optics The Institute of Optics, University of Rochester Special thanks to Cindy Gary (U Rochester) and Tom Greenwell (NEI)

Pros of Proposal Writing:

- Essential element for career advancement
- Intensely creative experience
- Scientific roadmap for up to 5 years

Cons of Proposal Writing:



Research grant writing in progress.

Diversify your funding portfolio:

Federal:

National Eye Institute National Science Foundation Air Force Office of Scientific Research

Foundations:

Research to Prevent Blindness Foundation Fighting Blindness BrightFocus

Corporations:

Alcon Research Institute



www.otecomics.com

Opportunities for young investigators

NIH Pathway to Independence Award (K99/R00) https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-20-188.html

NIH Director's New Innovator Award (DP2) https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-RM-19-006.html

Research to Prevent Blindness Career Advancement and Career Development Awards https://www.rpbusa.org/rpb/grants-and-research/grants/grants-for-individuals/career-advancement-award/

Foundation Fighting Blindness Career Development Award https://www.fightingblindness.org/career-development-program-cda

Sloan Research Fellowship https://sloan.org/fellowships

Pew Biomedical Scholars

https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/pew-biomedical-scholars/program-details

Kingenstein-Simons Fellowship Awards in Neuroscience http://www.klingfund.org/

Brain and Behavior NARSAD Young Investigator https://www.bbrfoundation.org/grants-prizes/narsad-young-investigator-grants

Opportunities for young investigators continued

NSF CAREER Award

https://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2017/nsf17537/nsf17537.htm

Air Force Young Investigator Research Program (YIP) <u>https://www.wpafb.af.mil/Welcome/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/842100/afosr-funding-opportunities-special-programs/#anchor2</u>

Packard Fellowship

https://www.packard.org/what-we-fund/science/packard-fellowships-for-science-and-engineering/about-the-packard-fellowship-awards

Research Corporation for Science Advancement - Cottrell Scholars http://rescorp.org/cottrell-scholars

Glenn Foundation - AFAR Grants for Junior Faculty https://www.afar.org/research/funding/afar-research-grants/

Beckman Foundation Young Investigators Program http://www.beckman-foundation.org/programs/beckman-young-investigators-program-information

Camille Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Awards Program https://www.dreyfus.org/camille-dreyfus-teacher-scholar/

Choose your cycle WAY in advance!

Submission Dates	Cycle I RO1 (new) Feb 5*	Cycle II R01 (new)-June 5*	Cycle III R01 (new)- Oct 5*
Review Dates	June/July	October/November	February/March
Council Dates	August/October	January/February	May/June
Earliest Start Date	September/ December**	April	July

*Renewal/ resubmission dates are one month later

**Earliest start date is just that- earliest and best case scenario- e.g. Dec dates are generally later depending on federal budget

Adapted from:

http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/submissionschedule.htm#review

Choosing the research direction

- You better be excited about it!
- Must fit your skill set
- Novelty and impact are key



Managing risk to maximize impact

- Junior investigators are often advised to submit low risk proposals
- Study sections are increasingly risk averse
- Don't undersell impact
- Preliminary data is paramount
- Anticipate reviewer concerns
- Propose low risk alternative approaches





The more the better!



- Consider adding collaborators to broaden impact
- Opens new multi-investigator, multi-institutional, multidisciplinary funding opportunities

Major sections of an R01 application

Specific Aims (1 page):

2-4 project goals, ideally thematically linked but independent

Research Strategy (12 pages):

- **Significance**: the importance of the problem in context
- Innovation: the novelty of your solution in context
- Approach: The methods you will use including preliminary studies for new applications

Use best business practices: your proposal is your product, market it wisely

- Superfluous complexity is not your friend
- Know your customer and make their job easy
- Leave time to polish, polish, polish
- Use emboldened headings and bullets, scrub ALL typos
- Leave time to solicit feedback from colleagues before you submit.

How much money should you ask for?

- Ask for what you need to complete the research
- Justify it thoroughly
- Reviewers can comment on the budget concerns but are asked not to incorporate in their scores.



The Journey through NIH



Study sections that review NEI applications

- BDE: Biology and Development of the Eye
- PED1 or PED2: Pathophysiology of Eye Diseases
- NBVP: Neuroscience of Basic Visual Processes (~ 75% are NEI)
- NTRC: Neurotransporters, Receptors and Calcium signaling (~ 10% are NEI)

Reviews retinal circuitry and receptor-oriented applications

- ETTN P-81 (Imaging, Bioengineering or low vision SEP) or BNVT (Bioengineering of Neuroscience, Vision and Low Vision) (~ 10-15% NEI)
- NCF: Neural Cell Fate
- NDPR: Neurodifferentiation, Plasticity and Regeneration

20+ members. Study section rosters are available on the NIH website.

NIH Scoring: Review Criteria and Overall Impact Typically 50% of applications are discussed 3 reviewers read your application and comment on it Dynamics of review process have implications

Impact	Score	Descriptor
High Impact	1	Exceptional
	2	Outstanding
	3	Excellent
Moderate Impact	4	Very Good
	5	Good
	6	Satisfactory
Low Impact	7	Fair
	8	Marginal
	9	Poor

Sample Summary Statement of an Application that was Discussed and Scored



ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET NOTE: The budget shown is the requested budget and has not been adjusted to reflect any recommendations made by reviewers. If an award is planned, the costs will be calculated by Institute grants management staff based on the recommendations outlined below in the COMMITTEE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS section.

EARLY STAGE INVESTIGATOR

NEW INVESTIGATOR

Critiques provide essential information for resubmission

CRITIQUE 1:



Criterion Scores are *independent* of the Overall Impact Score

Overall Impact:

Overall Impact comments in paragraph format The work proposed in this grant application will have high potential impact in the clinically important area of safe blood transfusion. The investigators are highly qualified with complementary expertise. This will help ensure success of the work. There is also novel application of incident reporting methods now in use in other fields, which could lead to improved public confidence in the blood supply. The study will bring a rigorous, systematic approach to the current reporting process, which is empiric and lacking in evaluation. The weaknesses of the application include a lack of representation of nonacademic transfusion medicine practitioners, which may make incident reporting less effective in nonacademic hospital settings. There is not enough time allotted for aim one work, and aims two and three are somewhat dependent on the success of aim one.

1. Significance

Strengths

Review criteria comments in bullet format

- An effective incident reporting system
- Models developed for other error-critical fields have been effectively adapted in the development of an incident-reporting system for transfusion medicine.
- Identifies and incorporates limited and appropriate range of human error patterns—will be easily transferable to practice.
- Could be generally applicable to understanding influence of incentives-deincentives on behavior.

Weaknesses

- Lack of representation of non-academic transfusion medicine practitioners, which may make incident reporting less effective in non-academic hospital settings.
- Unclear how incident reporting system would be utilized to reduce human error.
- Unclear whether public perception or clinical need is target of model application.

2. Investigators

Strengths

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Good Luck!

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Through peer reviewed competitions the best researchers are funded to perform their research in Europe.

















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What/how to do?

The theme of the Project ("bottom-up")

The panel: Avoid the OBVIOUS



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PE6: Computer Science and Informatics Informatics and information systems, computer science, scientific computing, intelligent systems

LS5: Neuroscience and Disorders of the Nervous System Nervous system development, homeostasis and ageing, nervous system function and dysfunction, systems neuroscience and modelling, biological basis of cognitive processes and of behaviour, neurological and mental disorders

SH4: The Human Mind and Its Complexity Cognitive science, psychology, linguistics, theoretical philosophy

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- Look at lists of successful projects from past calls (searching for similar colleagues/topics)...
- Look at the panel members (remember that what you know is not always the best for you...)

The topic

- Adapt it to the chosen PANEL
- It must be "reasonably" risky and ambitious, but "plausible"
- It cannot be something merely "continuous" and/or "incremental"

The topic

It must be a complete story (like a fairy tale)... with a (possibly) happy ending



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The topic

Something that you would really like to do (and others) and that you think if you had the project you would be able to do!

(it is important to convey "passion")

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The proposal

- Prepare a professional ("perfect") report Includes a **proof of concept**
- Do not "forget" any relevant "paper"...
- Keep the proposal in Focus (don't try to cover everything)...
- Ask for help to mentors for revisions

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The proposal

The evaluation process is in TWO steps, but you need to prepare two versions of the proposal ($B_1 & B_2$) at the time of presentation

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The proposal

What not to forget?

B1: "extended synopsis" (5 pages)

- State of the art: challenges & opportunities
- Project's main objectives Proof of concept
- Summary of the research plan Risks and benefits
- CV

The proposal

What not to forget?

B2: Research project (15 pages)

- State of the art
- Objectives
- Methods
- Resources (team and equipment)
- Budget (adjust to 1.5 M€)







