

Department of Health and Human Services

Part 1. Overview Information

Participating Organization(s)	National Institutes of Health (NIH (http://www.nih.gov))
Components of Participating Organizations	National Cancer Institute (NCI (http://www.nci.nih.gov/))
Funding Opportunity Title	Modulating Intestinal Microbiota to Enhance Protective Immune Responses against Cancer (R01 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
Activity Code	R01 (//grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/ac_search_results.htm?text_curr=r01&Search.x=0&Search.y=0&Search_Type=Activity) Research Project Grant
Announcement Type	New
Related Notices	None
Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Number	PAR-19-198
Companion Funding Opportunity	PAR-19-199 (https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/par-19-199.html) , R21 (//grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/ac_search_results.htm?text_curr=r21&Search.x=0&Search.y=0&Search_Type=Activity) Exploratory/Developmental Grant
Number of Applications	See Section III. 3. Additional Information on Eligibility .
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number(s)	93.393, 93.396
Funding Opportunity Purpose	The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to support research which can elucidate mechanism(s) of action by which gut microbes inhibit or enhance anti-tumor immune responses. Thus, research

projects should be focused on delineating how specific microbes or their metabolites target host immune responses to prevent colitis-associated or sporadic tumor formation.

Key Dates

Posted Date	February 27, 2019
Open Date (Earliest Submission Date)	May 10, 2019
Letter of Intent Due Date(s)	30 days prior to the application due date
Application Due Date(s)	<p>June 10, 2019; November 6, 2019; June 10, 2020; November 6 2020; June 10, 2021; November 8, 2021, by 5:00 PM local time of applicant organization. All types of non-AIDS applications allowed for this funding opportunity announcement are due on these dates.</p> <p>Applicants are encouraged to apply early to allow adequate time to make any corrections to errors found in the application during the submission process by the due date.</p>
AIDS Application Due Date(s)	Not Applicable
Scientific Merit Review	August 2019; February 2020; August 2020; February 2021; August 2021; February 2022
Advisory Council Review	<p>January 2020; May 2020; January 2021; May 2021; January 2022; May 2022</p> <p>http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/funding/submissionschedule.htm#reviewandawa</p>
Earliest Start Date	March 2020; July 2020; March 2021; July 2021; March 2022; July 2022
Expiration Date	November 9, 2021
Due Dates for E.O. 12372	Not Applicable

Required Application Instructions

It is critical that applicants follow the Research (R) Instructions in the [SF424 \(R&R\) Application Guide](#)

(https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=12000), except where instructed to do otherwise (in this FOA or in a Notice from the *NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts* (<https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/>)). Conformance to all requirements (both in the Application Guide and the FOA) is required and strictly enforced. Applicants must read and follow all application instructions in the Application Guide as well as any program-specific instructions noted in [Section IV](#). When the program-specific instructions deviate from those in the Application Guide, follow the program-specific instructions. **Applications that do not comply with these instructions may be delayed or not accepted for review.**

There are several options available to submit your application through Grants.gov to NIH and Department of Health and Human Services partners. You **must** use one of these submission options to access the application forms for this opportunity.

1. Use the NIH ASSIST system to prepare, submit and track your application online.

[Apply Online Using ASSIST](#)

2. Use an institutional system-to-system (S2S) solution to prepare and submit your application to Grants.gov and [eRA Commons](http://public.era.nih.gov/commons/) (<http://public.era.nih.gov/commons/>) to track your application. Check with your institutional officials regarding availability.
3. Use [Grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/download-application-package.html#search=true&oppNum=PAR-19-198) (<http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/download-application-package.html#search=true&oppNum=PAR-19-198>) Workspace to prepare and submit your application and [eRA Commons](http://public.era.nih.gov/commons/) (<http://public.era.nih.gov/commons/>) to track your application.

Table of Contents

[Part 1. Overview Information](#)

[Part 2. Full Text of the Announcement](#)

[Section I. Funding Opportunity Description](#)

[Section II. Award Information](#)

[Section III. Eligibility Information](#)

[Section IV. Application and Submission Information](#)

[Section V. Application Review Information](#)

[Section VI. Award Administration Information](#)

[Section VII. Agency Contacts](#)

[Section VIII. Other Information](#)

Part 2. Full Text of Announcement

Section I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose

The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to support research which can elucidate mechanism(s) of action by which gut microbes inhibit or enhance anti-tumor immune responses. Thus, research projects should be focused on delineating how specific microbes or their metabolites target host immune responses to prevent colitis-associated or sporadic tumor formation.

This FOA will utilize the NIH Research Project Grant (R01) mechanism and is suitable for projects where proof-of-principle of the proposed methodology has already been established and supportive preliminary data are available.

This FOA runs in parallel with an FOA of identical scientific scope, [PAR-19-199](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/par-19-199.html) (<https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/par-19-199.html>), which utilizes the Exploratory/Developmental Grant (R21) mechanism.

Background

Growing evidence indicates an important role for the gut microbiome in maintaining epithelial integrity, regulating anti-tumor immunity, and suppressing chronic inflammatory processes in the colon and distal tissues. Several studies have demonstrated that altering the commensal microbiota by administration of beneficial microbes can modify both innate and adaptive immune responses and thereby prevent the development of colitis-associated and sporadic colon cancer in susceptible animal models. The efficacy of these probiotic microbes is often species- and strain-specific and thus requires an understanding and selection of specifically targeted host-microbe interactions to elicit a desirable outcome. Furthermore, our current level of understanding of the molecular mechanisms and signaling pathways that mediate these protective effects is very limited. Therefore, the goal of this concept is to promote basic and applied research that will identify and validate effective strains or combination of strains of beneficial microbes, or their metabolic products, that may enhance anti-tumor immune responses in the host.

Dynamics of altered intestinal microbiota and mucosal immunity in cancer patients

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs) including ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease are believed to arise from an inappropriate immune response directed toward the commensal microbiota. IBD-related colon cancer patients often carry distinct gut microbiota that is different from healthy individuals. For example, specific commensals including *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* are consistently diminished and a higher presence of *Fusobacterium nucleatum* and *Enterobacteriaceae* was found in these patients. While it remains unclear if such shifts in microbial composition play a causal or consequential role in the development of colon cancer, the changes are frequently accompanied with inflammatory lesions that cross the single layer of gut epithelium. This breach in gut barrier challenges intestinal immune cells with an array of microbial ligands that induce inflammatory responses. For example, intestinal plasma cells release large quantities of high-affinity immunoglobulin A (IgA) antibodies that defend against the colonization and persistence of pathobionts in the intestine. Further, barrier disruption can lead to naïve CD4(+) T cell polarization to regulatory T cells that secrete the anti-inflammatory cytokines IL-10 and TGF β which protect the colonic epithelium from inflammation-induced tissue damage, but which can also establish a tumor permissive immune environment. In addition, several types of myeloid-lineage cells (macrophages, dendritic cells, mast cells, and neutrophils) are induced to express inflammatory cytokines as part of an initial wound-healing response in the colon. These early immune responses to altered mucosal barrier function and microbial interactions are key to maintaining tissue homeostasis and the subsequent prevention of tumor formation at sites of barrier disruption.

Specific gut microbes are critical to induce protective immune responses

The importance of commensal gut microbiota in shaping systemic anti-tumor immune responses has been demonstrated by their effects on immunotherapy efficacy using PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors. Similarly, the requirement for commensal microbes in inducing intestinal IgA has been confirmed in a germ-free animal model. A recent study adopting fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) combined with 16S rRNA gene sequencing revealed that T-cell-dependent IgA antibodies specifically bind epitopes on colitogenic bacteria in

the intestine and thereby can be used to identify microbes associated with the development of intestinal disease. It has also been shown that T-cell-dependent IgAs are not detectable in mice deficient in Th17 cells, suggesting that these T helper cells are essential to the generation of high-affinity and pathogen-neutralizing IgAs. In addition, circulating naïve T cells can be differentiated to Th17 cells in the gut only in the presence of specific intestinal microbes such as *Bifidobacterium adolescentis* in humans and segmented filamentous bacteria in mice. It was recently shown that a subset of microbe-induced intestinal Th17 cells do not provoke intestinal inflammation, which is contradictory to the traditionally conceived pro-inflammatory role of Th17 cells. These alternative actions of intestinal Th17 cells suggest that they may acquire a non-inflammatory and IgA producing phenotype from microbial signals that support T-cell-dependent IgA development in the colon. Further research on how specific gut microbiota promote host protective immune responses is needed to delineate mechanisms of microbial action in cancer prevention.

Beneficial effects of microbes enhancing the secretion of IL-10 in the intestine may arise from inducible Foxp3+ROR(γt)+ Treg cells

Establishing tolerance to microbial antigens is important to avoid states of chronic inflammation in the GI tract. In the intestinal lamina propria, regulatory T (Treg) cells are able to suppress microbiome-induced inflammatory responses through the production and action of IL-10. Studies showed that about 80% of Treg cells in the intestine co-express the retinoic acid-related orphan receptor-γt (RORγt) together with forkhead box P3 (Foxp3) that is a signature transcription factor for Treg cells. Foxp3+ROR(γt)+ Treg cells are capable of producing IL-10 and also possess an enhanced suppressive capacity against inflammation compared to the circulating Foxp3+Treg cells observed in the colitis model. Thus, it is likely that the Foxp3+ROR(γt)+ Treg cells may be induced to hinder the inflammatory insults caused by microbiota-derived antigens in the gut. Importantly, the development of the protective Foxp3+RORγt+ Treg cells has been shown to be dependent on the presence of a variety of commensal bacteria including *L. rhamnosus*. While these findings are intriguing, it remains to be investigated if the stimulatory effects of intestinal microbes on the IL-10 cytokine release are involved with reduced risk of developing cancer.

Specific Research Objectives

The intestine is densely populated by commensal bacteria and thus sophisticated and novel techniques are likely required to characterize the immune-modulating properties of component microbes. Recently, animal models of colon cancer with genetic modifications of the inflammatory response have been developed to analyze molecular events of immune cells in the presence or absence of specific microbes of interest. In addition, several microbially-derived metabolites have been demonstrated to modulate anti-tumor immune responses through their interactions with immune cell membrane and cytoplasmic receptors. Microbial metabolism in the intestine can also have indirect effects on tumor immune responses, for example by producing secondary bile acids from cholesterol, which inhibits hepatocyte production of chemokines that direct a protective natural killer T cell response against developing liver tumors. Thus, state-of-the-art metabolomic, molecular, and bioinformatic techniques may now be combined with cancer models to establish a physiological role for commensal microbes in tumor immunology. The efficient utilization of metagenomic databases to infer the capacity of microbial communities can expedite research that tests predictions of gut microbial associations with host immune responses. Bioinformatic approaches may also be used to identify patterns of microbial and immunological changes that can generate unique fingerprints and taxonomic associations of cancer risk.

Applications submitted to this FOA should be focused on delineating how specific microbes or their metabolites target host immune responses to prevent colitis-associated or sporadic tumor formation.

Concentration, timing, and duration of the administered beneficial microbes may alter its effectiveness and thus those parameters should be rigorously addressed in the application.

The following are relevant but not all-inclusive examples for this FOA:

- Determine how *Lactobacilli* species inhibit colon cancer and if its anti-tumor activity requires the induction of T-cell-dependent IgA;
- Examine how commensal microbiota such as *Bifidobacterium breve* or *Bacteroides fragilis* influence differentiation of naïve T cells to distinct Th17 subsets that suppress or enhance tumor formation;
- Evaluate the role of colonic Foxp3+RORγt+ Treg cells in mediating the anti-inflammatory effects of *E. coli Nissle 1917* to prevent colon cancer;
- Determine how specific gut microbiota modulates mucosal immune responses against cancer in the lung;
- Determine how specific gut microbiota modulates mucosal immune responses against cancer in the lung;
- Examine how short chain fatty acid production from *Butyrivibrio fibrisolvens* affects anti-tumor immune functions; and
- Examine how microbial bile acid metabolism modulates immune responses in liver and colon tumors.

See [Section VIII. Other Information](#) for award authorities and regulations.

Section II. Award Information

Funding Instrument	Grant: A support mechanism providing money, property, or both to an eligible entity to carry out an approved project or activity.
Application Types Allowed	<p>New</p> <p>Resubmission</p> <p>Revision</p> <p>The OER Glossary (//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11116) and the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide provide details on these application types.</p>
Clinical Trial?	<p>Not Allowed: Only accepting applications that do not propose clinical trials</p> <p>Need help determining whether you are doing a clinical trial? (https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=82370)</p>
Funds Available and Anticipated Number of Awards	The number of awards is contingent upon NIH appropriations and the submission of a sufficient number of meritorious applications.
Award Budget	Application budgets are not limited but need to reflect the actual needs

of the proposed project.

Award Project Period

The maximum project period is 5 years.

NIH grants policies as described in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120)) will apply to the applications submitted and awards made from this FOA.

Section III. Eligibility Information

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligible Organizations

Higher Education Institutions

- Public/State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education
- Private Institutions of Higher Education

The following types of Higher Education Institutions are always encouraged to apply for NIH support as Public or Private Institutions of Higher Education:

- Hispanic-serving Institutions
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)
- Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs)
- Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions
- Asian American Native American Pacific Islander Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs)

Nonprofits Other Than Institutions of Higher Education

- Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)
- Nonprofits without 501(c)(3) IRS Status (Other than Institutions of Higher Education)

For-Profit Organizations

- Small Businesses
- For-Profit Organizations (Other than Small Businesses)

Governments

- State Governments
- County Governments
- City or Township Governments
- Special District Governments
- Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Federally Recognized)
- Indian/Native American Tribal Governments (Other than Federally Recognized)
- Eligible Agencies of the Federal Government
- U.S. Territory or Possession

Other

- Independent School Districts
- Public Housing Authorities/Indian Housing Authorities
- Native American Tribal Organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments)

- Faith-based or Community-based Organizations
- Regional Organizations
- Non-domestic (non-U.S.) Entities (Foreign Institutions)

Foreign Institutions

Non-domestic (non-U.S.) Entities (Foreign Institutions) **are** eligible to apply.

Non-domestic (non-U.S.) components of U.S. Organizations **are** eligible to apply.

Foreign components, as [defined in the NIH Grants Policy Statement](#) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11118), **are** allowed.

Required Registrations

Applicant Organizations

Applicant organizations must complete and maintain the following registrations as described in the SF 424 (R&R) Application Guide to be eligible to apply for or receive an award. All registrations must be completed prior to the application being submitted. Registration can take 6 weeks or more, so applicants should begin the registration process as soon as possible. The [NIH Policy on Late Submission of Grant Applications](#) (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-15-039.html>) states that failure to complete registrations in advance of a due date is not a valid reason for a late submission.

- [Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbering System \(DUNS\)](#) (<http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>) - All registrations require that applicants be issued a DUNS number. After obtaining a DUNS number, applicants can begin both SAM and eRA Commons registrations. The same DUNS number must be used for all registrations, as well as on the grant application.
- [System for Award Management \(SAM\)](#) (<https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/>) - Applicants must complete and maintain an active registration, **which requires renewal at least annually**. The renewal process may require as much time as the initial registration. SAM registration includes the assignment of a Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code for domestic organizations which have not already been assigned a CAGE Code.
 - [NATO Commercial and Government Entity \(NCAGE\) Code](#) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11176) - Foreign organizations must obtain an NCAGE code (in lieu of a CAGE code) in order to register in SAM.
- [eRA Commons](#) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11123) - Applicants must have an active DUNS number to register in eRA Commons. Organizations can register with the eRA Commons as they are working through their SAM or Grants.gov registration, but all registrations must be in place by time of submission. eRA Commons requires organizations to identify at least one Signing Official (SO) and at least one Program Director/Principal Investigator (PD/PI) account in order to submit an application.
- [Grants.gov](#) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=82300) - Applicants must have an active DUNS number and SAM registration in order to complete the Grants.gov registration.

Program Directors/Principal Investigators (PD(s)/PI(s))

All PD(s)/PI(s) must have an eRA Commons account. PD(s)/PI(s) should work with their organizational officials to either create a new account or to affiliate their existing account with the applicant organization in eRA Commons. If the PD/PI is also the organizational Signing Official, they must have two distinct eRA Commons accounts, one for each role. Obtaining an eRA Commons account can take up to 2 weeks.

Eligible Individuals (Program Director/Principal Investigator)

Any individual(s) with the skills, knowledge, and resources necessary to carry out the proposed research as the Program Director(s)/Principal Investigator(s) (PD(s)/PI(s)) is invited to work with his/her organization to develop an application for support. Individuals from underrepresented racial and ethnic groups as well as individuals with disabilities are always encouraged to apply for NIH support.

For institutions/organizations proposing multiple PDs/PIs, visit the Multiple Program Director/Principal Investigator Policy and submission details in the Senior/Key Person Profile (Expanded) Component of the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide.

2. Cost Sharing

This FOA does not require cost sharing as defined in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11126). ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11126](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11126))

3. Additional Information on Eligibility

Number of Applications

Applicant organizations may submit more than one application, provided that each application is scientifically distinct.

The NIH will not accept duplicate or highly overlapping applications under review at the same time. This means that the NIH will not accept:

- A new (A0) application that is submitted before issuance of the summary statement from the review of an overlapping new (A0) or resubmission (A1) application.
- A resubmission (A1) application that is submitted before issuance of the summary statement from the review of the previous new (A0) application.
- An application that has substantial overlap with another application pending appeal of initial peer review (see [NOT-OD-11-101](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-11-101.html) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-11-101.html](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-11-101.html))).

Section IV. Application and Submission Information

1. Requesting an Application Package

The application forms package specific to this opportunity must be accessed through ASSIST, Grants.gov Workspace or an institutional system-to-system solution. Links to apply using ASSIST or Grants.gov Workspace are available in [Part 1](#) of this FOA. See your administrative office for instructions if you plan to use an institutional system-to-system solution.

2. Content and Form of Application Submission

It is critical that applicants follow the Research (R) Instructions in the [SF424 \(R&R\) Application Guide](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=12000) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=12000](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=12000)), except where instructed in this funding opportunity announcement to do otherwise. Conformance to the requirements in the Application Guide is required and strictly enforced. Applications that are out of compliance with these instructions may be delayed or not accepted for review.

Letter of Intent

Although a letter of intent is not required, is not binding, and does not enter into the review of a subsequent application, the information that it contains allows IC staff to estimate the potential review workload and plan the review.

By the date listed in [Part 1. Overview Information](#), prospective applicants are asked to submit a letter of intent

that includes the following information:

- Descriptive title of proposed activity
- Name(s), address(es), and telephone number(s) of the PD(s)/PI(s)
- Names of other key personnel
- Participating institution(s)
- Number and title of this funding opportunity

The letter of intent should be sent to:

Young S. Kim, PhD
National Cancer Institute (NCI)
Telephone: 240-276-7115
Fax: 240-276-7845
Email: yk47s@nih.gov (<mailto:yk47s@nih.gov>)

Page Limitations

All page limitations described in the SF424 Application Guide and the [Table of Page Limits](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11133) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11133](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11133)) must be followed.

Instructions for Application Submission

The following section supplements the instructions found in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide and should be used for preparing an application to this FOA.

SF424(R&R) Cover

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

SF424(R&R) Project/Performance Site Locations

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

SF424(R&R) Other Project Information

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

SF424(R&R) Senior/Key Person Profile

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

R&R or Modular Budget

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

R&R Subaward Budget

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

PHS 398 Cover Page Supplement

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

PHS 398 Research Plan

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed, with the following additional instructions:

Resource Sharing Plan: Individuals are required to comply with the instructions for the Resource Sharing Plans as provided in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide, with the following modification:

- All applications, regardless of the amount of direct costs requested for any one year, should address a Data Sharing Plan.

Appendix:

Only limited Appendix materials are allowed. Follow all instructions for the Appendix as described in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide.

PHS Human Subjects and Clinical Trials Information

When involving NIH-defined human subjects research, clinical research, and/or clinical trials (and when applicable, clinical trials research experience) follow all instructions for the PHS Human Subjects and Clinical Trials Information form in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide, with the following additional instructions:

If you answered “Yes” to the question “Are Human Subjects Involved?” on the R&R Other Project Information form, you must include at least one human subjects study record using the **Study Record: PHS Human Subjects and Clinical Trials Information** form or **Delayed Onset Study** record.

Study Record: PHS Human Subjects and Clinical Trials Information

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

Delayed Onset Study

Note: [Delayed onset \(https://grants.nih.gov/grants/glossary.htm#DelayedOnsetHumanSubjectStudy\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/glossary.htm#DelayedOnsetHumanSubjectStudy) does NOT apply to a study that can be described but will not start immediately (i.e., delayed start).

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

PHS Assignment Request Form

All instructions in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide must be followed.

Foreign Institutions

Foreign (non-U.S.) institutions must follow policies described in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11137\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11137), and procedures for foreign institutions.

3. Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM)

See Part 1. Section III.1 for information regarding the requirement for obtaining a unique entity identifier and for completing and maintaining active registrations in System for Award Management (SAM), NATO Commercial and Government Entity (NCAGE) Code (if applicable), eRA Commons, and Grants.gov

4. Submission Dates and Times

[Part I. Overview Information](#) contains information about Key Dates and times. Applicants are encouraged to submit applications before the due date to ensure they have time to make any application corrections that might be necessary for successful submission. When a submission date falls on a weekend or [Federal holiday \(https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=82380\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=82380), the application deadline is automatically extended to the next business day.

Organizations must submit applications to [Grants.gov \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11128\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11128) (the online portal to find and apply for grants across all Federal agencies). Applicants must then complete the submission process by tracking the status of the application in the [eRA Commons \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11123\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11123), NIH’s electronic system for grants administration. NIH and Grants.gov systems check the application against many of the application instructions upon

submission. Errors must be corrected and a changed/corrected application must be submitted to Grants.gov on or before the application due date and time. If a Changed/Corrected application is submitted after the deadline, the application will be considered late. Applications that miss the due date and time are subjected to the NIH Policy on Late Application Submission.

Applicants are responsible for viewing their application before the due date in the eRA Commons to ensure accurate and successful submission.

Information on the submission process and a definition of on-time submission are provided in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide.

5. Intergovernmental Review (E.O. 12372)

This initiative is not subject to [intergovernmental review. \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11142\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11142)

6. Funding Restrictions

All NIH awards are subject to the terms and conditions, cost principles, and other considerations described in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120).

Pre-award costs are allowable only as described in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11143\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11143).

7. Other Submission Requirements and Information

Applications must be submitted electronically following the instructions described in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide. Paper applications will not be accepted.

Applicants must complete all required registrations before the application due date. [Section III. Eligibility Information](#) contains information about registration.

For assistance with your electronic application or for more information on the electronic submission process, visit [How to Apply – Application Guide \(https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide.html\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide.html). If you encounter a system issue beyond your control that threatens your ability to complete the submission process on-time, you must follow the [Dealing with System Issues \(https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/due-dates-and-submission-policies/dealing-with-system-issues.htm\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/due-dates-and-submission-policies/dealing-with-system-issues.htm) guidance. For assistance with application submission, contact the Application Submission Contacts in [Section VII](#).

Important reminders:

All PD(s)/PI(s) must include their eRA Commons ID in the Credential field of the Senior/Key Person Profile Component of the SF424(R&R) Application Package. Failure to register in the Commons and to include a valid PD/PI Commons ID in the credential field will prevent the successful submission of an electronic application to NIH. See [Section III](#) of this FOA for information on registration requirements.

The applicant organization must ensure that the DUNS number it provides on the application is the same number used in the organization's profile in the eRA Commons and for the System for Award Management. Additional information may be found in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide.

See [more tips \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11146\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11146) for avoiding common errors.

Upon receipt, applications will be evaluated for completeness and compliance with application instructions by the Center for Scientific Review, NIH. Applications that are incomplete or non-compliant will not be reviewed.

Requests of \$500,000 or more for direct costs in any year

Applicants requesting \$500,000 or more in direct costs in any year (excluding consortium F&A) must contact a [Scientific/ Research Contact](#) at least 6 weeks before submitting the application and follow the Policy on the Acceptance for Review of Unsolicited Applications that Request \$500,000 or More in Direct Costs as described in the SF424 (R&R) Application Guide.

Post Submission Materials

Applicants are required to follow the instructions for post-submission materials, as described in [the policy \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=82299\)](#). Any instructions provided here are in addition to the instructions in the policy.

Section V. Application Review Information

1. Criteria

Only the review criteria described below will be considered in the review process.

Applications submitted to the NIH in support of the [NIH mission \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11149\)](#) are evaluated for scientific and technical merit through the NIH peer review system.

Overall Impact

Reviewers will provide an overall impact score to reflect their assessment of the likelihood for the project to exert a sustained, powerful influence on the research field(s) involved, in consideration of the following review criteria and additional review criteria (as applicable for the project proposed).

Scored Review Criteria

Reviewers will consider each of the review criteria below in the determination of scientific merit, and give a separate score for each. An application does not need to be strong in all categories to be judged likely to have major scientific impact. For example, a project that by its nature is not innovative may be essential to advance a field.

Significance

Does the project address an important problem or a critical barrier to progress in the field? Is the prior research that serves as the key support for the proposed project rigorous? If the aims of the project are achieved, how will scientific knowledge, technical capability, and/or clinical practice be improved? How will successful completion of the aims change the concepts, methods, technologies, treatments, services, or preventative interventions that drive this field?

Investigator(s)

Are the PD(s)/PI(s), collaborators, and other researchers well suited to the project? If Early Stage Investigators or those in the early stages of independent careers, do they have appropriate experience and training? If established, have they demonstrated an ongoing record of accomplishments that have advanced their field(s)? If the project is collaborative or multi-PD/PI, do the investigators have complementary and integrated expertise; are their leadership approach, governance and organizational structure appropriate for the project?

Innovation

Does the application challenge and seek to shift current research or clinical practice paradigms by utilizing novel theoretical concepts, approaches or methodologies, instrumentation, or interventions? Are the

concepts, approaches or methodologies, instrumentation, or interventions novel to one field of research or novel in a broad sense? Is a refinement, improvement, or new application of theoretical concepts, approaches or methodologies, instrumentation, or interventions proposed?

Approach

Are the overall strategy, methodology, and analyses well-reasoned and appropriate to accomplish the specific aims of the project? Have the investigators included plans to address weaknesses in the rigor of prior research that serves as the key support for the proposed project? Have the investigators presented strategies to ensure a robust and unbiased approach, as appropriate for the work proposed? Are potential problems, alternative strategies, and benchmarks for success presented? If the project is in the early stages of development, will the strategy establish feasibility and will particularly risky aspects be managed? Have the investigators presented adequate plans to address relevant biological variables, such as sex, for studies in vertebrate animals or human subjects?

If the project involves human subjects and/or NIH-defined clinical research, are the plans to address

- 1) the protection of human subjects from research risks, and
- 2) inclusion (or exclusion) of individuals on the basis of sex/gender, race, and ethnicity, as well as the inclusion or exclusion of individuals of all ages (including children and older adults), justified in terms of the scientific goals and research strategy proposed?

Environment

Will the scientific environment in which the work will be done contribute to the probability of success? Are the institutional support, equipment and other physical resources available to the investigators adequate for the project proposed? Will the project benefit from unique features of the scientific environment, subject populations, or collaborative arrangements?

Additional Review Criteria

As applicable for the project proposed, reviewers will evaluate the following additional items while determining scientific and technical merit, and in providing an overall impact score, but will not give separate scores for these items.

Protections for Human Subjects

For research that involves human subjects but does not involve one of the categories of research that are exempt under 45 CFR Part 46, the committee will evaluate the justification for involvement of human subjects and the proposed protections from research risk relating to their participation according to the following five review criteria: 1) risk to subjects, 2) adequacy of protection against risks, 3) potential benefits to the subjects and others, 4) importance of the knowledge to be gained, and 5) data and safety monitoring for clinical trials.

For research that involves human subjects and meets the criteria for one or more of the categories of research that are exempt under 45 CFR Part 46, the committee will evaluate: 1) the justification for the exemption, 2) human subjects involvement and characteristics, and 3) sources of materials. For additional information on review of the Human Subjects section, please refer to the [Guidelines for the Review of Human Subjects \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11175\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11175).

Inclusion of Women, Minorities, and Individuals Across the Lifespan

When the proposed project involves human subjects and/or NIH-defined clinical research, the committee

will evaluate the proposed plans for the inclusion (or exclusion) of individuals on the basis of sex/gender, race, and ethnicity, as well as the inclusion (or exclusion) of individuals of all ages (including children and older adults) to determine if it is justified in terms of the scientific goals and research strategy proposed. For additional information on review of the Inclusion section, please refer to the [Guidelines for the Review of Inclusion in Clinical Research \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/redirect.htm?id=11174\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/redirect.htm?id=11174).

Vertebrate Animals

The committee will evaluate the involvement of live vertebrate animals as part of the scientific assessment according to the following criteria: (1) description of proposed procedures involving animals, including species, strains, ages, sex, and total number to be used; (2) justifications for the use of animals versus alternative models and for the appropriateness of the species proposed; (3) interventions to minimize discomfort, distress, pain and injury; and (4) justification for euthanasia method if NOT consistent with the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals. Reviewers will assess the use of chimpanzees as they would any other application proposing the use of vertebrate animals. For additional information on review of the Vertebrate Animals section, please refer to the [Worksheet for Review of the Vertebrate Animal Section \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/redirect.htm?id=11150\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/redirect.htm?id=11150).

Biohazards

Reviewers will assess whether materials or procedures proposed are potentially hazardous to research personnel and/or the environment, and if needed, determine whether adequate protection is proposed.

Resubmissions

For Resubmissions, the committee will evaluate the application as now presented, taking into consideration the responses to comments from the previous scientific review group and changes made to the project.

Renewals

Not Applicable

Revisions

For Revisions, the committee will consider the appropriateness of the proposed expansion of the scope of the project. If the Revision application relates to a specific line of investigation presented in the original application that was not recommended for approval by the committee, then the committee will consider whether the responses to comments from the previous scientific review group are adequate and whether substantial changes are clearly evident.

Additional Review Considerations

As applicable for the project proposed, reviewers will consider each of the following items, but will not give scores for these items, and should not consider them in providing an overall impact score.

Applications from Foreign Organizations

Reviewers will assess whether the project presents special opportunities for furthering research programs through the use of unusual talent, resources, populations, or environmental conditions that exist in other countries and either are not readily available in the United States or augment existing U.S. resources.

Select Agent Research

Reviewers will assess the information provided in this section of the application, including 1) the Select Agent(s) to be used in the proposed research, 2) the registration status of all entities where Select Agent(s) will be used, 3) the procedures that will be used to monitor possession use and transfer of Select Agent(s),

and 4) plans for appropriate biosafety, biocontainment, and security of the Select Agent(s).

Resource Sharing Plans

Reviewers will comment on whether the following Resource Sharing Plans, or the rationale for not sharing the following types of resources, are reasonable: (1) [Data Sharing Plan](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11151) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11151](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11151)); (2) [Sharing Model Organisms](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11152) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11152](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11152)); and (3) [Genomic Data Sharing Plan \(GDS\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11153) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11153](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11153)).

Authentication of Key Biological and/or Chemical Resources:

For projects involving key biological and/or chemical resources, reviewers will comment on the brief plans proposed for identifying and ensuring the validity of those resources.

Budget and Period of Support

Reviewers will consider whether the budget and the requested period of support are fully justified and reasonable in relation to the proposed research.

2. Review and Selection Process

Applications will be evaluated for scientific and technical merit by (an) appropriate Scientific Review Group(s) convened by Center for Scientific Review, in accordance with [NIH peer review policy and procedures](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11154) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11154](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11154)), using the stated [review criteria](#). Assignment to a Scientific Review Group will be shown in the eRA Commons.

As part of the scientific peer review, all applications:

- May undergo a selection process in which only those applications deemed to have the highest scientific and technical merit (generally the top half of applications under review) will be discussed and assigned an overall impact score.
- Will receive a written critique.

Applications will be assigned on the basis of established PHS referral guidelines to the appropriate NIH Institute or Center. Applications will compete for available funds with all other recommended applications submitted in response to this FOA. Following initial peer review, recommended applications will receive a second level of review by the appropriate national Advisory Council or Board. The following will be considered in making funding decisions:

- Scientific and technical merit of the proposed project as determined by scientific peer review.
- Availability of funds.
- Relevance of the proposed project to program priorities.

3. Anticipated Announcement and Award Dates

After the peer review of the application is completed, the PD/PI will be able to access his or her Summary Statement (written critique) via the [eRA Commons](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11123) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11123](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11123)). Refer to Part 1 for dates for peer review, advisory council review, and earliest start date.

Information regarding the disposition of applications is available in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11156) ([//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11156](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/uri_redirect.htm?id=11156)).

Section VI. Award Administration Information

1. Award Notices

If the application is under consideration for funding, NIH will request "just-in-time" information from the applicant as described in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11157\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11157).

A formal notification in the form of a Notice of Award (NoA) will be provided to the applicant organization for successful applications. The NoA signed by the grants management officer is the authorizing document and will be sent via email to the grantee's business official.

Awardees must comply with any funding restrictions described in [Section IV.5. Funding Restrictions](#). Selection of an application for award is not an authorization to begin performance. Any costs incurred before receipt of the NoA are at the recipient's risk. These costs may be reimbursed only to the extent considered allowable pre-award costs.

Any application awarded in response to this FOA will be subject to terms and conditions found on the [Award Conditions and Information for NIH Grants \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11158\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11158) website. This includes any recent legislation and policy applicable to awards that is highlighted on this website.

2. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

All NIH grant and cooperative agreement awards include the [NIH Grants Policy Statement \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120) as part of the NoA. For these terms of award, see the [NIH Grants Policy Statement Part II: Terms and Conditions of NIH Grant Awards, Subpart A: General \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11157\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11157) and [Part II: Terms and Conditions of NIH Grant Awards, Subpart B: Terms and Conditions for Specific Types of Grants, Grantees, and Activities \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11159\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11159). More information is provided at [Award Conditions and Information for NIH Grants \(//grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11158\)](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11158).

Recipients of federal financial assistance (FFA) from HHS must administer their programs in compliance with federal civil rights law. This means that recipients of HHS funds must ensure equal access to their programs without regard to a person's race, color, national origin, disability, age and, in some circumstances, sex and religion. This includes ensuring your programs are accessible to persons with limited English proficiency. HHS recognizes that research projects are often limited in scope for many reasons that are nondiscriminatory, such as the principal investigator's scientific interest, funding limitations, recruitment requirements, and other considerations. Thus, criteria in research protocols that target or exclude certain populations are warranted where nondiscriminatory justifications establish that such criteria are appropriate with respect to the health or safety of the subjects, the scientific study design, or the purpose of the research.

For additional guidance regarding how the provisions apply to NIH grant programs, please contact the Scientific/Research Contact that is identified in Section VII under Agency Contacts of this FOA. HHS provides general guidance to recipients of FFA on meeting their legal obligation to take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to their programs by persons with limited English proficiency. Please see <https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/special-topics/limited-english-proficiency/index.html> (<https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/special-topics/limited-english-proficiency/index.html>). The HHS Office for Civil Rights also provides guidance on complying with civil rights laws enforced by HHS. Please see <https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/section-1557/index.html> (<https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/section-1557/index.html>); and <https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-providers/laws-regulations-guidance/index.html> (<https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-providers/laws-regulations-guidance/index.html>).

Recipients of FFA also have specific legal obligations for serving qualified individuals with disabilities. Please see <https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/disability/index.html> (<https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/disability/index.html>).

[individuals/disability/index.html](#)). Please contact the HHS Office for Civil Rights for more information about obligations and prohibitions under federal civil rights laws at <https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/about-us/contact-us/index.html> (<https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/about-us/contact-us/index.html>) or call 1-800-368-1019 or TDD 1-800-537-7697. Also note it is an HHS Departmental goal to ensure access to quality, culturally competent care, including long-term services and supports, for vulnerable populations. For further guidance on providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services, recipients should review the National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services in Health and Health Care at <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=2&lvlid=53> (<http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=2&lvlid=53>).

In accordance with the statutory provisions contained in Section 872 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), NIH awards will be subject to the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIS) requirements. FAPIS requires Federal award making officials to review and consider information about an applicant in the designated integrity and performance system (currently FAPIS) prior to making an award. An applicant, at its option, may review information in the designated integrity and performance systems accessible through FAPIS and comment on any information about itself that a Federal agency previously entered and is currently in FAPIS. The Federal awarding agency will consider any comments by the applicant, in addition to other information in FAPIS, in making a judgement about the applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under Federal awards when completing the review of risk posed by applicants as described in 45 CFR Part 75.205 "Federal awarding agency review of risk posed by applicants." This provision will apply to all NIH grants and cooperative agreements except fellowships.

Cooperative Agreement Terms and Conditions of Award

Not Applicable

3. Reporting

When multiple years are involved, awardees will be required to submit the [Research Performance Progress Report \(RPPR\)](#) (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/rppr/index.htm>) annually and financial statements as required in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement](#). (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11161)

A final RPPR, invention statement, and the expenditure data portion of the Federal Financial Report are required for closeout of an award, as described in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement](#) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11161).

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Transparency Act), includes a requirement for awardees of Federal grants to report information about first-tier subawards and executive compensation under Federal assistance awards issued in FY2011 or later. All awardees of applicable NIH grants and cooperative agreements are required to report to the Federal Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) available at www.fsrs.gov (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11170) on all subawards over \$25,000. See the [NIH Grants Policy Statement](#) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11171) for additional information on this reporting requirement.

In accordance with the regulatory requirements provided at 45 CFR 75.113 and Appendix XII to 45 CFR Part 75, recipients that have currently active Federal grants, cooperative agreements, and procurement contracts from all Federal awarding agencies with a cumulative total value greater than \$10,000,000 for any period of time during the period of performance of a Federal award, must report and maintain the currency of information

reported in the System for Award Management (SAM) about civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings in connection with the award or performance of a Federal award that reached final disposition within the most recent five-year period. The recipient must also make semiannual disclosures regarding such proceedings. Proceedings information will be made publicly available in the designated integrity and performance system (currently FAPIIS). This is a statutory requirement under section 872 of Public Law 110-417, as amended (41 U.S.C. 2313). As required by section 3010 of Public Law 111-212, all information posted in the designated integrity and performance system on or after April 15, 2011, except past performance reviews required for Federal procurement contracts, will be publicly available. Full reporting requirements and procedures are found in Appendix XII to 45 CFR Part 75 – Award Term and Conditions for Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters.

Section VII. Agency Contacts

We encourage inquiries concerning this funding opportunity and welcome the opportunity to answer questions from potential applicants.

Application Submission Contacts

eRA Service Desk (Questions regarding ASSIST, eRA Commons, application errors and warnings, documenting system problems that threaten submission by the due date, and post-submission issues)

Finding Help Online: <http://grants.nih.gov/support/> (preferred method of contact)

Telephone: 301-402-7469 or 866-504-9552 (Toll Free)

General Grants Information (Questions regarding application instructions, application processes, and NIH grant resources)

Email: GrantsInfo@nih.gov (<mailto:GrantsInfo@nih.gov>) (preferred method of contact)

Telephone: 301-945-7573

Grants.gov Customer Support (Questions regarding Grants.gov registration and Workspace)

Contact Center Telephone: 800-518-4726

Email: support@grants.gov (<mailto:support@grants.gov>)

Scientific/Research Contact(s)

Young S. Kim, PhD

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

Telephone: 240-276-7115

Email: yk47s@nih.gov (<mailto:yk47s@nih.gov>)

Phil Daschner

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

Telephone: 240-276-6227

Email: daschnep@mail.nih.gov (<mailto:daschnep@mail.nih.gov>)

Roberto Flores, PhD

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

Telephone: 240-276-7110

Email: floresr2@mail.nih.gov (<mailto:floresr2@mail.nih.gov>)

Peer Review Contact(s)

Examine your eRA Commons account for review assignment and contact information (information appears two weeks after the submission due date).

Financial/Grants Management Contact(s)

Mutema Nyankale

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

Telephone: 240-276-5987

Email: mutema.nyankale@nih.gov (<mailto:mutema.nyankale@nih.gov>)

Section VIII. Other Information

Recently issued trans-NIH [policy notices](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11163) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11163) may affect your application submission. A full list of policy notices published by NIH is provided in the [NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11164) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11164). All awards are subject to the terms and conditions, cost principles, and other considerations described in the [NIH Grants Policy Statement](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120) (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/url_redirect.htm?id=11120).

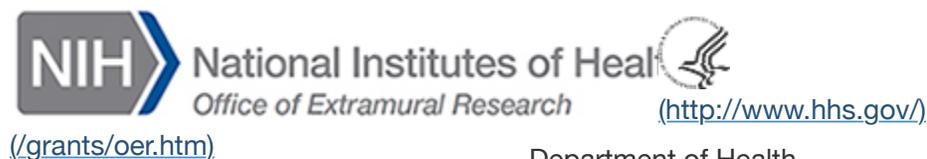
Authority and Regulations

Awards are made under the authorization of Sections 301 and 405 of the Public Health Service Act as amended (42 USC 241 and 284) and under Federal Regulations 42 CFR Part 52 and 45 CFR Part 75.

[Weekly TOC for this Announcement](http://grants/guide/WeeklyIndex.cfm?03-01-19) (<http://grants/guide/WeeklyIndex.cfm?03-01-19>)

[NIH Funding Opportunities and Notices](http://grants/guide/index.html) (<http://grants/guide/index.html>)

◀ 1



Department of Health
and Human Services (HHS)



NIH... Turning Discovery Into Health®

Note: For help accessing PDF, RTF, MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Audio or Video files, see [Help Downloading Files](http://grants/edocs.htm) (<http://grants/edocs.htm>).