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ATE Principal Investigators' Conference Washington, DC October 23, 2024







ATE GETTING STARTED 2024

Pre-Conference Workshop – October 23, 2024 – Noon-3:00pm EDT

Welcome (Celeste Carter)	Noon
The ATE Program Celeste Carter (NSF, ATE Program)	12:10pm
Grant Management Keys to Success Khoren Claiborne (NSF, Division of Grants and Agreements)	12:30pm
Getting Started with ATE Central Edward Almasy (ATE Central)	12:50pm
Question & Answer Break	1:10pm
Evaluation Erika Sturgis (EvaluATE)	1:30pm
Grant Implementation / ATE Mentoring Elaine Craft (Mentor-Connect)	1:50pm
Question & Answer Wrap-Up	2:10pm
NSF Program Officers Meet & Greet	2:20pm



Taking a few minutes to do these brief exercises before you come to the workshop may significantly improve your workshop experience.

The ATE Program

- 1. Locate your award letter and bring either a printed or electronic version to the workshop.
- 2. Locate your award date and calculate when your annual report is due and when it will be overdue. Hint: check the PAPPG for information on the annual report.
- 3. Find your program officer's name and your grants officer's name.
- 4. What is your grant/proposal number? (Include it in all e-mails to NSF.)
- 5. Use the NSF awards database to find your award.

NSF Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

1. Find the list of items in the ATE solicitation that specifies what NSF funds may not be used for, and bookmark it for future reference.

NSF Division of Grants and Agreements (DGA)

- 1. Find your indirect rate and who you will be working with on your campus about financial/budgeting issues related to your award.
- 2. An institution gets an award in the area of cybersecurity. A Dean approaches the PI and wants to use ATE award funds to update the campus computer labs. Is this permissible? Who would you talk to at your institution and/or NSF about this issue?

Getting Started with ATE Central

- 1. Visit ATE Central (https://atecentral.net) and use the project/center map to find information about your project.
- 2. Use the search feature to find ATE resources and other projects related to the goals of your project.
- 3. Visit the ATE Office Hours page on ATE Central and see if there is an upcoming session that might be relevant to your work.

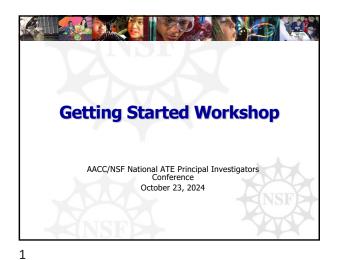
Evaluation

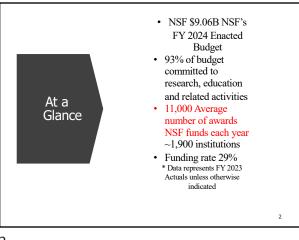
- 1. What is the name of your evaluator?
- 2. What is one thing that you want to learn about your project's implementation or impact? How can your evaluation inform this?
- 3. All active ATE projects must fill out the ATE Survey every year, which will ask about your project's activities for that calendar year. Consider how your project will keep track of things like courses offered, students served, and educational materials created.

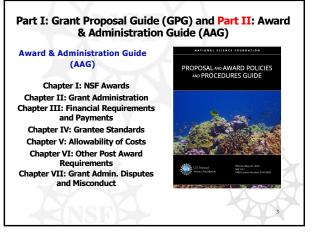
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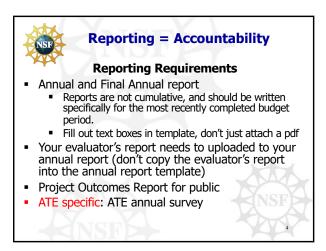




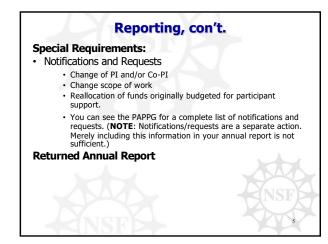




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Working with NSF ATE Program Officers

Communicate with Program Officers and Keep them informed of Progress and or Issues

- Please put your award/proposal number in the subject line of the email
- Emails are usually the best way
- Tell us when something is going to happen; e.g., a professional development workshop might be good time for a site visit by a Program Officer



Reviewing Proposals for NSF

- Great professional development
- Service to the education community
- Opportunity to forge new collaborations
- Send your Program Officer a 2-page CV
- Not just ATE: DUE (IUSE, S-STEM, Noyce, ECR,..)

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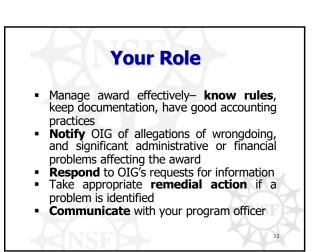


Typical AllegationsResearch Misconduct Embezzlement/Theft Fraud (including false statements, mail and wire fraud) Civil False Claims Criminal False Claims Violations of regulations and policies (conflict of interest, OMB Circulars, NSF policies)

10

Possible Results of Investigation

- Nothing
- Special oversight or review
- Administrative sanctions
- Suspension/Debarment/Exclusion of individual
- Suspension/Termination of Award
- Civil/Criminal Remedies
- Compliance Plan





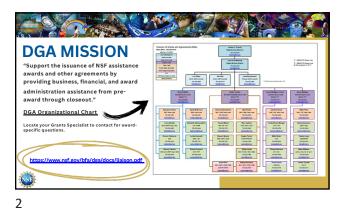


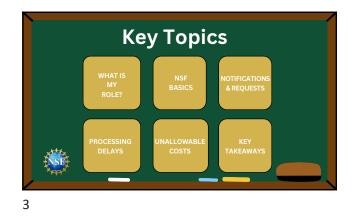
2024 ATE PI Conference

GRANTS MANAGEMENT **KEYS TO SUCCESS**

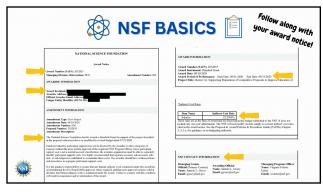
Khoren Claiborne

Grants & Agreements Specialist Division of Undergraduate Education (DUE) Division of Grants and Agreements (DGA) _ kclaibor@nsf.gov, 703-292-2313 October 23, 2024















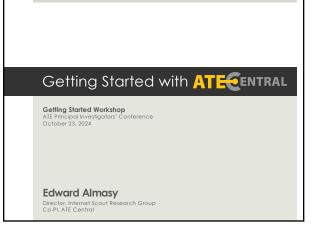


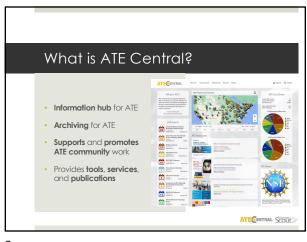




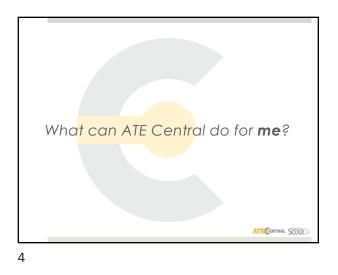








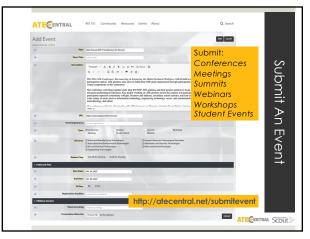












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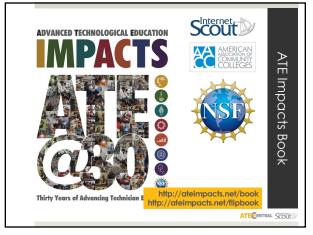
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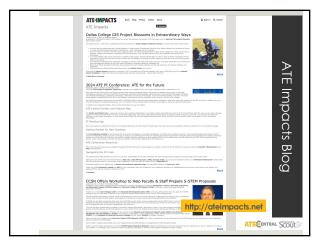








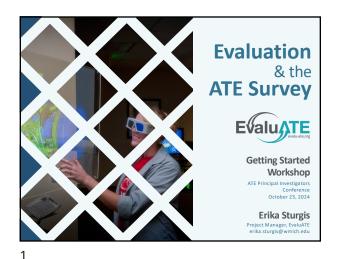












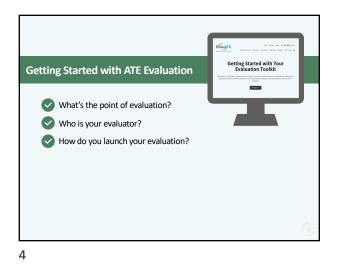


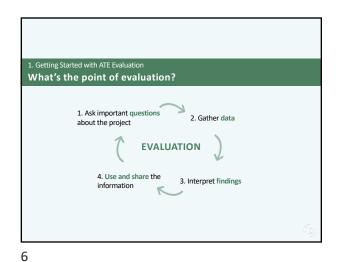
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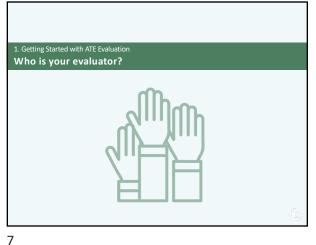
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1. Getting Started with ATE Evaluation

your evaluator

evaluator

purposes

office

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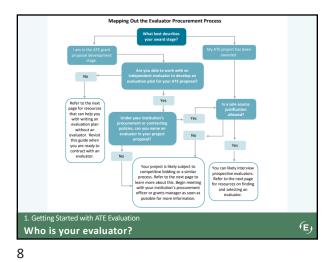
How do you launch your evaluation?

1. Establish a formal agreement with

2. Create a detailed evaluation plan 3. Set up regular meetings with your

4. Identify data you will need for the evaluation and other reporting

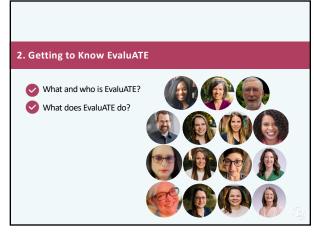
Contact your institutional research



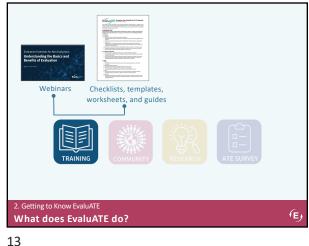
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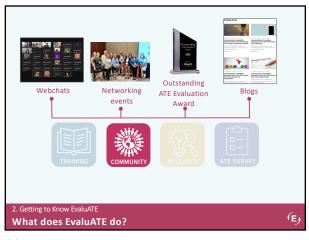
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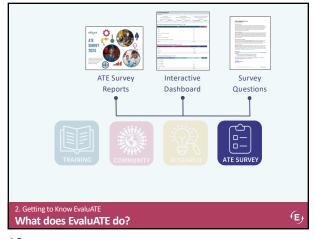


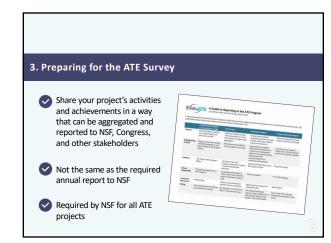


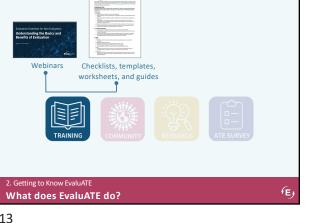


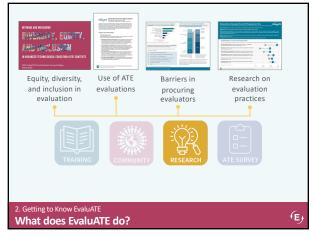


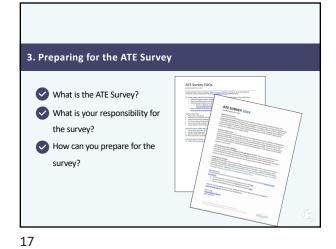


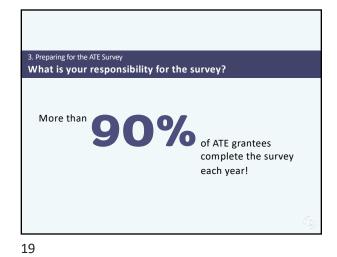












3. Preparing for the ATE Survey How can you prepare for the survey?	
 Mark your calendar: The ATE Survey opens on February 18, 2025 Review the 2025 ATE Survey questions Download the survey questions and FAQs Get to know your institutional data person now Sometimes called Institutional Research Office Decide who will collect and report the data Ultimately, the PI is responsible for ensuring the survey is submitted Read past ATE Survey Reports All past reports available here <u>bit.lv/ate-survey-reports</u>. 	



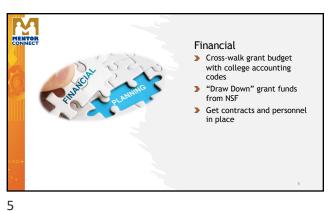




MENTOR	Mentorin	g & Technical Assistance	
6	Before funding	Solicitation, PAPPG, and proposal development guidance	
	Post Submission	Funding processes and requirements	
	After funding	Project start-up and management (PI 101, see Appendix -Getting Started Pre-Conference Session	
011010+		Workbook)	
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N TO-DO LIST: Timeline . . . 1. 2. EVERYTHING . So Much to Do! What, How, & When to do What? 3



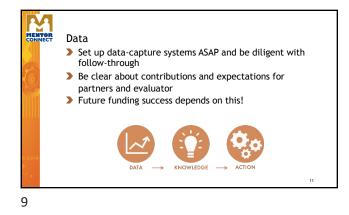






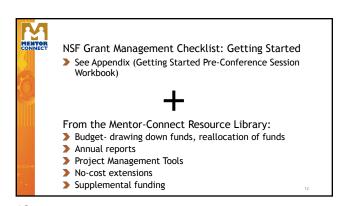


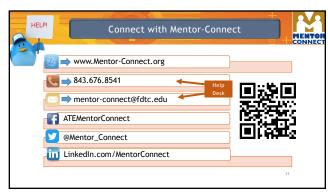


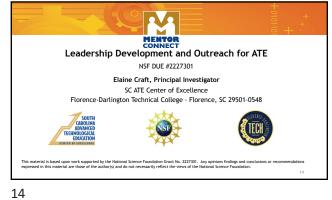












SUPPLEMENTARY







ATE PI Checklist for Getting Started with Your Evaluation Post-Award

Kelly Robertson & Elaine Craft | September 2022

All ATE-funded projects (except planning grants for centers) require evaluation. This checklist contains key tasks to help PIs and co-PIs get their ATE evaluation off to a strong start. Evaluation of your ATE project should begin as soon as you get notification of your grant award. In most cases, these tasks should be completed within the first six months of the project.

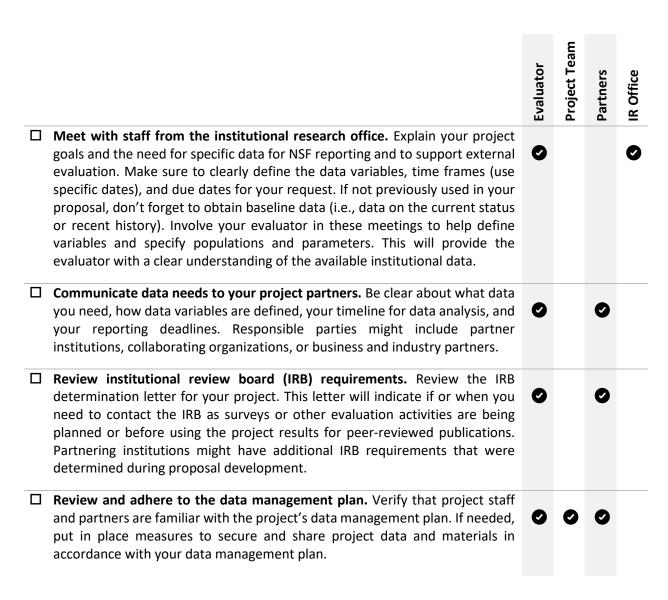
A strong evaluation involves collaboration across several groups of people. The main groups include:

- An **external evaluator** is independent of your project, although they can be internal to your organization. An external evaluator leads the evaluation design and implementation. A project may also have an internal evaluator, a member of the project team who helps implement evaluation activities to support the work of the external evaluator.
- The **project team** consists of the principal investigator (PI), co-PIs, and others specified in the proposal who help manage, plan, and implement the project activities.
- **Partners** are organizations or individuals external to your institution or organization who help you to implement the project or provide you with information to aid the project.
- Institutional research (IR) offices at colleges gather and maintain data on student retention, demographics, and academic performance. (The relevant office at your institution may also be known as the institutional research and effectiveness, institutional effectiveness, or institutional research and assessment office.)

The checkmarks indicate the groups of people who should be involved in each task, in addition to the PI or co-PI carrying out the task.

		Evaluator	Project Team	Partners	IR Office
Ц	If an evaluator was identified in your proposal: Notify your evaluator of the project award. As soon as possible, let the evaluator know the project start date and confirm their participation.	0			
	If an evaluator was not identified in your proposal: Select an evaluator. Work with your institutional purchasing office to complete the necessary steps to find and select an evaluator through your college's bid process.		0		
	Get an evaluation contract in place. Request that your college initiate a contract or memorandum of agreement for evaluation services. This will likely necessitate a purchase request. Ask your evaluator for a scope of work with a timeline to append to the contractual document. As part of this process, identify when your evaluator will send invoices. You are responsible for ensuring your institution pays your evaluator.	0			

	Evaluator	Project Team	Partners	IR Office
Work with your evaluator to create a detailed evaluation plan. The evaluation plan included in your ATE proposal may need to be expanded to serve as an effective action plan. The more detailed plan may also serve as the scope of work in the contract. Meet with the evaluator to review the plan (e.g., expectations, process, activities, timeline, intended use of the results) and refine and clarify as needed.	0	0		0
Create an evaluation communication plan. The plan should identify primary contact people for the project and evaluation teams; set out a schedule for evaluation meetings; and outline processes for reviewing materials and disseminating reports.	0	0		
Review and refine goals for project success. Review the project goals and objectives specified in the proposal. Set interim benchmarks to help gauge progress towards the end-of-project goals/objectives. Note: If the goals/objectives you identified in the proposal need to be changed, approval from your NSF program officer is required.	0	0	0	
Identify data you need to report for your project. Work with the evaluator to determine what data needs to be collected, how data will be collected, who will collect the data, and when the data should be collected. Also, note the data you will need for preparing your NSF annual report ⁱ and the annual <u>ATE</u> <u>Survey</u> . ⁱⁱ	0	0	0	Ø
Determine which data team members need to collect. Evaluators and project teams often collect different types of data. Project teams typically focus on data related to the implementation of project activities (e.g., activities that occurred, number and characteristics of participants) and the dissemination of project results (e.g., materials downloaded, curricula implemented).	0	0	0	
Discuss with the evaluator what data collection instruments with be used. Your evaluator can identify or develop project survey instruments. Use uniform surveys or other tools across project activities and partners to ensure that data can be aggregated. Make sure to capture participants' demographics and other information needed for the <u>ATE Survey</u> .	0	0	0	
Discuss evaluation reporting expectations. Tell your evaluator in what format you want information about the evaluation process and findings communicated (e.g., technical reports, verbal presentations, slides, executive summaries, infographics). Specify when you want to receive draft and final reports. Make sure these dates align with deadlines for your reporting needs (e.g., NSF annual reports, <u>ATE Survey</u> , project meetings, advisory meetings, etc.).	0	0		



Acknowledgments

We want to thank the individuals who provided detailed feedback on prior versions of this checklist: Jared Ashcroft, Terryll Bailey, Lyssa Wilson Becho, Diane Dostie, David Hata, Greg Kepner, Khalid Tantawi, Pamela Silvers, Diego Tibaquirá, and Lori Wingate. Thank you Carolyn Williams-Noren for copyediting.

ⁱⁱ PIs are required to complete the ATE Survey annually in February/March. The survey asks about ATE project and center activities and achievements. You can view the survey questions on the <u>ATE Survey website</u>.



ⁱ Project <u>annual reports</u> are due to NSF within the 90-day period prior to your project anniversary. The anniversary date is set by the grant award (see Award Period of Performance in your grant award notification from NSF) and is typically the start date that was requested in the proposal. Reports become past due on the anniversary of your grant start date. Since your NSF program officer needs to review your annual report before it is submitted, it is recommended that you submit the report three to five weeks prior to the anniversary.



EValuATE A Guide to Reporting in the ATE Program Lyssa Wilson Becho and Erika Sturgis | March 2023

guide differentiates these various reports and provides tips on preparing for each.

	Project Annual Report or Final Report to NSF	ATE Survey	Evaluation Report	Project Outcomes Report
	anniversary. ¹ We recommend that you submit three to five weeks before to allow time for your program officer to review. In the last year of your grant, you'll be asked to complete a <i>Final Report.</i> This is the same as an annual report but only for the last year. The final project report is due no later than 120 days after the expiration of the award.		Project teams should receive evaluation reports in time to include pertinent information in their annual reports.	
Additional Tips	In addition to your successes and challenges of the past year, your program officer is looking for you to respond to your evaluation findings. Don't shy away from negative findings. Instead, explain what you're going to do to address any challenge areas of your project.	The ATE Survey asks about activities based on the calendar year (January – December). This might differ from your project annual report or your evaluation report. Make sure to track your project data by months or quarters to allow for reporting in different timeframes.	Upload your evaluation report with your project annual report. While it is not an official requirement, your program officer will be looking for your evaluation report.	The Project Outcomes Report is short (only 200-800 words). This is your only chance to publicly report your project's accomplishments. Include a brief overview of the project's goals for context, but focus on project outcomes.
Additional Resources	<u>NSF project annual report</u> <u>template</u>	Preview of questions for ATE Survey	<u>Checklist for Program</u> <u>Evaluation Report Content</u>	Project Outcomes Reporting Requirements from NSF
We would like to acknowle Kelly Robertson, Pam Silve ¹ The anniversary date is se requested in the proposal.	We would like to acknowledge and thank those who contrib Kelly Robertson, Pam Silvers, and Lori Wingate. ¹ The anniversary date is set by the grant award (see Award requested in the proposal.		uted to the review of this document: Rachael Bower, Maureen Green, Samantha Hooker, Preethi Mony, Period of Performance in your grant award notification from NSF) and is typically the start date that was	amantha Hooker, Preethi Mony, s typically the start date that was
This mater	ial is based on work supported by the Na	This material is based on work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1841783. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations	1841783. Any opinions, findings, and co	clusions or recommendations

expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



ATE Getting Started Workshop

Mentor-Connect provides mentoring, instruction, technical support, and resources to help two-year college personnel prepare competitive NSF ATE grant proposals, navigate the NSF funding process, and then implement funded projects to advance technician education and support the development of STEM faculty leaders in advanced technological education.

Key Workshop Points

- College-assigned accounting codes for a project budget are essential to getting started. To manage your budget effectively, you need to crosswalk assigned accounting codes to your grant budget line items.
- Contracts and/or personnel agreements are essential for those who will be compensated from grant funds. As PI, you need to request the contracts and agreements that are planned in the grant.
- Clear and regular communication with project team members, partners, and college administrators is essential to foster buy-in, minimize barriers, and help ensure project success. Program Officers want to hear from you, about both good and not-so-good news.
- Accountability rests with the PI: follow the work plan, adjust your timeline as needed, be diligent about time & effort reporting, monitor grant budget expenditures, consistently collect data to facilitate project evaluation, and communicate results to participants and stakeholders.
- Keep your eye on your project goals. Know that your project has the potential for making a significant impact on students, your department, your institution, employers, and partners.
- Make changes as needed to maximize project outcomes. Always consult with your Program Officer about significant changes including changes in PI or Co-PI.
- Make use of the Mentor-Connect Resource Library. PI 101 provides support and resources for PIs during their first year of funding.
- The Mentor-Connect team provides help as you navigate the requirements and challenges of ATE Project implementation.

HELP DESK: <u>Mentor-Connect@fdtc.edu</u> or (843) 676-854

Listing of Acronyms



Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide (PAPPG) (NSF 24-1) | Effective Date May 20, 2024

ABR - Accomplishment-Based Renewal ACH - Automated Clearing House (U.S. Treasury) ACM\$ - Award Cash Management Service AD - Assistant Director ADPE - Automatic Data Processing Equipment APHIS - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service AOR - Authorized Organizational Representative BFA - Budget, Finance & Award Management CA - Cooperative Agreement CAFATC - Cooperative Agreement Financial/Administrative Terms and Conditions CAP - Cost Analysis and Pre-award Branch CAPTC - Cooperative Agreement Programmatic Terms and Conditions CEQ - Council on Environmental Quality CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CGI - Continuing Grant Increment CLB - Career-Life Balance CMIA - Cash Management Improvement Act COA - Collaborators and Other Affiliations COI - Conflict of Interest Co-PI - Co-Principal Investigator CSA - Cooperative Support Agreement CSB - CSB Cooperative Support Branch DACS - Division of Acquisition and Cooperative Support DAS - Division of Administrative Services DCL - Dear Colleague Letter **DD** - Division Director DFM - Division of Financial Management DGA - Division of Grants and Agreements DHHS - Department of Health and Human Services DIAS - Division of Institution and Award Support DOC - Department of Commerce DoED - Department of Education DUNS - Data Universal Numbering System DURC - Dual Use Research of Concern EAGER - EArly-Concept Grants for Exploratory Research EFT - Electronic Funds Transfer EEO - Equal Employment Opportunity E.O. - Executive Order F&A - Financial & Administrative Costs FAPIIS - Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System FAQs - Frequently Asked Questions FAR - Federal Acquisition Regulation FASED - Facilitation Awards for Scientists and Engineers with Disabilities FDP - Federal Demonstration Partnership FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency FFRDC - Federally Funded Research and Development Centers FIRS - Federal Information Relay Service FOIA - Freedom of Information Act FOP - Federally-Owned Property FWA - Federal-wide Assurance GC-1 - Grant General Conditions GOALI - Grant Opportunities for Academic Liaison with Industry **GPO** - Government Printing Office **GSA** - General Services Administration IACUC - Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee IBC - Institutional Biosafety Committee

IHE - Institution of Higher Education IPA - Intergovernmental Personnel Act IRB - Institutional Review Board **IRS** - Internal Revenue Service ISE - International Science & Engineering LEP - Limited English Proficiency LFO - Large Facilities Office LOI - Letters of Intent MREFC - Major Research Equipment and Facilities NASEM - National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine NDAA - National Defense Authorization Act NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act NIH - National Institutes of Health NSB - National Science Board NSF - National Science Foundation OECR - Office of Equity and Civil Rights OGC - Office of the General Counsel **OHRP** - Office for Human Research Protections **OIA** - Office of Integrative Activities OIG - Office of Inspector General OLAW - Office for Laboratory Animal Welfare OMB - Office of Management and Budget ONR - Office of Naval Research PAPPG - Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide PAR - Public Access Repository PHS - Public Health Service PI - Principal Investigator PNAG - Prospective New Awardee Guide PO - Program Officer POR - Project Outcomes Report for the General Public PPOP - Primary Place of Performance ProSPCT - Program Suitability and Proposal Concept Tool R&D - Research & Development RAISE - Research Advanced by Interdisciplinary Science and Engineering RAM - Resolution and Advanced Monitoring Branch **RAPID - Rapid Response Research** RECR - Responsible and Ethical Conduct of Research **REU** - Research Experiences for Undergraduates RIG - Research Infrastructure Guide **ROA** - Research Opportunity Awards **RTC** - Research Terms and Conditions RUI - Research in Undergraduate Institutions SAM - System for Award Management SBA - Small Business Administration SBIR - Small Business Innovation Research Program SF - Standard Form SPO - Sponsored Projects Office SSN - Social Security Number STEM - Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics STTR - Small Business Technology Transfer TDD - Telephonic Device for the Deaf TTY - Text Telephone TIP - Directorate for Technology, Innovation and Partnerships **UEI - Unique Entity Identifier URL** - Universal Resource Locator

- USC United States Code
- U.S.D.A. U.S. Department of Agriculture
- VSEE Visiting Scientist, Engineer or Educator





Grant Management Checklist Getting Started

Communication

- □ **Press Release:** It is a good practice to issue a press release and otherwise announce receipt of your NSF grant. Your institution is relatively unique among community or technical colleges in receiving funding from the National Science Foundation. It is a notable accomplishment! Press releases should include attribution to the National Science Foundation Advanced Technological Education Program. When a news item appears in print or online, the PI should capture and send it to the project's Program Officer. NSF logos are available for your project's use: <u>https://www.nsf.gov/policies/logos.jsp</u>
- □ **Partners/Contractors:** Notify all partner organizations and individuals who assisted with or contributed to your grant proposal that your proposal resulted in a grant award. This includes those who provided commitment letters, your external evaluator (if named in the proposal), your Mentor (if you were in a mentoring program like Mentor-Connect), and your team, colleagues, and administrators within your institution. In subsequent grants you will often call upon and work with some of the same people/organizations. You want to reinforce at every opportunity that you value their support and assistance, and that their involvement is critical to the success of the project.

Financial

- □ Receiving Award Funds: Identify the person in your business office who will have responsibility for accounting for grant funds. NSF does not send grant award funds to the grantee but rather distributes grant funds by enabling the college to "draw down" funds as expenses are incurred. If your college business office and /or person responsible for grant accounting is new to financial management of NSF grant awards, you may want to share the following information about how to draw down funds. Transactions with NSF are all electronic. To access the Mentor-Connect tutorial demonstrating how to draw down funds, go to www.Mentor-Connect.org, Find a Resource, Library, and then use the search term "NSF Funds," resource title: Steps to Draw Down NSF Funding. Alternately, use this link: https://library.mentor-connect.org/index.php?P=SearchResults&FK=nsf+funds
- □ **Tracking/Managing Grant Funds**: The PI needs to make sure they know the specific budget codes the college has assigned to the grant budget line items. Codes will be assigned when the grant budget is loaded into the college's accounting system. There will likely be far more college codes assigned than there are grant line items in the NSF budget. The PI and others who will have budget authority for the grant need to thoroughly understand the crosswalk between the two.

BEST PRACTICE TIP #1: Include the college-assigned budget codes on payment and reimbursement requests and on personnel and other contracts prior to submitting or forwarding from your project for payment. Only project personnel understand each expense and where it fits into the overall project budget. The risk of error is greater if this coding is done by someone less familiar with the grant budget. If participant support costs are involved, it is especially important that mistakes in payment coding be avoided.

BEST PRACTICE TIP #2: Once Purchase Order numbers have been assigned for grant purchases or contracts, add the PO # to all documents being forwarded for payment associated with the PO. This will be of great help to those who process invoices for payment and build good will for you and your project at the college!

□ **Reports:** The PI should confirm with the business office how and when grant accounting reports will be provided to the PI and appropriate administrators. There is always a lag time between when these reports become available and when an expense was approved for the grant. It is important to keep up with grant expenditures throughout the life of the project.

BEST PRACTICE TIP: Keep a separate spreadsheet accounting system for PI/project team use that lists expenditures as they are incurred or requested so that remaining budget amounts by category are readily available to guide future spending decisions. In-project accounting can then be compared to college reports when they become available to make sure that there are no discrepancies. If expenses are incorrectly coded, an expense will be charged to the wrong line item; or worse, expenses incurred elsewhere at the college may inadvertently be charged to the grant. Someone working with the project outside the business office who thoroughly understands the grant budget needs to keep an eye on the money!

□ **Time & Effort Reporting:** This is a requirement for anyone receiving grant-funded compensation (including an adjunct faculty member who is teaching to provide release time for another person) and/or anyone receiving grant-funded release time. Forms that meet NSF expectations and instructions are available from the Mentor-Connect Resource Library. Click on Find a Resource, Library, and use search term "Time and Effort," or access via this link:

https://library.mentor-connect.org/index.php?P=SearchResults&FK=time+and+effort

Data

- □ Within Project/Institution: As quickly as possible, determine what data you need to collect for your project and where the data are located. If requests for data will need to be made to your college institutional research person/office (IR), be very specific about what you need and when you will need it. Work with IR to make sure you understand the specific information that you will need to provide for data to be pulled from college databases. Data queries require details you may not have considered. Consult with your evaluator about data requirements and be sensitive to requirements for protecting student data. Adhere to IRB requirements and your Data Management Plan.
- □ **Partners:** Timely collection of data from partners is perhaps one of the most challenging tasks for any PI. As partnership agreements are put in place for your project (e.g., contract, memorandum of agreement, subaward), always make delivery of essential data integral to the agreement. Make expectations clear from the start. On occasion, it may be essential to withhold grant-funded financial support from an external entity to stimulate or ensure cooperation. When having this data is essential to evaluation of project outcomes and

impact, partners who can't or won't provide data about their students or other project work will detract from your overall project outcomes. Allowing this to happen may negatively impact your ability to accurately report results of prior support which is essential for future grant proposal success. Be tough about this. It is important. Also, be diligent about adhering to IRB requirements and your Data Management Plan.

Human Resources

- □ **Project Personnel**: Reread the project proposal carefully, noting all personnel who are named. Individuals receiving compensation or release time should appear in the project description and in the budget/budget justification. Make sure that all named individuals understand the time commitment made to the project, or release time that is to be provided. Work with appropriate administrators to get faculty and personnel schedules set up for grant implementation. Be sensitive to the fact that relieving faculty from teaching responsibilities to work on a grant-funded project can be very challenging for those who manage class scheduling and faculty loading. Whether grant-supported time is within a normal work schedule or an individual is being compensated via overload or stipend, reinforce the importance of individuals having dedicated time for grant work as has been planned and/or is necessary to achieve project goals.
- □ **Grant Funds Allocation**: The PI should make sure that the college human resources (HR) department knows if a portion of any employee's salary is to be charged to a grant. If there are part-time contracts or overload pay amounts to be charged to the grant, HR should know this in advance of the work being done. It may be the PI's supervisor or someone else needs to have this conversation with HR, but the PI can alert the appropriate person and provide information for this communication.

BEST PRACTICE TIP: Code each personnel request with the appropriate budget code that aligns with the budgeted funds for payment.

Evaluation

□ Getting Started: The PI needs to jump-start this activity. The grant proposal includes an evaluation plan, but the initial plan should be revisited and perhaps expanded as this activity begins. The PI needs to make sure that the evaluator has a contract (or that the bid process has been initiated if the college will hire an evaluator this way). These things do not happen automatically! Someone must request that action be taken to get an evaluation contract in place.

BEST PRACTICE TIP: If there were adjustments to the project made during prefunded negotiations with NSF, this may impact the evaluation plan. Any changes should be discussed with the evaluator and/or may need to be incorporated in an RFP during the bid process.

- □ **Resources**: Evaluation should be integral to your project. For information, tools, and resources to enhance this component of your NSF ATE grant, seek out the services of EvaluATE, an NSF ATE-funded resource for ATE grantees. <u>www.Evalu-ATE.org</u>
- □ ATE Survey: In addition to the specific data and information needed by your evaluator for your project, other data and information are likely to be needed for the project to respond to the annual ATE Program Survey. This survey is administered by EvaluATE, an NSF ATE-

funded initiative based at the Evaluation Center at Western Michigan University. All PIs are expected to respond to this survey and provide requested information. The survey is administered in the February-March timeframe each year. A new survey is developed each year. To get an idea of what to expect, the previous year's survey may be accessed and reviewed on the EvaluATE website.

https://www.evalu-ate.org/annual_survey/survey-info/

Project Work

- □ Managing Timeline: It has likely been many months since your proposal was finalized and submitted. Once an award letter is received, encourage project team members to re-read the project proposal. Very often, work plans and timelines included in the proposal will need far more specificity than could be included in the proposal to adequately guide project implementation. Begin by expanding the work plan for the first year, confirming activities, deadlines, and responsibilities. For example, preparing for the next ATE PI Conference which is held in October will need to begin in the summer each year when conference information is distributed by the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC) who produces this conference for ATE grantees.
- □ As ATE Grantee: Are you having fun yet? As you launch your project and reflect on the scope of work you have committed to do, take time to enjoy what you are doing and to appreciate the privilege that it is to have an ATE grant that empowers you to make a difference. The toughest part may be start up as new activities and procedures are being initiated. In the beginning, you don't yet know what impact your work will have. Keep the faith! You may be amazed at all you accomplish by following your plan and implementing your project. Also remember that help is just an email or phone call away. The Mentor-Connect Help Desk (Mentor-Connect@fdtc.edu or ph. 843-676-8547), ATE Program colleagues, and Program Officers are available and want to help you overcome the challenges that are inevitable with any project that is designed to bring about change.
- □ Annual Report to NSF: Annual reports become due 90 days before the anniversary date of your grant award and <u>must</u> be submitted <u>prior</u> to the anniversary of your grant award date. Submit your report about a month prior to this deadline or sooner. Your Program Officer must review and approve your report before it can be accepted by NSF. Mentor-Connect Resource Library resources are available to help: Program Officer tips for preparing your annual report, Guidance in submitting annual reports via Research.gov, and helpful hints from experienced PIs about how to organize and collaborate on report writing and submission. <u>www.Mentor-Connect.org</u>, Find a Resource.

Dissemination

□ Sharing Project Information: It will be a while before you have significant outcomes or products to share with others, but keep in mind that proposals to present at conferences must be submitted far in advance of the actual event. In the meantime, focus on 1) developing clear communications about what your project will accomplish when successfully completed, 2) who can benefit from what you have done; and, 3) what you expect to learn about technician education in the process. Take an "elevator speech" approach to quickly and succinctly explain your project work (don't expect others to read a description excerpted from your grant). Use pictures and graphics to tell your story and as few words as possible. Check out the "ATE Outreach Toolkit" among resources available from ATE Central, https://ATECentral.net.

Website(s): Having your project information accessible via Internet is often an important component of a dissemination plan. However, don't expect to "build it and they will come."
 If you have a web presence, you need to proactively work to give people a reason to seek out information about your project. Make it easy for them to look you up and contact you.

BEST PRACTICE TIP: Quickly set up a web presence for your project by working with ATE Central to establish a "microsite," which they provide for ATE grantees at no cost. You can quickly upload basic information about your project, and you will have a URL to distribute for your project. This will be much faster and more cost effective than creating web pages for your project within your college's website or creating a stand-alone, external website for your project. Should your project evolve into a larger initiative later, microsite content can be transferred to a more robust project website. Go to <u>https://ATECentral.net</u> and then find microsite service under the Resources tab. This is the direct link: <u>https://atecentral.net/microsites.</u>

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Still have QUESTIONS? •••••• Follow-Up ATE Office Hours: Tuesday, November 12th at 1:00pm EST

