NIH GUIDE

For Grants and Contracts

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The NIH Guide announces scientific initiatives and provides policy and administrative information to individuals and organizations who need to be kept informed of opportunities, requirements, and changes in extramural programs administered by the National Institutes of Health.

VOL. 15, NO. 22 - OCTOBER 24, 1986

NOTICES

OMB CIRCULAR A-128 - SCHEDULE OF GRANT EXPENDITURES

P.T. 04, 34, 44; K.W. 1014002

National Institutes of Health

NIH awarding units have recently received a number of calls from state universities asking for assistance in providing state auditors with a schedule of expenditures under NIH grants which are identifiable with Federal assistance program codes shown in the "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance." The Catalog, published by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually, is a government-wide compendium of Federal programs, projects, services, and activities which provide assistance or benefits to the American public. According to state auditors, data showing expenditures by Catalog program codes must be obtained to comply with a related requirement in OMB Circular A-128, the circular which establishes audit requirements for state and local governments receiving Federal assistance.

NIH staff have discussed the need for the state auditors to include NIH grant expenditures by Catalog program code in the required audit reports with Mr. Palmer Marcantonio, Acting Associate Director for Financial Management, Office of Financial Management, OMB. Mr. Marcantonio indicated that OMB would have no objections to the schedule of Federal assistance in OMB Circular A-128 reports showing total expenditures of state universities by each NIH awarding unit (e.g., National Cancer Institute) rather than by a Catalog program code.

Should additional information be required, Mr. Marcantonio may be contacted on (202) 395-6823. For questions related to a specific award, contact the NIH awarding unit.

INCLUSION OF WOMEN IN STUDY POPULATIONS

P.T. 34; K.W. 0770000, 1014002

National Institutes of Health

The Public Health Service Task Force on Women's Health Issues published its report in the January 1985 issue of Public Health Reports. One of the Task Force's major recommendations was that biomedical and behavioral research be expanded to assure appropriate emphasis on conditions and diseases unique to, or more prevalent in, women of all age groups.

In keeping with one aspect of this recommendation, the NIH urges applicants for grants and offerors for contracts to consider the inclusion of women in the study populations for all clinical research efforts. Exceptions would be studies of diseases which exclusively affect males or where involvement of pregnant women may expose the fetus to undue risks. General differences should be noted and evaluated. If women are not to be included, a clear rationale should be provided for their exclusion.

In order to provide more precise information to the medical community, it is recommended that publications resulting from NIH-supported research in which the study population was limited to one sex for any reason other than that the disease or condition studied exclusively affects that sex, should state, in the abstract or summary, the gender of the population studied, e.g., "male patients," "male volunteers," "female patients," "female volunteers."

For further clarification or discussion of this issue, contact:

Luz A. Froehlich, M.D.
Chairperson, Advisory Committee on Women's Health
National Institutes of Health
Telephone: (301) 496-7688

NIH POLICY RELATING TO REPORTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNIQUE BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS PRODUCED WITH NIH FUNDING

P.T. 36, 16; K.W. 1014002, 1016004, 1200140, 1200490, 1200570, 1200820, 1201190

National Institutes of Health

Scientific and technological advances attributable to biomedical research frequently result in unique biological materials, of which some are patentable inventions. Some examples are: specialized and/or genetically defined cells, including normal and diseased human cells; monoclonal cell lines; hybridoma cell lines; microbial cells and products; viruses and viral products; and recombinant nucleic acid molecules. In accord with the policy of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) takes the position that such products, when they are developed through the expenditure of NIH funds, should be made available to other research workers and the general public. While the circumstances may vary, the NIH offers the following guidelines concerning materials developed through its awards. (This Notice was first published in March 1984 and is reprinted for the benefit of those who did not see it then).

A. NIH Policy on Distribution of Newly Developed Materials

The practice of sharing research results-not only information but also the actual biological materials-has been a major strength of our nation's biomedical enterprise. The NIH recognizes that the vast majority of scientists currently make these newly developed materials readily available to other research workers. The purpose of this announcement is to emphasize the NIH policy that all unique biological aterials developed with NIH funding be readily available to the scientific community after publication of the associated research findings or announcement at conferences. Restricted availability of these materials can impede the advancedment of basic research and the delivery of medical care to the nation's sick.

In order to facilitate the availability of unique or novel biological materials developed with NIH funds, the investigator may distribute the materials through his/her own laboratory or institution, or submit them, if appropriate, to facilities such as the American Type Culture Collection or similar repositories. In some instances shariong of such material may be impractical, but these are expected to be only infrequent exceptions. Investigators are encouraged to consult the appropriate Health Scientist Administrator at NIH who may be of assistance in determining an appropriate distribution mechanism.

B. NIH Policy on Reporting of Newly Developed Materials

Investigators are reminded that unique or novel biological materials and their products are considered to be inventions and therefore are subject to the various laws and regulations applicable to patents. Accordingly, the NIH requires that grantees and contractors adhere to grant regulations and contract clauses, respectively, pertaining to the reporting of inventions to the NIH. Only those cell lines or their products for which a demonstrated use exists or which have a potential for commercial development need be reported. However, when reporting is indicated, it should occur at the earliest possible time and should not await the end of the budget period or the expiration of the award. Examples of potentially reportable inventions in the areas of molecular and cell biology include synthesis of molecules with unique properties; special tests, assays or components (diagnostic tests); and cells or products of cells. Some investigators may wish to attempt to patent these materials; if so, the usual criteria for reporting and patenting inventions should be used. All not-for-profit institutions and small businesses should be aware that, as a consequence of Public Law 96-517 and OMB Circular A-124, they have first right to all inventions developed at their institutions with funds from the Federal Governmenmt.

For further information on the reporting of inventions and the filing of patent applications contact:

Messrs. Leroy B. Randall or Thomas G. Ferris
Patent Branch, Office of the General Counsel
Department of Health and Human Services
Westwood Building - Room 5A03
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

Other questions or comments on this issuance should be sent to:

Dr. Melvin S. Fish
Special Assistant to the Deputy Director
for Extramural Research and Training
National Institutes of Health
Building 1 - Room 109
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

DATED ANNOUNCEMENTS (RFPs AND RFAs AVAILABLE)

COORDINATING CENTER FOR CONSOLIDATED END STAGE RENAL DISEASE (ESRD) DATA SYSTEM

RFP AVAILABLE: RFP-NIH-NIDDK-86-16

P.T. 34; K.W. 1010013, 1004008

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

The National Institute of Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is seeking an organization to provide the Coordinating Center for the Consolidated End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Data System for the Epidemiological Surveillance, Genesis and Complications of ESRD in the United States.

This Request for Proposals, RFP NIH-NIDDK-86-16, will be available on or about October 27, 1986 with a closing date set for January 8, 1987. To receive a copy of the RFP, please supply this office with two self-addressed mailing labels. Since a limited number of copies will be printed, requests will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis until the supply is exhausted. Requests for the RFP should be sent to the address below and cite RFP NIH-NIDDK-86-16.

Patrick M. Sullivan, Chief
Contracts Management Branch
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
National Institutes of Health
Westwood Building, Room 602
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

This advertisement does not commit the Government to award a contract.

NATURAL HISTORY OF POSTTRANSFUSION NON-A, NON-B (NANB) HEPATITIS

RFP AVAILABLE: RFP-NIH-NHLBI-HB-87-02

P.T. 34; K.W. 0785055, 0750010

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute plans to conduct a study to determine the clinical, biochemical, and histological information on patients who developed posttransfusion hepatitis (PTH) and compare it with transfusion recipients who did not develop PTH. Specifically, the offeror must: 1) identify patients who developed NANB PTH in previously completed prospective studies, as well as a group of controls from the same studies; 2) locate the medical records of all individuals identified and invite the survivors to participate. This shall include an initial re-evaluation (history, physical examination, and biochemical tests); and 3) follow patients from both groups at six-month intervals for three years. This is an announcement for a Request for Proposals (RFP). RFP NIH-NHLBI-HB-87-02 will be available on or about November 7, 1986 with proposals due February 27, 1987. This is a five year program. One (1) award is anticipated by the Government. Your written request should include three (3) labels, self-addressed with your mailing address, and must cite RFP NHLBI-HB-87-02. Requests for copies of the RFP should be sent to the following address:

Mr. Jack E. Jackson, Contracting Officer
Blood Resources Branch
DBDR Contracts Section
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
Federal Building, Room 5C14
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

INVESTIGATIONS ON HTLV-III/LAV NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES

RFP AVAILABLE: RFP-NIH-NIAID-AIDSP-87-14

P.T. 34; K.W. 0755010, 0710070, 0715120

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

The Prevention Branch, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Program, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has a requirement for the development of new or improved neutralization assays for HTLV-III/LAV and the use of those assays to investigate some important immunological issues of AIDS. In addition to the development of an assay technique, contractors will be asked to also determine the role of neutralizing antibodies in the initiation and pathogenesis of HTLV-III/LAV infections and to investigate if live virus or vaccine preparations can induce neutralizing antibodies in laboratory animals.

The NIAID sponsored project shall take approximately three years to complete. This shall be a cost reimbursement contract.

This announcement is a new solicitation. RFP-NIH-NIAID-AIDSP-87-14 will be issued on or about October 30, 1986, with a closing date tentatively set for January 7, 1987. To receive a copy of the RFP, please supply this office with two (2) self-addressed mailing labels. Request should be directed to:

Ms. Sherry Orr
Contract Management Branch
NIAID, NIH
Westwood Building, Room 707
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

All inquiries must be in writing; telephone inquiries will not be honored. All responsible sources may submit a proposal which shall be considered by the NIAID.

This advertisement does not commit the Government to award a contract.

EVALUATING BIOLOGICAL RESPONSE MODIFIERS AS THERAPIES FOR AIDS USING ANIMAL MODELS

RFP AVAILABLE: RFP-NIH-NIAID-AIDSP-87-18

P.T. 34; K.W. 0740015, 0715120

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

The Treatment Branch, AIDS Program, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH, has a requirement to ensure that efforts will be made to evaluate biological response modifiers for the treatment of AIDS in animal models and facilitate the entry of BRMs into clinical trials. Specifically the contract aims to: 1) evaluate biological response modifiers (BRMs) that may be used as an effective therapy in the treatment of AIDS, and 2) evaluate identified BRMs in combination with other drugs as therapies for AIDS. The successful offeror must have the capabilities, appropriate technical approach, facilities, and appropriate personnel to provide a detailed evaluation of the effect of a biological response modifier as a treatment for a retrovirus infection in an appropriate animal model.

This NIAID sponsored project will take approximately 5 years to complete. It is expected that a cost-reimbursement type contract will be used.

This announcement is a new solicitation. RFP-NIH-NIAID-AIDSP-87-18 will be issued on or about October 29, 1986, with a closing date for receipt of proprosals tentatively set for January 15, 1987. To receive a copy of the RFP, please supply this office with two (2) self-addressed mailing labels. Telephone inquiries will not be honored and all inquiries must be addressed in writing to the following:

Ms. Jacqueline C. Holden
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
National Institutes of Health
5333 Westbard Avenue
Westwood Building, Room 707
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

All responsible sources may submit a proposal which will be considered by NIAID.

This advertisement does not commit the Government to award a contract.

INTEGRATING TOBACCO EDUCATION INTO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

RFA AVAILABLE: 87-CA-05

P.T. 34; K.W. 0404019, 0502017

National Cancer Institute

Application Receipt Date: January 20, 1987

The Division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DCPC) of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) invites applications to conduct research about means to increase the implementation of effective tobacco education programs being taught in the Nation's middle and intermediate schools (grades 6, 7, 8, & 9); and relatedly to assess effects of these programs on the tobacco related knowledge, attitudes and practices of students in these grades. These studies are limited to applicants from within the United States.

BACKGROUND

More than 55 million children and youth from 5 to 18 years of age, or 95 percent of all children and youth in the United States, are in elementary or secondary schools. Given the organizational capacities that schools have to reach children and youth, it is not surprising that recent reports have singled out the Nation's schools as a primary, if not the primary, vehicle through which school-aged children and youth should be informed about factors that will influence their health. School health education programs have been shown to be effective in increasing health knowledge, and in improving health attitudes.

Research Objectives: Health Promotion

The interventions that will be developed, implemented, and evaluated in this research are expected to identify the diffusion strategies that are most effective in having school districts adopt, implement, and maintain tobacco education programs as part of the total school curriculum. As a secondary objective, this research is expected to determine the effects of school based tobacco education programs on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of students.

The research funded under this RFA should focus on geographically defined population areas. Specifically, diffusion interventions should target as many of the school districts in a state as possible. In large states or in states where there are numerous small school districts, investigators can propose that the intervention be introduced into a defined geographical area. In such an instance, however, it is necessary that a sufficient number of school districts be included to test the efficacy of the intervention at the school district level. Investigators must provide evidence that all or most of the school districts in a selected geographic area agree to participate in the study. Thus, letters of commitment from the state education personnel, district personnel and other important groups (e.g. PTAs) are necessary. The middle or intermediate grades (grades 6, 7, 8, & 9) are the target of this RFA. Investigators have the option of addressing grades 6, 7, 8, 9 inclusively or a subset of these grades.

The proposed research should use programs that have been shown to be efficacious. Justification based on the evaluation results must be included the application. The selected program(s) must have a tobacco education component which includes both tobacco and smokeless tobacco use. However, the selected programs can have a broader cancer or comprehensive health education focus.

Research Objectives: Evaluation

An assessment of the efficacy of the diffusion interventions must be undertaken by the applicant. During the baseline period--before any intervention is initiated--an assessment of current usage of tobacco education curricula within the State and its corresponding districts is critical.

Applicants should provide a detailed description of how they propose to monitor (1) the fidelity; and (2) the efficaciousness of the diffusion intervention over time. Outcome variables of interest include: 1) the number of classes, schools, and districts that adopt and maintain the selected tobacco education program; 2) the degree to which the selected program(s) were implemented as intended; and 3) the effects of the selected program(s).

MECHANISM OF SUPPORT

Awards will be made as research grants. Responsibility for the planning, direction, and execution of the proposed project will be solely that of the applicant. Except as otherwise indicated in this RFA, awards will be administered under PHS grants policy as stated in the Public Health Services Grants Policy Statement, DHHS Publication No. (OASH) 82-50, revised December 1, 1982.

Funding under this RFA is limited to a maximum of four years. This constraint will not preclude investigators from seeking further funding under the usual investigator initiated NIH grant mechanism to pursue research leads identified by this project. The purchase of curriculum materials will be limited to ten percent of the total award. Additionally, survey costs used to assess effect of these programs on the tobacco related knowledge, attitudes and practices of students is limited to ten percent of the total award. Survey costs and the purchase of curriculum materials should be budgeted for separately. Contingent upon the availability of funds, NCI estimates that a maximum of $6.0 million should cover total direct and indirect costs for all awards during the four years of the project. The projected costs for the first year of the award is estimated at $1.2 million. These funds are intended to support three anticipated awards.

Grants may be awarded to for-profit and non-profit organizations and institutions, governments and their agencies, and occasionally to individuals. This type of solicitation (the RFA) is used when it is desired to encourage investigator initiated research projects in areas of special importance to the National Cancer Institute. The receipt date for this RFA solicitation is January 20, 1987.

STAFF CONTACT

A copy of the complete RFA including research goals and scope, the review procedures and criteria, the method of applying, and references can be obtained by contacting:

Dr. Barry Portnoy
Health Promotion Sciences Branch
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control
National Cancer Institute
Blair Building, Room 416
Bethesda, Maryland 20892-4200
Telephone: (301)427-8656

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DRUG DISCOVERY GROUPS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

RFA AVAILABLE: 87-AI-03

P.T. 34; K.W. 0710080, 0715120, 1002008, 0710070

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
National Cancer Institute

Letter of Intent Receipt Date: January 15, 1987
Application Receipt Date: March 1, 1987

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) and the National Cancer Institute jointly announce availability of an RFA for funding of the National Cooperative Drug Discovery Groups for the Treatment of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (NCDDG/AIDS). The RFA (available on request) invites applications aimed at the preclinical discovery of effective therapies for the treatment of AIDS.

Scientific approaches to the discovery of effective AIDS treatment appropriate to the RFA may range from interference with the replication of the virus to the maintenance or restoration of the immune response. Applications directed towards vaccine development or treatment of AIDS-associated diseases (lymphomas, Kaposi's sarcoma, opportunistic infections, etc.) are not invited. Otherwise, scientific approaches to the discovery of effective treatment appropriate to the RFA are broad and limited only by the creativity and ability of the applying group to exploit leads from basic studies in virology, molecular biology, immunology, biochemistry, medicinal and organic chemistry, and pharmacology. Each NCDDG/AIDS will be assembled by the Principal Investigator to form a multidisciplinary consortium representing the various skills needed to successfully design, synthesize, and evaluate, at the preclinical level, treatment entities and strategies for the treatment of AIDS. Inasmuch as it is unlikely that all of the outstanding talents required to exploit fundamental leads from various scientific disciplines will be found in a single institution, each Group is envisioned as being multi-institutional as well. Thus each NCDDG/AIDS will be assembled by the Principal Investigator and will consist of a number of Laboratory Programs representing the scientific

disciplines required to attain the Group's goal and objectives. The various Laboratory Programs, including that of the Principal Investigator, may be mobilized from academia, research institutions, or industry. It is expected that the rationale for design of potential treatments, the synthesis of specific agents, and the preclinical models for evaluation will originate within the Group and be based on leads from their own and others' fundamental research. Specifically excluded from the Group's activities are activities related to clinical introduction of a new agent; i.e., bulk synthesis and formulation, animal toxicology and pharmacology.

Awards will be made as Cooperative Agreements. Assistance via Cooperative Agreement differs from the research grant in that the Government component (in this instance, NIAID and NCI) awarding the Cooperative Agreement anticipates substantial involvement during performance. The nature of NIAID/NCI staff participation is described in the RFA. However, the applying Group must define its objectives in accord with its own interests and perceptions of approaches to anti-AIDS treatment. The proposed applicant institution will be responsible for the Group's application. Awards will be made to the applicant institution on behalf of the group as a whole and not to individual Laboratory Programs with the Group. The applicant institution will provide a Central Operations Office for the Group. The applicant institution will be responsible for the performance of the entire Group and will be accountable for the funds awarded. The participation of the Government through the NIAID/NCI extramural staff is aimed at facilitating a concerted effort by the Group by making available to the Group biological materials for testing, appropriate existing data bases, and appropriate ancillary testing under existing contracts. The interaction of academic and non-profit research institutions with commercial organizations and Government is expected to favor efficient invention of anti-AIDS treatment and will facilitate their subsequent development to clinical trial. NIAID/NCI have set aside $9,000,000 total costs ($7,500,000 from NIAID and $1,500,000 from NCI) for the initial year's funding. This RFA is available from:

Dr. John J. McGowan, NCDDG Program Director
Preclinical Development Program, Treatment Branch, AIDS Program
Westwood Building, Room 753
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
Telephone: (301) 496-0545

RESEARCH ON HYPERTENSION IN PREGNANCY

RFA AVAILABLE: 87-HL-05-H

P.T. 34; K.W. 0715115, 0775020, 0765035, 0755020, 0755030, 0411005, 0785050

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Application Receipt Date: April 1, 1987

The Hypertension and Kidney Diseases Branch of the Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and the Pregnancy and Perinatology Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) announce the availability of a joint Request for Applications (RFA) on the above subject. Awards will be made for a period up to five years.

This program will support both basic and clinical research with particular emphasis on 1) studies of blood pressure regulation in normal pregnancy, 2) the development of animal models, 3) studies of the etiology and pathophysiology of the condition, 4) characterization of the female populations at risk and 5) studies of the efficacy and of antihypertensive medications and their effects on both mother and fetus.

This announcement may be of particular interest to investigators with expertise in physiology, pharmacology, cell biology, biochemistry, molecular biology, and clinical specialties relevant to hypertension and pregnancy, including obstetrics, perinatal medicine, neonatology, endocrinology, nephrology, and pathology. Awards in response to this announcement will be made to foreign institutions only for research of very unusual merit, need, and promise, and in accordance with PHS policy governing such awards.

TIMETABLE

Letter of Intent:	February 2, 1987
Application Receipt Date:	April 1, 1987
Technical Review:	June, 1987
Advisory Councils Review:	September, 1987
Award Date:	September, 1987

INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning this program and requests for copies of the RFA should be addressed to:

Donald McNellis, M.D.
National Institute of
Child Health and Human
Development
9000 Rockville Pike
Landow Building, 7C09
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
Telephone:(301) 496-5575

or

Armando Sandoval
National Heart, Lung & Blood
Inst., Div. of Heart & Vascular
Diseases
Federal Building, 4C12
7550 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
Telephone: (301) 496-1857

ONGOING PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFERENCES ON NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC FACTORS IN RELATION TO AGING

P.T. 42; K.W. 0710010, 0710095, 0765020, 0785055, 0404000

National Institute on Aging
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases

First Application Receipt Date: March 15, 1987
Subsequent Receipt Dates: February 1

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) and the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) invite applications for Conference Grants on specific topics dealing with the relationship of aging to nutritional and metabolic factors.

BACKGROUND

Recent conferences and reviews have identified numerous important research topics relating to nutrition, metabolism and aging. Research on each of these topics could be aided by conferences exploring indepth the problems and opportunities for research. Some examples include:

- Epidemiologic and methodologic problems in determining nutritional status of older persons, and the relationship of age and associated factors to requirements for specific nutrients.
- Long-term effects of different levels of calories and specific macronutrients on specific age-related changes in humans and experimental animals (e.g., changes in renal function), and mechanisms responsible for these effects.
- The relationship between intake of calories and macronutrients on longevity and age-related morbidity in humans.
- Age-related changes in the effects of dietary calcium on bone density, blood pressure, and susceptibility to colon cancer, and changes with age in the regulation of calcium balance.
- Age-related changes in the effects of dietary zinc on resistance to infections, lipoprotein metabolism, and wound healing.
- Age-related changes in the effects of protein-calorie nutritional status on resistance to infections and other functions.
- Role of dietary folate, vitamin B12, and other B vitamins in prevention of degenerative neurologic changes with age.
- Age-related changes in vitamin D metabolism and their effects on calcium balance and other vitamin D-regulated functions.
- Health effects of age-related changes in body composition, e.g., decreased lean body mass and increased fat.
- Role of endogenously-generated free radicals in specific aging processes.
- Role of protein glycosylation in aging changes in specific tissues.

- o The effects of metabolites generated by the cytochromes P-450 system and related monooxygenase systems on aging processes.

- o Alternative animal models for the study of the effects of dietary restriction on aging processes.

Because of the interaction of behavioral and social factors with nutrition, conferences are also sought on behavioral sciences topics in nutrition, including but not limited to:

- o Biopsychosocial antecedents of age-related changes in eating behaviors, e.g., perceptual changes in taste, smell, food preferences, and cognitive and physical capacities affecting food preparation and consumption.

- o Effect of the older person's ethnic and socioeconomic background, life style and living arrangements on food consumption and nutritional status.

- o Social, behavioral and technological interventions to influence and sustain recommended changes in eating behaviors of elderly individuals.

The above list is not exhaustive. NIA and NIDDK welcome proposals for conferences on other innovative, well-specified topics on nutritional and metabolic factors in relation to aging.

The purpose of support for these conferences is to aid and stimulate research on these topics, and identify other priority research topics. Because most of these topics are largely unexplored, conferences confined to state-of-the-art summaries will not fully realize this goal. NIA and NIDDK encourage creative planning to bring together experts from a variety of pertinent disciplines to focus on a specific problem, including persons who may not have worked on the topic before but whose expertise would be useful.

PROVISIONS OF THE AWARD

This non-renewable award provides support for scientific conferences to exchange and disseminate information pertinent to specific topics on nutrition, metabolism, and aging, and to explore new research approaches to these topics. These conferences may range in size from small workshops to large symposia. Conferences should be focused on in-depth examination of one topic rather than a review of several topics, and should address the topic in all pertinent aspects, e.g., epidemiology, physiology, cell biology. In particular, adequate expertise in aging should be included.

Descriptions of proposed conferences should include planned arrangements for publishing the proceedings or summaries in the form of a book, journal supplement, or journal article, including a detailed description of research needs. Plans for the process by which the statement of research needs is to be developed should be described. Applicants should indicate in the application their willingness to coordinate the scheduling of the conference with NIA staff, to avoid overlap of conferences funded by these awards. Conference sites are limited to the United States.

The grants will be made to the awardee's institution and will provide up to $35,000 direct costs. The project period should be one year, except in special cases where a two year period may be necessary. In accordance with policies governing conference grant, grant funds may be used to provide salaries, including fringe benefits in whole or in part, of personnel in proportion to the time or effort spent directly on the meeting. Grants funds may be used for rental of necessary equipment, but not for the purchase of equipment. Funds may not be used for travel unless identified in the application and approved by the awarding unit. Grant funds may also be used to purchase supplies for the meeting, necessary recording of proceedings and to cover the cost of publishing the proceedings of the conference. (Refer to the "Support of Scientific Meetings, Special Information and Instructions," available from the Office of Grants Inquiries, NIH, Westwood Building, Room 449, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 496-7441, for further instructions to complete the application.)

Candidates must be citizens or non-citizen nationals of the United States or its possessions or territories or must have been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence at the time of application.

MECHANISMS OF SUPPORT

The administrative and funding mechanism to be used to support these studies will be the Conference Grant Award (R13). The regulations (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 42, Part 52 and Title 45, Part 74) and policies that govern the conference grant programs of the Public Health Service will prevail.

A total of up to $150,000 will be allocated by NIA to fund awards from the group of applications submitted for the March 15, 1987 deadline. The award date for those funded projects will be approximately September 30, 1987. It is planned that up to six awards may be made but this will depend on the quality and research scope of approved applications. The award of grants pursuant to this set-aside of funds is contingent upon the availability of funds for this purpose.

Subsequent applications for Conference Grants may also be submitted for NIH February 1 receipt deadlines beginning February 1, 1988. February 1 will continue as the one annual receipt date for this award in future years. Applications submitted February 1, 1988 and thereafter will compete for funding with applications for other NIA and NIDDK awards, but no funds have been set aside specifically for funding of these Conference Grants.

REVIEW PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA

Applications will be received by the NIH Division of Research Grants, and will be assigned to the NIA, with secondary assignment to NIDDK. Responsive applications will be assigned to an appropriate group for review. Applications judged by the NIA and NIDDK to be non-responsive will be treated as regular conference grant applications.

Applications will be reviewed in accord with the usual NIH peer review procedures. The review criteria are the traditional considerations underlying scientific merit.

METHOD OF APPLYING

Prospective applicants should obtain specific instructions for preparing applications for the Conference Grant from the Division of Research Grants 301/496-7441. A letter of intent is not a prerequisite for applying; however, prospective applicants are encouraged to send a letter briefly describing scientific goals, and resources of the proposed conference. This letter should be sent to the NIA contact by February 1, 1987.

Applications should be submitted on the standard PHS 398 application form available at most institutional business offices or from the Division of Research Grants. On item 1 of the face page of the application, applicants should enter the title, including the word "conference," "symposium," "workshop," or other similar designation to assist in the identification of the request. On item 2, applicants should enter: NIA/NIDDK Conference Grant: Nutrition and Metabolism in Relation to Aging.

The complete original application and four copies should be sent to:

Application Receipt
Division of Research Grants
National Institutes of Health
Westwood Building, Room 240
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

Two copies of the application should also be sent to:

Scientific Review Office
National Institute on Aging
Building 31, Room 5C-12
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

Correspondence and inquiries on biomedical topics should be directed to:

Nutrition Program ,Geriatrics Branch
National Institute on Aging
Building 31, Room 5C-21
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
Telephone: (301) 496-1033

Correspondence and inquiries on behavioral topics should be directed to:

Behavioral Sciences Research Program
Attention: Nutrition Conferences
National Institute on Aging
Building 31, Room 4C-32
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
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