Transcript

How to Apply part 2

Narrator: This is part 2 of the series of podcasts on how to apply for a P3 grant. Part 2 covers slides 8 through 13.

Cynthia Nolt-Helms: Slide 8: Outputs and Outcomes. An output is a record, a product or an invention, something tangible. An example would be a grantee developing a simple sand filter to purify drinking water in a Mexican village. An outcome is actually what results from an output. It is very important because it answers the question: "Why do we care?" An example would be a project that prevented 300 cases of dysentery and thereby reduced the mortality rate by 30%.
As you present your innovative project or design in your proposal, it's helpful to not only indicate your predicted outputs but also put that output, or outputs, in the larger context by indicating what kind of outcome your research project or design will have.

Slide 9:
Research Areas or Funding Opportunity Numbers.
You'll also see in the RFA references to either of these things. This year we have identified seven research areas and they are presented with a short descriptive paragraph for each in Section I.E. of the solicitation. You're required to submit your proposal to only one funding opportunity number, FON. The FON to which you submit your proposal determines the expertise on the peer review panel which will evaluate your proposal. Keep this in mind so you don't end up submitting your great idea for generating renewable energy to be reviewed by experts in technologies for clean drinking water.

If your proposal is selected for award, you will be able to identify additional research areas that can be associated with your project.

Slide 10:
Some Special Requirements to take note of: We can't review your proposal or your proposal idea. We can only provide general guidance to ensure that the competition remains fair and we can't give you feedback on specific ideas.
Also, P3 grant applications can only identify one principal investigator. That individual needs to be a faculty member and that individual has the ultimate responsibility for the grant. You can have co-PIs, but the identified PI has the ultimate responsibility for the grant.

Slide 11:
Eligibility. Only eligible entities may apply and they are public and private non-profit, degree-granting institutions of higher education located in the United States. It is possible to identify collaboration with colleges and universities outside the US.

Community colleges are eligible to apply for P3 grants. And, an institution may submit more than one application, but the applications cannot be interdependent.

Finally, bear in mind that even though you identified the PI for an application, the award is made to an institution and not to an individual.

Slide 12:
Now I want to provide more details about the application submission process using grants.gov. The submission itself is usually done by knowledgeable staff in your institution's Office of Sponsored Programs or equivalent office. It is your responsibility to provide the materials they submit to make up the application.

If you search P3 on grants.gov, you'll get seven links and you should know they all lead to the same P3 solicitation. There is just one link for each of the 7 funding opportunity numbers.

To apply, you'll use the standard application package that's provided by grants.gov. One note: If your institution lacks the capability to use the grants.gov submission process, there's a number here to call to get instructions for an alternate submission process. Make sure you allow enough time to get the alternate instructions.

Also, it is important to note that if you submit an application, an email receipt will be sent to the PI and the administrative contact within 30 days of the submission closing date. If you don't receive that receipt, you need to contact James Gentry immediately. We've had a number of cases where the application did not come through from grants.gov for one reason or another and we were not contacted within the 30-day window so the applications could not be considered for award.

Slide 13:
Applying via Grants.gov. This blue window represents what you'll see when you go into grants.gov. It's a listing of the mandatory documents that make up your grants.gov application package. I will now go through what goes into each of these items and how to prepare them.
Note: There may be a few of you out there who are applying from an institution that has not received federal funds in the past. Your institution will need to apply for and receive a DUNS number. This process can take nearly 3 weeks so consult the RFA for the process to use and have your institution start the process immediately.

Narrator: This concludes part 2 of How to Apply for a P3 grant. Please close the file and open part 3.