BASICS IN RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Andrea Deaton

Consultant Specialist

addeation.ctr@attainpartners.com

Judy L. Bristow

Consultant

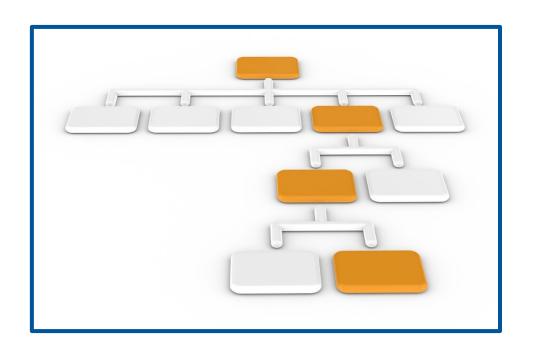
jlbris01@gmail.com

Do You Ever Feel Like This? If not, you should!





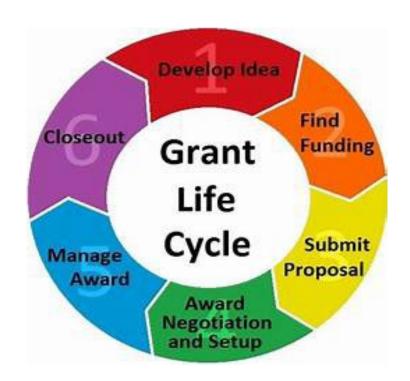
Office Structures in Research Administration



- Differences in structure
- Common functionality



Grant Life Cycle





Finding Funding: RFAs RFPs BAAs

Request for Applications

Request for Proposals

Broad Agency Announcement



Federal Agency Sponsor Systems







grants.gov

NIH.gov

Research.gov



Sponsors and Funding Instruments



Gift Donor, NOT Sponsor



Grant Agreement
Sponsor is Assistance
Provider



Cooperative Agreement Sponsor is Partner



Contract Sponsor is Purchaser



Award Issuance

Awards can be issued in several ways:

- Unilaterally (no signature required by recipient)
- Post negotiation (requiring signatures of both sponsor and recipient)

What determines acceptance of the award once it's been issued?



Award Management

Management of the award requires the partnership of many different offices:

- PI/Department
- Sponsored Programs (Pre- and Post-Award)
- Technology Transfer
- Purchasing/Inventory Control
- Sponsor
- Subrecipients (if applicable)







Compliance

There are many components of compliance:

- Institutional
- Sponsor (re-budgeting; reporting; closeout)
- Research Integrity
- Institutional Review Board (IRB)
- Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee



Compliance

When does compliance begin?

- At time of proposal?
- At time of award?
- During closeout?







Closeout

Closeout of the award occurs once the project has been ended and is typically initiated by the Post Award team in concert with the principal investigator and his/her department. Closeout requirements include:

- Ensuring that all expenses have been posted
- All reports have been submitted
- All documents required by the sponsor have been provided
- Records are marked for retention as required by the sponsor







QUESTIONS?



