

Jumpstart Your Career by Becoming an Early Career Reviewer



The Center for Scientific Review (CSR) at the National Institutes of Health recruits up-and-coming researchers into our Early Career Reviewer Program to help us meet the needs for reviewing NIH grant applications now and in the future.

CSR organizes the peer review groups that evaluate the majority of the 80,000 grant applications researchers submit to NIH each year. We recruit over 16,000 experienced and respected researchers annually. Their scientific assessments help NIH identify and fund the most promising biomedical and behavioral research. Early Career Reviewers play a key role and gain useful insights into the NIH peer review process.

What's the Purpose of the Early Career Reviewer Program?

- To train and educate qualified scientists without significant prior review experience so that they may become effective reviewers
- To help emerging researchers advance their careers by exposing them to review experience
- To enrich the existing pool of NIH reviewers by including scientists from a wide range of research institutions

What Are the Benefits?

- You have an opportunity to serve the scientific community by participating in NIH peer review
- You develop critique-writing skills
- You learn what drives the review discussions and how impact is evaluated
- You can use your insights into the review process to improve your own grant applications

"It was an amazing experience . . . It has both opened my eyes to the reviewers' perspective and given me extreme faith in the peer review system."





What Does an Early Career Reviewer Do?

- Attends study section meeting
- Writes a full critique of each assigned application
- Participates in no more than one study section per year and no more than twice total

What Are the Requirements for Being an Early Career Reviewer?

- You must not have reviewed for CSR beyond one mail review
- You have a faculty position or equivalent
- You have an active research program and publications in high-impact journals
- You don't have to have NIH or equivalent funding

Get More Information

- Visit the Early Career Reviewer Web page
<http://www.csr.nih.gov/ecr>
- Visit CSR's Web site
<http://www.csr.nih.gov>
- Visit Our Reviewer Orientation Web Page for More Details on Reviewer Responsibilities
<http://internet.csr.nih.gov/reviewerorientation>

Send Your Questions About the Early Career Reviewer Program to
CSREarlyCareerReviewer@mail.nih.gov

View Our Peer Review Video to See a Review Group in Action

- NIH Peer Review Revealed
<http://www.csr.nih.gov/video/video.asp>



National Institutes of Health



Do You Want a Rewarding Challenge?



Consider Becoming an NIH Reviewer

As a reviewer, you will play an exciting role in helping the National Institutes of Health invest over \$20 billion each year in 300,000 researchers at over 2,500 universities, medical schools, and other research institutions here and abroad.

If you are an established and respected investigator, consider joining a peer review group at the NIH Center for Scientific Review to evaluate NIH grant applications for scientific merit. Your efforts will help advance science and ultimately improve public health and save lives.

Why Become a Reviewer?

Consider the Top Reasons Reviewers Give

Get a Front Row Seat to the Future: "It's intense and cutting edge . . . and intellectually stimulating to see the wonderful ideas and approaches to major problems that come through."

Become More Successful: "It really helps you to appreciate the difference between good grant writing and bad grant writing, more importantly between good science and bad science."

Learn More: "It is the best way to stay up to date in your field, and to gain insights from other fields that can be applicable to your own work."

Meet New Colleagues: "Getting together with colleagues to review grants is still one of the best mechanisms for building and maintaining professional contacts."

Become a Better Mentor: "I got much better at counseling young people in how to think about their applications and what to do, and it's paying off in their success."

Give Back: "I feel it's something I owe the scientific community . . . If you're going to be a part of the system, you have to bear the responsibility."

Shape the Future: "Helping to mold what direction science goes in is very satisfying."

Reviewers with a substantial commitment to NIH review also can submit at anytime applications that would otherwise have a standard due date.



National Institutes of Health



How Can You Become a Reviewer?

Check Out Our Early Career Reviewer Program

If you are an emerging researcher with an active, independent program of research but you have never received a major grant, consider applying to our Early Career Reviewer Program. This program may help jumpstart your career by giving you valuable experience participating in review meetings, working with distinguished scientists, and learning to become a reviewer.



Visit our Early Career Reviewer Web page to learn more about the benefits and requirements: <http://www.csr.nih.gov/ecr>

Contact a CSR Scientific Review Officer

If you are an established investigator, send your CV to a CSR Scientific Review Officer you know from having your applications reviewed or from having served as a reviewer in the past. OR . . .

Let Us Find a Good Review Group for You

Send your CV to csvolunteer@mail.nih.gov, and we explore options for pairing you with an appropriate review group. OR . . .

Who Is Qualified to Review for CSR?

When recruiting regular or temporary reviewers, we look for individuals who:

- Have substantial and independent research experience
- Have received major peer-reviewed grants (R01 or equivalent)
- Understand the importance of the review process
- Are dedicated to high quality, fair review

We also welcome individuals with diverse backgrounds to consider joining our review groups so that the panels are diverse with respect to geographic representation, gender, race and ethnicity.

Get More Information

Visit CSR's Web site: <http://www.csr.nih.gov/>

Go to the "Reviewer Resources" page for specific information:

- Become a Reviewer
- Meeting Overview

"You'll find your intellectual peers on the study section, and it's fun to discuss ideas and interact with them."

The NIH Public Access Policy



To advance science and improve human health, scientists make the published results of their NIH-funded research available on PubMed Central.

The NIH Public Access Policy applies to any paper that meets these three conditions:

1. Peer-reviewed
2. Accepted for publication in a journal on or after April 7, 2008
3. Supported by direct funding from one or more of the following:
 - an NIH grant or cooperative agreement active in Fiscal Year 2008 or beyond, or;
 - an NIH contract signed on or after April 7, 2008, or;
 - the NIH Intramural ProgramOr, authored by an NIH employee

When and How to Comply

1. When preparing a manuscript	Ensure you retain the legal rights to comply with public access
2. When the manuscript is accepted for publication	Post it to PubMed Central and track it with My NCBI
3. When reporting the paper to NIH	Include the PMCID in the citation

See <http://publicaccess.nih.gov> for more information

Hints for Staying in Compliance

1. As you plan your paper, use the Applicability & Submission Method Wizard (<http://publicaccess.nih.gov/determine-applicability.htm>) to develop your public access compliance plan.
2. Ensure papers are deposited in the NIHMS *upon acceptance for publication*.
3. Ensure publication agreements or university publication policies retain your right to post the paper to the NIHMS yourself if the publisher does not do so upon acceptance for publication.
4. Track compliance for all your papers in My Bibliography.

Find help with...	Here...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General NIH Public Access Policy questions • Public Access Compliance Monitor (PACM) questions 	Public Access Policy Page, including training & FAQs: http://publicaccess.nih.gov/ Email: PublicAccess@nih.gov
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS) questions • NIHMSIDs questions, PMCID timing 	Help & FAQs: http://nihms.nih.gov/help/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions about My NCBI or My Bibliography, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designating papers as not applicable (N/A) • Entering papers onto an RPPR • Generating a My NCBI PDF report • Duplicate citations on RPPRs or in My Bibliography 	FAQs: https://publicaccess.nih.gov/my-bibliography-faq.htm Training: https://publicaccess.nih.gov/communications.htm#My_NCBI_Training NCBI Help Desk Email: info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publisher questions about sending final published articles to Pub Med Central (PMC) 	PubMed Help Desk Email: pubmedcentral@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov





National Institutes of Health Grants Process

TOP TEN

Getting Connected Online Resources

1. NIH Home page: www.nih.gov
2. NIH Grants Home page: www.grants.nih.gov
3. NIH Institutes and Centers: www.nih.gov/icd/
4. RePORT (funded research info): www.RePORT.nih.gov
5. RePORTER (portfolios of funded research): <http://projectreporter.nih.gov>
6. eRA Commons (eSubmission): <https://commons.era.nih.gov>
7. Applying Electronically: <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/ElectronicReceipt/>
8. The NIH Guide: <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/index.html>
9. Application Basics: http://www.grants.nih.gov/grants/grant_basics.htm
10. Grants.gov (federal grant initiatives): www.grants.gov

Most Common Components of NIH Funded Applications:

1. New or original ideas with potential for scientific impact
2. Projects of high scientific caliber
3. Solid qualifications for the investigator and key personnel
4. A clear statement of need or problem statement
5. Pilot data (essential for R01; less critical for Fs and Ks)
6. A focused, incisive research plan
7. A defined budget plan
8. Knowledge of published relevant work
9. Experience in the essential methodology
10. Future direction and contingency plans

Helpful Hints for Submitting a Successful Proposal

1. Understand the NIH grants process.
2. Begin with a good idea. Ask yourself:
 - Will your idea advance scientific knowledge?
 - What do your colleagues think?
 - Did you talk to a NIH Program Official?
3. Check out funding opportunities, Institute/Center priorities, and currently funded projects.
4. Determine your institution's submission policies. Ensure you meet all registration requirements well before applying.
5. Find out if you are an New or Early Stage Investigator (special opportunities available).
6. Learn what works and what doesn't work in applications. The scope of the project should be reasonable and the research plan well-written. Be clear about why the research is important.
7. Develop collaborations to fill in gaps and be explicit about them in your proposal.
8. Determine the appropriate application, review funding opportunity announcement details, read the application guide instructions, and don't be afraid to ask questions.
9. Make a good impression by creating a reviewer-friendly proposal. Use text, tables, and section headers to help with organization.
10. If at first you don't succeed...try again! Use your Summary Statement to improve your next grant application, talk to NIH Program Officials for guidance, and review the guidelines for resubmitting an amended application.

And remember, NIH staff and NIH's websites are here to help!

Bookmark www.grants.nih.gov as one of your favorite links today!



National Institutes of Health
Office of Extramural Research



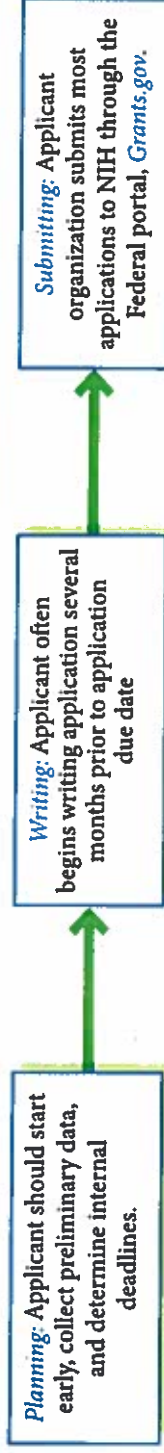


National Institutes of Health Grants Process



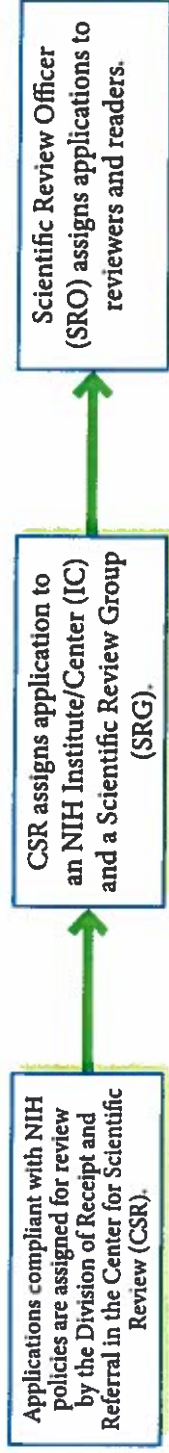
At-A-Glance

Planning, Writing, and Submitting



Receipt and Referral

1 – 3 Months



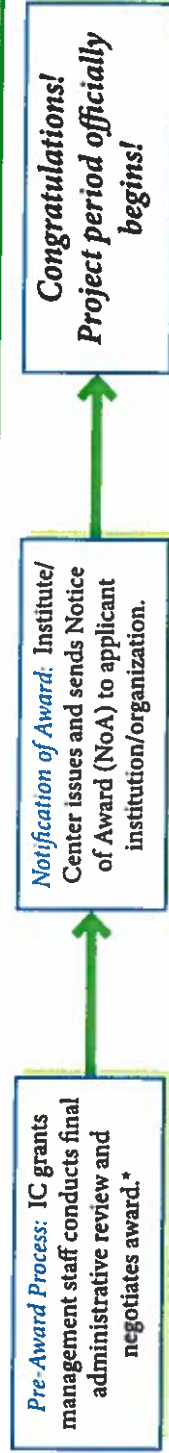
Peer Review

4 – 8 Months



Award

9 – 10 Months



Post-Award Management



Visit: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/grants_process.htm
for more about the NIH grants process

National Institutes of Health
Office of Extramural Research

What's New?

April 30, 2015
ASSIST Now an Option for R01 & Individual Career Development Awards
(NOT-OD-15-098)

March 31, 2015
Publication of the Revised NIH Grants Policy Statement Rev. 3/31/2015
(NOT-OD-15-087)

March 6, 2015
OMB Uniform Guidance – What it Means for NIH & You
(NOT-OD-15-077)

April 15, 2015
NIH Policy on Application Compliance
(NOT-OD-15-095)

March 24, 2015
NIH/AHRQ Biosketch Requirements for Due Dates on/after May 25, 2015
(NOT-OD-15-085)

January 30, 2015
ASSIST Now an Option for R03 & R21 Applications
(NOT-OD-15-062)

April 10, 2015
Reporting Publications in the RPPR
(NOT-OD-15-090)

March 18, 2015
New Form to Capture Add'l Indirect Costs in Multi-Project Grant Applications
(NOT-OD-15-081)

January 22, 2015
Reminders: Related to NIH/AHRQ Policy for Application Submission
(NOT-OD-15-059)

April 9, 2015
Notice of Potential Delays to NIH Issuing Awards in May 2015
(NOT-OD-15-088)

March 12, 2015
Updated Inclusion Enrollment Format Required for Successful Submission of RPPR
(NOT-OD-15-078)

Dec. 17, 2014
Simplifying the NIH Policy for Late Application Submission
(NOT-OD-15-039)



- Grants Policy
- Policy & Guidance**
- Compliance & Oversight
- Research Involving Human Subjects
- Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW)
- Animals in Research
- Peer Review Policies & Practices
- Guidance for Reviewers
- Intellectual Property Policy
- Acknowledging NIH Funding
- Invention Reporting (Edison) [↗](#)
- NIH Public Access [↗](#)
- Research Integrity

Grants Policy & Guidance

- On This Page:**
- Grants Policy Statements
 - General Policy Notices
 - Grant Awards & NIH Appropriations
 - Policy Resources
 - Other Guidance Resources
 - Related Links - Sites of Interest

Upcoming Changes in Grants Administration

12:00 AM
April 10, 2015

Reporting Publications Once Electronically in RPPR

Awardees are encouraged to electronically report any publications found in Table 1 of the RPPR which were previously reported using the paper 2590 process or as part of a competing renewal application. (NOT-OD-15-080)



Visit <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/policy.htm>

for a current timeline of NIH grants administration changes.