

NOAA's Grants Management Division

presents

INT



THE

Current

2015

*What's New In Financial Assistance*

**Trivia!**

*Grants Management Division*



# What is a grant?

Federal assistance in the form of money or property, authorized by Federal law to support programs with a public purpose that the government wishes to encourage



# What are the three types of award instruments?

1. Grants
2. Cooperative Agreements
3. Contracts



# What is the difference between a grant and a cooperative agreement?

For a grant, the awarding agency has no substantial involvement with the recipient during the performance of the activities.

For a cooperative agreement, the awarding agency has substantial involvement with the recipient in the activities during the performance period.



# True or False: Grants and Contracts

1. The end product of a grant goes directly to the public for use

**True**

2. The end product of a contract goes to the government for use

**True**

3. In grants, the sponsor and researcher usually jointly define the scope of work, methodology, and budget

**False.** In CONTRACTS, the sponsor and researcher jointly define the scope of work, methodology, and budget.

4. Reporting operations for progress are conducted differently between grants and contracts

**True.** In CONTRACTS, progress reports are periodic at defined dates. In GRANTS, progress reports are Interim and Annual

5. A grant is more rigorous involving terms and conditions than a contract

**False.** Both GRANTS and CONTRACTS have a standard as well as special terms and conditions, with sanctions for non-compliance



# Which type of grants may unilaterally extend the performance period for up to twelve months?

1. Formula/Allotment Grants only
2. All Competitive
3. All Non-Competitive
4. Research Grants only



# How early must a non-Federal entity request an unfunded extension?

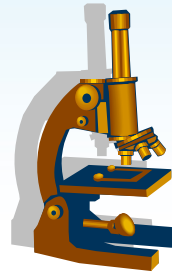


30 days for a regular No-Cost Extension;  
10 days for expanded of authority  
(Research Grants Only)



# What are the forms that recipients must provide for equipment disposition?

1. SF-428
2. SF-424
3. SF-425
4. SF-270





# What is the difference between an RFA and an FFO?

A Request for Application (RFA) is non-competitive and geared to 1 or a few recipients

A Federal Funding Opportunity (FFO) is competitive and open to the public



# What date did the 2 CFR Part 200 Uniform Guidance become effective and what type of awards did it apply to?

12/26/2014. It applies to all new awards and funding increments awarded on or after 12/26/2014



# What act must a recipient be compliant with in order to receive approval for Foreign Travel?

1. American Reinvestment and Recovery Act
2. Davis-Bacon Act
3. Fly America Act
4. Disaster Relief Act



# How must the Federal Awarding Agency notify potential recipients of Federal Funding Opportunities?



Potential recipients must be notified of funding opportunities by the Federal Awarding Agency posting a public notice on the OMB-designated government web site (i.e Grants.gov)

# When does the one year period for the Federal Agency to begin a closeout start?



The one year closeout period begins once all final reports have been received from the non-Federal entity

# What is the new threshold for A-133 submission, as of 12/26/2014?

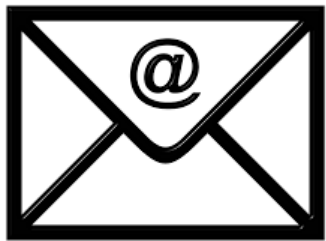
1. \$350,000
2. \$500,000
3. \$750,000
4. \$1,000,000



# True or False: ASAP Enrollment Requests can be submitted via e-mail



**False.** All requests must be sent via Grants Online as an Organization Profile Change Request in order for ASAP Enrollment to be initiated





# What is the minimum required time that an FFO must remain open in Grants.gov?

1. 15 days
2. 60 days
3. 75 days
4. 90 days





# What budgetary documents must have mirroring figures?

The SF-424A and budget narrative



# How many days prior to the project end period should prior approval No-Cost Extension requests be submitted to NOAA?

At least 30 days prior to the project end date



# How many policies did the 2 CFR Part 200 Uniform Guidance consolidate?

1. 8
2. 12
3. 16
4. 20



**GMD requires a detailed budget narrative (which should mirror the SF-424A) so they can determine if proposed costs are...? (Hint: three separate words)**

Allowable, allocable, and reasonable



# True or False: Funds can be requested through ASAP as soon as the enrollment is complete

**False.** After the enrollment into ASAP.gov is complete, NOAA then has to map the award to an ASAP Vendor (convert it to an ASAP Recipient)



**What are two ways a Federal awarding agency can review the risk posed by applicants?  
(Hint: websites)**

Search potential recipients on  
SAM.gov and Do Not Pay



# If a recipient doesn't already have a negotiated indirect cost rate, what de minimis rate can indirect costs be charged at?

1. 7.5%
2. 9%
3. 10%
4. 12%



**How long does a Principal Investigator have to be absent or percentage of work reduced before the Federal awarding agency must be notified?**

3 months or a 25% reduction of time





**What amount does a grant need to be over where a shift of 10% of the cumulative budget would trigger a rebudget? (Hint: Simple Acquisition Threshold)**

**\$150,000**





# Name three Post-Award Action Requests that ALWAYS require prior approval:

Change of scope, change in principal investigator, request for additional funding, subawarding & transfer of work not in original application, changes in amount of approved cost-sharing

**True or False: All final reports must be submitted by midnight the day before their 90 day closeout period ends.**

**For example, if the closeout period ends 04/30/2015, all documents must be submitted to Grants Online by midnight on 04/29/2015.**

**TRUE**



**GMD**

Financial Assistance *Workshop*

**2015**

