PURPOSE:

To establish the various types of award agreements accepted by the university in support of its sponsored programs.

DEFINITIONS:

Award: An executed grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

Grant: An assistance award and legal instrument that permits an executive agency of the federal government to transfer money, property, services, or other items of value to a grantee when no substantial involvement is anticipated between the agency and the recipient during the performance of the contemplated activity.

The most common types of grants accepted at the university include:

- **Standard Grant**: Grant that provides a specific level of support for a specified period of time.
- **Continuing Grant**: Grant that provides a specific level of support for an initial specified period of time, with a statement of intent to provide support of the project for additional periods provided funds are available and the results achieved warrant further support.
- **Cost-Reimbursement Grant**: Grant that reimburses the grantee for work performed and/or costs incurred by the grantee up to the total amount specified in the grant. Accountability is based primarily on technical progress, financial accounting, and fiscal reporting.
- **Consortium Grants**: Grant made to one institution in support of a project that is to be carried out through a cooperative arrangement between the grantee institution and one or more other participating institutions. The cooperative agreement is subject to approval by the grantor and should be negotiated prior to submission of the proposal.
- **Non-Competitive Grant**: A grant award in which applications must be submitted annually to request funds for subsequent budget periods when a discretionary multiyear project is approved for a project period of more than one year.
- **Competitive Grant**: A grant award in which applications must be submitted for one or more budget periods beyond the originally approved project period. Such competing continuation applications must be submitted in accordance with established deadline dates and will be subject to objective review requirements and any external review requirements applicable to competitive applications.

The following are examples of grant types:
n Conference: A grant awarded to support the costs of meetings clearly within the areas of sponsored program interests.

n Construction: A type of facilities assistance grant made to provide support for building, expanding, and modernizing facilities. (See “Facilities Assistance” below.) It is not included as part of the definition of sponsored programs.

n Consultation & Education: A grant awarded to develop and coordinate the effective provision of health and other services, and to increase public awareness of the nature of particular problems and of the types of services available.

n Continuing Education: A grant, usually short term, made to provide support for additional or updated training for professionals, paraprofessionals, or nonprofessionals working in a given field.

n Demonstration: A grant, generally of limited duration, made to establish or demonstrate the feasibility of a theory or approach.

n Facilities Assistance: A grant made for the acquisition, remodeling, expansion, or leasing of existing facilities, or the construction of new facilities, and for the initial equipping of such facilities.

n Fellowship: A grant made on behalf of an individual to support specific training that will enhance that individual’s level of competence in the particular area of concern. Under certain programs, fellowship recipients may be subject to service and payback requirements.

n Planning: A grant made to support planning, developing, designing, and establishing the means for performing research, delivering health and other services, or accomplishing other approved objectives.

n Research: A grant made in support of investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories in the light of new facts, or the application of such new or revised theories.

n Service: A grant made to support costs for the purpose of organizing, establishing, providing, or expanding the delivery of health or other services to a specified community or area.

n Training: A grant awarded to an organization to support costs of training students, personnel, or prospective employees in research or in the techniques or practices pertinent to the delivery of health or other services in the particular area of concern. Under some programs, student trainees may be subject to service and payback requirements.

Contract: Commitment between at least two parties, which gives rise to legally enforceable rights and duties. Contracts with the federal government are subject to an extensive body of law and regulations that governs, among other subjects, the manner of contract formation, terms and conditions, and remedies and sanctions available to the parties.

The most common types of contracts accepted at the university include:

n Cost Reimbursable Contract: This is a contract issued on the basis of an estimate of the costs of performing the work arrived at by negotiation between the government and the contractor. The contract provides for payment to the contractor for costs actually incurred up to a ceiling amount equal to the total estimated costs stated in the contract. The contractor is excused from further performance after costs reach this ceiling, unless the government increases the ceiling.
n Fixed Price Contract: This is a contract in which the contractor guarantees to deliver or perform the contract work within the specified period at a fixed price agreed upon in advance, and payable regardless of actual costs.

n Fixed Price Contract with Price Revision: This is a fixed price contract that contains a provision for negotiating the price, sometimes both downward and upward within preset limits, after the work has been completed.

Cooperative Agreement: A type of assistance award that may be used when the project being supported requires substantial agency involvement during the project performance period.

Prime Award: An award of financial assistance (grant or contract) to an eligible recipient received directly from the awarding agency.

Subgrant/Subcontract: An award of financial assistance made under a grant or contract by the original award recipient to another eligible recipient under the prime award.

Clinical Trials: An agreement between the university and a third party to use university facilities and personnel to test a pharmaceutical product or device.

POLICY:

The university accepts all types of grant and contract agreements as defined in this policy. The university reserves the right to reject an award that is deemed to be not in the best interests of the university.

REFERENCES:

PHS Grants Policy Statement
NSF Grants Policy Manua

PROCEDURES:

1. All proposals being transmitted to an external awarding agency must be reviewed and approved by a university office as described in university policy section B “Proposal Preparation.”