Fund Times

STOCKTON UNIVERSITY | OFFICE OF RESEARCH & SPONSORED PROGRAMS

Congratulations Grant Recipients

Get FIT: an exercise and nutrition program for adolescents and adults with ASD.

Congratulations School of Health Sciences' Mary Kientz, M. Alysia Mastrangelo, and Joan Perks for their $10,000 award granted under the category of Active Lifestyle by the Doug Flutie, Jr. Foundation for Autism. The grant provides funding for inidividuals with autism, age 16 and older, to participate in Get FIT to help support an active and healthy lifestyle. Get FIT @ Stockton provides nutrition and exercise classes for individuals with disabilities on Stockton's Galloway campus.

This highly competitive national grant opportunity is a testiment to the dedication and persistance of the PI's in achieving external funding from a private sponsor to continue their work with the Get FIT program.

Call for Applications!

Friday, March 31, 2017
8:30am - 4:30pm
Campus Center & Lower F-Wing

17th Annual
DAY OF SCHOLARSHIP

where ideas take Flight!

Applications - Guidelines

Call for Proposals

R&PD Main Round –
- Due date only for events falling within Fiscal Year 2018 (July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018).
- The average award is $6,000.
- Guidelines available on the ORSP website. Applications due electronically to grants@stockton.edu no later than 5:00pm, February 27, 2017.

Prior to the deadline date and submission of your application, the ORSP is available to review proposals by appointment. Please call extension 4844 to schedule the review. Applications will not be reviewed by the ORSP after submission.

SAR External Funding Book 2015-16

External Funding 2015-2016

The FY16 External Funding Book is now available on the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs' website. Thank you to the highlighted faculty and staff for your contributions and your grant seeking efforts.

External Funding Opportunity

(apsa AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Small Research Grant Program

Deadline:
April 1, 2017

Contact:
202/483-2512 or researchgrants@apsanet.org

Description:

The APSA Small Research Grant Program supports research in all fields of political science. The intent of these grants is to provide funding opportunities for research conducted by political scientists not employed at PhD-granting departments in the field, or who are in non-tenure track or contingent positions ineligible for departmental funding. Applicants must be APSA members. Awards do not exceed $2,500 and are not renewable. Many recipients also managed to use APSA support as seed money to obtain additional grant funding.

Small research grant applications will be accepted through Saturday, April 1, 2017. See http://www.apsanet.org/smallresearchgrant for details.

Bridging THE Gap
Funding Series
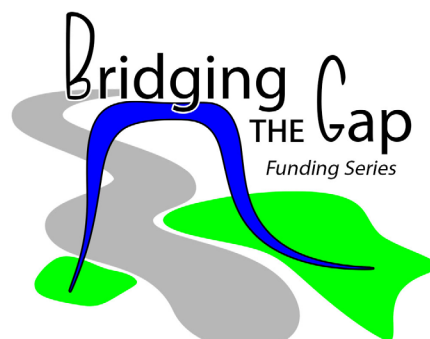
Article 4 - Writing Your Grant -
Preparing your Proposal for Submission

After a careful and patient search, you've found a sponsor offering a funding opportunity that aligns with your project goals and needs. It's now time to gather your documentation and write your grant proposal with the intent to convince the reader of the importance of the project and the merit of the intended outcomes.

First and foremost, the call for proposals should be read thoroughly and in its entirety, noting any and all specifics that are required to be followed during the submission process, including the deadline date and time. This will help avoid chaos in the eleventh hour should you realize you are missing a proposal requirement. Depending on the length of the call, this may seem like a daunting task. However, following procedures and the specific directions may be the difference between an awarded or denied grant proposal. Each oversight of procedure can be a strike against an otherwise robust proposal. A simple rule of thumb to remember is, if care adhering to specifics cannot be followed, how can the sponsor be confident that care in follow through of the research and project will occur?

Once you've read the call for funding, if the sponsor does not offer a proposal checklist, it is beneficial to create your own. Simply jot down all of the required and optional elements needed for the completed proposal package. This will help you keep an inventory of items to ensure that all necessary items are included. Items which are often components of a proposal include the cover sheet, table of contents, abstract summary, project description, budget justification, additional projects and support document, vita and supplemental material. Some of these components may be included as appendices if not allowable within sections outlined by the sponsor, but make sure any supplementary materials are not used to circumvent page limits of the required sections. In some cases the grantor may not allow appendices at all; this is why it is imperative to read through the call's guidelines to be sure you have a firm grasp of the allowable elements.

In many cases, you will be asked to write an abstract as well as a project narrative. The abstract will be the first, and sometimes the last item the reviewer reads and should be kept brief and to the point. You will need to grab their interest using laymen terms with a snapshot of the problem, significance, objectives, methods and anticipated outcomes. Plan to draw your reviewer in with this summary, noting that it is sometimes beneficial to actually write the abstract last. Also note that in some cases you will be required to submit two abstracts, a lay and a technical. Again, the call should clearly detail what the sponsor would like included in the finished packet.

The actual project description for the proposal is where you will delve into specifics and can incorporate more technical jargon, but remain mindful of the audience who will be reading the proposal. For example, if you are applying to the National Science Foundation, your audience will be schooled in scientific speech allowing your proposal to go deep into the specifics of your research. If, however you are applying to a non-profit Foundation for a science specific project you may want to limit the terminology and speak to a broader audience who may not easily follow the technical terms. Be heedful of any layout requirements the sponsor has specified such as font size, line spacing and page maximums. Once written, it is good practice to have the narrative read and edited by another pair of eyes, if not two, one lay person and one versed in the technical jargon associated with your proposal.

The project description should include, adhering to this order, the introduction, significance, objectives, methodology, personnel and facilities, evaluation and long-term project plans. The Office of Research and Sponsored Programs offers a more descriptive document on the Key Elements of a Complete Proposal which further explains each above-mentioned section of the narrative as well as other components of the proposal. It would be beneficial to take a moment to read over those descriptions before writing your narrative.

Once the narrative has been penned, another crucial part of the proposal will be your Budget Justification. Here you will need to be as specific as possible, breaking costs down into categories with explanations of how the costs were calculated. The funder will expect to see details about key personnel including names, salary and benefit rates; travel dates and rates; equipment costs and need; supply costs and indirect cost rates. If your proposal is accepted, funds will be awarded based on the justified need described in this section.

Lastly, the vitae for the project director and key personnel will be a required element. Again, it is important to note any limitations the sponsor may have stated for the vita such as page length, relevant citations to be included, and/or preferred citation order. Be sure to include all relevant expertise on the vita. If there are no guidelines mentioned in the call keep the vita limited to two to five pages. The sponsor may also require information on any other projects or support you are currently, or planned to be, involved with. They will be looking for information on the grant agency, project title, amount awarded/requested, project period, percent of effort committed, project location, and in some cases a brief description.

During this process, touch base with the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs who should be initially contacted regarding your impending submission well in advance of the deadline date. The office is available to advice you throughout the proposal development. We are here to offer guidance as you navigate the proposal process and encourage you to contact us as soon as when you have identified the opportunity for proposal submission. Once you have completed all elements and gathered them in the order and format the funder requires, the proposal is now ready to be submitted by the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs on your behalf. All elements of the proposal should be completed, vetted by either the ORSP or another source during the development stage, and delivered to the ORSP a week prior to the deadline to allow for the ORSP to conduct a "once-over" of the proposal to catch any last-minute revisions and to ensure a smooth final submission.

Congratulations, you've submitted your grant proposal! The next step is dependent upon a denial or approval of your request. In Article 5 and Article 6 of the Bridging the Gap Funding Series we will explore both scenarios.

Missed an article in the Series?

Catch up on past articles below or visit the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs' webpage for access to Article 1, 2, and 3 as well as all future publications in this series.