**NIH\_Supplements**

0:01
So just a general overview of supplements.

0:04
Supplements are a specific funding mechanism which is geared toward adding supplemental funding to an existing grant.

0:14
There are different types of supplements that we're going to go over today.

0:17
So each type of supplement serves a distinct purpose.

0:21
And there's an important distinction is supplements are supposed to add funding to the original scope of work that was already approved for an existing grant.

0:35
If you want to expand the scope or change the scope and you need additional funding for that, then you would have to submit a competitive revision.

0:44
So I think of them both as types of supplements, but that's an important distinction as to the type of application you would want to submit.

0:53
Next slide.

1:05
All right.

1:05
I am really sorry everybody.

1:07
I'm not sure what is up with my laptop.

1:10
I think we're going to have to go back to the other, the non full screen window.

1:16
That's fine.

1:19
Right now it's not letting me out of that either.

1:20
Let me see if I can make it bigger, though, so that we can at least see them a little better.

1:36
All right.

1:36
How's that?

1:38
That's good.

1:39
All right.

1:40
Sorry, everyone just lets me know what I'm supposed to be talking about.

1:43
Technical difficulties.

1:49
OK.

1:50
So the sort of generic way to request a supplement is through the parent administrative supplement mechanism.

1:58
So when we say parent, we are talking about the existing grant that's already in place.

2:03
So if you have an NIHRO one, that would be the parent grant and then you would submit a request for a supplement to the parent grant.

2:13
And again this has to be within the original scope of work.

2:18
Next slide please.

2:23
So the purpose of the parent administrative supplement is to fund unanticipated costs that came up after you already got the award, but they still fall within the approved scope of work.

2:36
There's no standard or there's no.

2:39
Sometimes there is a set deadline for submitting supplements.

2:43
In general, it has to be 90 days prior to the anticipated need, but that's not always the case.

2:50
So be sure to talk it over with your program officer and check the announcement or the funding opportunity to see if there is a hard deadline that you have to meet.

3:02
When you do talk to the program officer and get their approval or invitation to go ahead and submit a supplement, it's great to get something in writing from them that you can include within your application that just helps the receipt of referral go faster when the supplement application comes into NIH next slide.

3:25
So in order to get approved for a supplement, you must have an active NIH grant already in place.

3:34
Another strategy is you could team up with a collaborator who has an active grant in place and apply for a supplement through that grant.

3:44
The supplement must be within the original scope of work that's already approved.

3:48
This is one of the trickiest parts for me is to determine if something is in scope or out of scope because it's not always intuitive.

3:56
So it's a good thing to talk over with the program officer.

4:00
If you have a lot of money left on hand and you're able to re budget within those funds to cover what you're needing, they're not likely to give you a supplement.

4:12
So in general, you need to have less than 20% of the annual award left at the time of the supplement request.

4:22
And if you're already in a no cost extension, they're not likely to give you a supplement because it it kind of shows that you're already having trouble spending out those funds.

4:32
Typically you have to have a year left on the current grant in order to get a supplement.

4:38
However, I will tell you that we have successfully requested supplements with less than a year, so that's not a firm role either.

4:47
And one thing for sure that NIH is not likely to pay for is if you've had a if the Pi has a promotion or if they're changing institutions, NIH is not likely to cover a supplement for those costs.

5:00
Next slide.

5:06
So these are examples of unanticipated needs where you might want to request a parent administrative supplement.

5:14
You might have results that you didn't expect.

5:17
Either something isn't working and you need to explore it further, or maybe something is unexpectedly exciting in your results and you think if you just had a little bit more funds you could explore that.

5:29
Again, you don't want to change the scope, but if it's already something that you're working on and you could just use a supplement to build that out, you might be successful.

5:39
If something becomes available on the market, like something that could improve your microscope or an assay that would make it go faster and be more productive or more efficient, that might be a good reason to ask for a supplement.

5:56
Perhaps you're doing sequencing at a core or imaging at a core facility and those prices unexpectedly increased.

6:04
You could request a supplement to cover that.

6:07
If one of your own pieces of equipment has broken down and you're unable to do the work, you could try for a supplement.

6:14
Again, equipment is a little bit hard to get funded sometimes because it has to be dedicated specifically to the project.

6:21
If it's a piece of shared equipment, sometimes NIH won't fund that as a supplement.

6:28
If there's been a disaster, you hear a lot about hurricane relief.

6:32
We don't have hurricanes here, but it's conceivable that we could have a tornado or some type of explosion, anything like that that disrupts research can sometimes be eligible for a supplement.

6:45
And finally, if you can use supplements as a type of bridge funding, if you're in the last in the last year of an award and you're planning a re competition, you can request a supplement to keep that work going.

7:00
Or even if you need a supplement to finish an existing project that you're planning to close out, you can try to ask for a supplement for that next slide.

7:13
So in order to be approved or even invited to submit a supplement, you're going to want to make sure that what you're proposing aligns well with the institute priorities, because NIH has to feel that it's a good investment for them.

7:30
You have to document that you have a need, confirm that NIH has funds that they're able to give, You have to define the circumstances.

7:39
And all of these supplements are really on a case by case basis.

7:43
So it's hard to lay out a set of general rules or guidelines.

7:49
So really talk it over with the program officer, document your need.

7:55
You'll need a specific budget for the supplemental funds.

7:58
You can't just say I want to add additional funds to this pot of money.

8:02
You have to have a separate budget and define what you're going to use the the additional funds for.

8:10
And again, if you can get written approval from the program officer, that's a good thing to put in your application.

8:17
Next slide.

8:20
So now I'm going to talk about no C's, we call them, it's a notice of special interest.

8:27
So NIH uses the No C announcement as a quick way to say we've got funds available for this specific area, usually a specific area of science.

8:40
It's faster for NIH to publicize a No C rather than developing a whole new Request for Proposals or Funding Opportunity Announcement, So they'll often put out a No CE announcement and then point you to a more generic type of application mechanism through which to apply for the No CE funding.

9:03
So some No CS are for supplements or competitive revisions, but some No CS are just for general R20 ones or RO one's as well.

9:12
So be sure to read exactly what the purpose of the No C is for.

9:18
Again, they're often for a specific area of science or data management, something like that.

9:28
Every No C has a number, so you'll want to put that number into your application.

9:34
There's a very specific line in the application form where you list that number and once you've listed the No C number in your application, you don't have to request a study section or institute.

9:46
That's all handled by the NOC and the institute that has the funding to support that topic.

9:57
OK.

9:58
And this looks like where Nancy's going to take over.

10:02
Thanks Sherry.

10:04
There is kind of a subset of the supplements that NIH uses to help support the diversity in the biomedical workforce.

10:14
For any of you who kind of track the funding announcements that come out of NIH, this has been a big push for them in recent years to try and increase the diversity of the workforce.

10:27
And one of the ways they've been doing this is using these supplements.

10:32
They are intended to support the needs of underrepresented people in the biomedical sciences in one way or another.

10:43
The first in the sorry about that.

10:48
Most obvious of these is going to be the research supplements to promote diversity and health related research.

10:56
This is specifically intended to enhance the diversity in biomedical sciences workforce and kind of it's just shorthand.

11:03
They're generally just called diversity supplements.

11:07
This is the funding announcement number that you would go to to find this.

11:13
There are there's also another one out there.

11:16
This one is for for things with no clinical trial.

11:19
There's also one out there for things that do have clinical trial, but it's a little harder to find.

11:27
So you can use these types of supplements to support recruiting diversity candidates at a variety of levels of experience in their career, all the way from high school students up their early career faculty.

11:45
You can also use these supplements if API has an ongoing NIH award and during the project.

11:53
Becomes disabled.

11:54
These funds can be used to support accommodation so that the Pi can continue with the research that was planned and doesn't have to give up the project.

12:06
They do require some sort of an institutional confirmation that the candidate or the investigator is eligible for the funding.

12:15
But these don't typically have to go into great detail.

12:19
People don't have to, you know give up their medical records or anything like that.

12:23
It's just the institution confirming that they've done their due diligence and the person is is eligible.

12:33
So like the parent supplements, these have to be attached to a parent grant, and the parent grant has to be from an institution that participates in the supplements.

12:51
It has to be within the general scope of the parent award.

12:55
The grantee can't be a foreign institution in this case, but the grant can have foreign components.

13:03
The diversity candidates have to be either U.S.

13:06
citizens, non citizen nationals, or admitted permanent residents, so it can't be for somebody on a temporary or student visa.

13:17
And the supplements can't be used to support students or postdocs who were either already supported on the parent award.

13:25
So if you've been paying somebody's stipend with the award for the last two years, they don't let you have a supplement and shift the the pays payment for the stipend to the supplement.

13:36
And you'd also can't be used for people on institutional NSRA grants, NRSA grants.

13:45
Oh, that's really little.

13:47
So some of the examples of things that you can use diversity supplement to pay for.

13:52
You can provide research experiences for underrepresented high school and undergraduate students either during the summer months or during the school year.

14:02
You can provide research training support for graduate students and health professional students like Med students or dental students.

14:12
It can also be used to support people who already have a bachelor's or master's degree and who are planning in the process of applying to medical or dental school, and in that case you can use.

14:24
You can support them for one year on the award and there's a possibility for having it renewed for a second year.

14:32
Can also be used to support the career development and research of postdoctoral fellows, and it can be used to support investigators who are in the process of developing their independent careers.

14:46
For that one, there is what they call a short term and a long term Methodist support, and those two are a little bit counterintuitive.

14:59
The short term support can be up to four years, but it's only for three to five calendar months out of the year.

15:07
The long term support, it only goes up to two years, but it will cover up to 9 calendar months, basically a 75% research position for those two years.

15:21
For investigators who have disabilities.

15:26
You can use it for things like the equipment to accommodate needs of the investigator.

15:32
If there's some sort of specialized equipment that would allow them to continue the research.

15:38
You can use salary support for an assistant to help with the research that they the the thing that comes to mind there is somebody for some reason is has become deaf.

15:49
You could possibly hire an interpreter for them and then other modifications that would help anyone who is recently disabled who has an active grant.

16:01
All of these are in the last three are intended to help.

16:04
The P is of the grant, while the diversity candidates all have to be not the Pi of the grant.

16:12
There's somebody you're adding to the grant.

16:16
Nancy, There's a question in the chat wondering if these supplements apply only to our awards or if they can be applied to K awards as well.

16:26
There are.

16:27
It varies the K Awards.

16:33
I'm not sure about the diversity supplements applying to the K Awards as far as bringing in candidates, but there are some supplements directed specifically at K Awards.

16:46
That's something that you would have to check on the the supplement notice and probably talk over with APO.

16:56
So as far as who qualifies as a diversity candidate, there's basically three groups that NIH recognizes as being from underrepresented backgrounds.

17:10
The 1st is individuals who are from an underrepresented racial, racial or ethnic group.

17:16
This is defined by the NSF for the biomedical workforce and on the national level, the groups that are considered under represent under representative are Black or African American, Hispanic, Latino, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

17:37
But there's also the possibility that a group could be locally underrepresented.

17:44
You know, if you're in a area where a particular racial or ethnic group just isn't present very much, you could make the case that they're underrepresented in the local area.

17:57
And in that case, it does need documentation from the local institution that that is the case, and you have to have numbers to back it up.

18:05
For category B, it's individuals with disabilities as defined by the American with Disabilities Act.

18:12
That one's a little more straightforward.

18:14
And then for Category C, they're individuals from what they call a disadvantaged background.

18:20
And to meet that criteria, you have to have at least two of any of the following things which you have to be currently or formerly homeless, currently or formerly in foster care, have had no parent or guardian who graduated with a bachelor's degree eligible or were eligible for a Pell Grant, received WIC support either as a child or as a parent, eligible for free or reduced lunch for two or more years.

18:55
And then the final thing is that you grew up in an area that was designated by HRSA as a rural area or designated by Medicare, Medicaid as a low income and health professional shortage area.

19:12
And there are online databases to tell you both of those things.

19:17
I will say just briefly that a lot of the areas surrounding Columbia fall into that, the more rural areas and in our kind of area near here, I don't think Boone County itself does though.

19:35
And then most of the rest of the state aside from Saint Louis or Kansas City probably do fall into that.

19:45
All right.

19:46
So the second type of supplement that's kind of in this group is research supplements to promote re entry, reintegration into and retraining and health related careers and research.

19:58
So these supplements are intended to provide mentored research support to individuals who have qualifying career interruptions or.

20:08
Are in an unsafe for discriminatory environment and that will get these people back into biomedical workforce or keep them there.

20:18
And then in this the latest reissue of the notice they added this retraining and that is meant to get people mentored support to develop a new research direction.

20:32
So for RE entry, you can get up to a year of mentored research support.

20:38
You have to have a qualifying career interruption from at least six months up to 8 years.

20:46
For reintegration, the funding is to move the individual to a new research environment from a safe or discriminate unsafe or discriminatory environment.

20:59
So be situations like if API gets in trouble for discrimination or harassment or something like that, but their students and post docs would potentially be able to use this to move to a new lab.

21:15
And then the retraining is funding for an interdisciplinary mentored research experience to obtain new skills or in novel perspective.

21:24
So if somebody needs some training and you know some sort of specialized data analysis, maybe you know a new technique that's just come up and would be really in useful for their research.

21:39
This is something that they may be able to look into.

21:45
Again, the grantee has to have an active NIH grant from a participating institute and the supplement must fall within the general scope of work of the parent grant.

21:55
You can only support one individual per award with this mechanism.

22:02
So if you already have somebody on one of these supplements, you can't add a a second person.

22:09
The re entry candidates have to be doctoral degree holders.

22:14
The reintegration candidates can be either graduate students or doctoral degree holders.

22:20
And the retraining candidates have to have at least two years of post doctoral research experience and they can be all the way up to the level of an associate professor.

22:32
So qualifying career disruptions for the re entry supplements, things that would qualify for FMLA leave typically would be considered under this.

22:45
And like if you have an incapacitating illness either yourself or have to care for an immediate family member who does.

22:53
If you leave the workforce to care for children, if you get a job offer and then it's then rescinded due to a natural disaster or public health emergency like COVID and then later trying to re enter the workforce, these can help with that.

23:17
If your spouse or partner or close family member relocates for work and you're out of the workforce for a little while because of that, that makes you eligible.

23:29
If you take a job that is higher paying and allows you to pay off debt from getting your doctoral degree quicker, that actually is qualifies as a career disruption.

23:43
And if you have military service that interrupts your career, that is also qualifying.

23:50
So the final supplement in this group is the supplements to promote research continuity and retention.

23:59
And this is one place where the K Award does come into play.

24:04
They're intended to improve their retention, minimize departures, and maintain diversity of early career biomedical researchers.

24:12
There are two different notices that are used for these.

24:15
There's one for K Award recipients and one for people who are first time recipients of research project awards like R20 ones and RO ones.

24:27
So you can get up to $70,000 for your support for research for early career P is, but you can't use it for the P is salary, so it has to be for something else.

24:40
It has to be spent within the current awarded project.

24:44
So it can't be used to extend the award and it has to be used within the current scope and they're submitted with those notices of special interest that were referenced on the previous page.

24:57
You either have to have an active K award that's approaching the transition to independence OR have your first research award that's approaching either the first renewal or a plan second submission for a second research award.

25:14
You can't have any other independent research project funding, so if you already have an R21 and an RO one, you're not eligible for this and you have to have experienced A qualifying critical life event during the parent project.

25:32
So some of the qualifying life events for this would be childbirth or adoption.

25:36
You have a serious personal health issue or caring for a family member.

25:42
Sorry, just realized I meant to change that truck icon on that one earlier and or a high risk pregnancy would also qualify you for this.

25:53
Sorry about the random icons on those two.

26:00
All right.

26:00
So now switching gears a little bit, we're going to talk about how you find supplement opportunities.

26:06
Your number one best way to find out about these supplement opportunities is from the program officer of your current awards.

26:14
Because they are going to know the supplement opportunities that are available in the institute and that apply specifically to the award you already have.

26:25
Frequently, they actually may re out.

26:27
Reach out to people who hold an award that's eligible and let them know about the supplements.

26:32
This is typically for those no CS that Sherry was talking about.

26:36
When they have a full of money they want to spend on a specific project, they think your project is a good fit.

26:42
They may reach out and let you know.

26:44
You can go to the institute or Center website where you hold your parent award and and look there the weekly funding opportunities and notices table of contents that comes out.

26:55
We'll have administrative supplement opportunities on it.

27:00
You can talk to whoever does either research, development or pre award work in your unit and they should be able to help you find some.

27:09
And the last place you can look is the search page for the NIH funding opportunities.

27:16
And really quickly I'm going to go to that web page and show you what that looks like.

27:26
Nancy, one more question in the chat.

27:29
Does supplemental funding have to be within the bounds of the time of the parent award or can it extend beyond it?

27:36
Generally speaking, it has to be within the bounds of the parent award.

27:40
However, if you get a no cost cost extension, the supplement kind of gets extended with it.

27:48
So in the case that you get a supplement and maybe it doesn't quite all get spent by the end of the award, if you get a no cost extension anyway, you can usually just keep those funds with the parent award and they don't and spend them out as you go.

28:07
They probably will not award a new one if you're a no cost extension though, but that a really compelling reason I would think.

28:25
OK, oh, that's not what I wanted to share.

28:29
I am so sorry.

28:31
Try that again.

28:34
There we go.

28:35
OK, so this is the kind of the landing page for the the search to find an IH funding.

28:43
A lot of you might be already familiar with this page, and if you're not, it's a great way to look for stuff.

28:51
The basic search actually works pretty well and you have all these options off on the the left side that you can check if you're looking for only a specific institute or specific.

29:01
But relevant to this discussion, there is under Activity Code an Activity Code specific for Administrative Supplement.

29:13
So if you just check that it's going to bring up all the currently active notices, both the noses and the parent notices for the administrative supplements, you can see some of them are specific to the institute, some of them are are a little more broad, some of them are specific to certain funding mechanisms like this one's for.

29:38
Specifically for T30 Twos, I think there's a total of about four pages of them with the just the active notices.

29:50
And like Sherry said, these are a way for NIH to really quickly get some extra funds to people if there's a priority area.

30:00
So these can be really good things to keep track of.

30:05
I was just going to add that each of those columns are, you can sort if you click at the top of each column.

30:11
So you could sort it by organization or expiration.

30:14
Yeah, if you want to know what's coming up, the next one's to expire, this one's you only have to December to apply for it.

30:29
So and one thing and this is something that Sherry mentioned, but I want to reiterate that if somebody were to see one of these that they may be eligible like if if in for instance in in my department of surgery, if there was somebody who saw this and was interested but does not have a parent NIH grant.

30:52
There are people on campus who may be willing to to submit the supplement on their grant and have you work with them if your interest overlap.

31:02
So it it's still worth look taking a look at.

31:07
OK, let me go back to the slides.

31:28
There we go.

31:29
So some frequently asked questions, the number one frequently asked question probably since Sherry and I have now mentioned it about 20 times, is the must be within the scope of the parent award.

31:43
Well, how do you know if it's been within the scope of the parent award?

31:47
And really the only way to be sure is to talk to the program officer of your parent grant and they would be able to tell you of what you're thinking is within the scope of your original award.

32:01
Supplements do not have typically a standard due date although certain notices may have specific due dates or specific announcements may they're going to vary vary by the type of supplement the institute you're applying to.

32:18
So you definitely want to look at the institute website and anything you find I would confirm with the PO of the award before trying to submit.

32:31
And who reviews administrative supplements?

32:35
So the reason they're an administrative supplement and is that they only undergo an administrative review by NIH staff.

32:42
They are not peer reviewed.

32:44
So you don't have to have all the the criteria of an of a full award.

32:49
The NIH staff just have to think that it meets the criteria and that it serves the priorities of the NIH.

32:57
So little bit easier to get through.

32:59
Review Some pitfalls that may sink your your application would be waiting until too late in your parent grant to submit.

33:10
If you only have a month or two left on the parent grant, they're going to be far less likely to fund it, particularly for things like the diversity awards.

33:21
Assuming that your situation either does or doesn't qualify you for a particular supplement, this is something that you would want to talk over with the program officer proposing work that expands the scope of the parent grant.

33:35
Again, something to talk with the program officer about not confirming institute specific guidelines, due dates and policies.

33:44
If you assume that your institute is going to accept something, you may put a lot of work into this, only to find out that they only accept them in the first half of the year or the second-half of the year.

33:56
You know, alternate Tuesdays or whatever, and not completely defining the additional funds that you need.

34:06
In other words, don't just tell them I want some money.

34:09
You have to.

34:10
Like Sherry said, provide them with an actual budget and a justification for why you need it.

34:18
OK, so I am going to turn things back over to Sherry again now.

34:24
Just a few tips for success.

34:26
If we haven't mentioned it enough already, discuss the concept with your program officer first.

34:32
The way that I always recommend doing this is provide a little one page concept paper or an e-mail with just you know the basic idea of what you need and what you want to do.

34:43
Run that by them through e-mail first, but ask for a follow up telephone conversation because you can often get better advice from the program officer by phone.

34:55
They will often tell you things that they wouldn't necessarily put in an e-mail, so try it, try that way and see if you can get some helpful response, and especially that follow up with a written invitation from the PO to include with your application.

35:13
Make sure you know the mechanism the application forms that you're supposed to be using, and follow the instructions to AT to make sure there's no technical glitches that you know would prevent your application from being routed to the right people.

35:30
Detail and justify the need, and have a specific budget.

35:34
The more you can justify the need, the less they're likely to say no.

35:39
Tie it in with their priorities of the program of the Institute and emphasize that this will be a good return on investment for the NIH and it'll increase the impact of the existing grant.

35:52
If there are priorities or purpose or review criteria written in the No CE or the Request for applications or supplements, create headings in your application with those criteria and that'll make it easy for the people that are reviewing that request to find what they're looking for and to make their funding decision.

36:17
Next slide.

36:22
So this is just an example of a no see that I helped with a few years ago.

36:28
It was a no see to develop Alzheimer's focused grants with supplements and the purpose of the no See was to bring researchers into the Alzheimer's field.

36:41
So it's a supplement.

36:42
So the work, the supplement work has to be already within the supported scope of the existing grant.

36:49
But people that are already working on Alzheimer's disease are not eligible to apply for this supplement.

36:55
So this is a good example of why it's not always intuitive whether something falls within the scope of work or outside of the scope of work.

37:03
So in this case you're adding Alzheimer's Research to an existing non Alzheimer's related grant.

37:10
So examples of what might fit are if you have a center award that has already a pretty big scope that you can add Alzheimer's into.

37:20
Or if you're studying something related to Alzheimer's such as cognitive decline, aging or neurodegeneration, you might be running a set of experiments where you could add in some Alzheimer's related samples or population of Alzheimer's patients.

37:37
Something like that, but it fits within the scope but you're just adding new Alzheimer's related results.

37:45
But again, it's confusing.

37:46
Talk it over with your program officer to see if you're in scope or out of scope.

37:52
Another example is I just helped with a supplement to add a data curation component to an existing grant, but that turned out to be deemed a competitive revision.

38:06
So we were just adding data curation, but it required a competitive revision rather than a supplement.

38:12
So it's, it's confusing.

38:13
Talk it over with the program officer.

38:18
Next slide, please.

38:19
Is there a next slide?

38:22
Yeah.

38:24
So as Nancy showed you on the the search database on the NIH website, there's a pretty wide variety of supplements available.

38:33
You would be surprised at some of the topics you see that come up a couple of years ago.

38:38
And we were really into the COVID-19 pandemic.

38:41
We had so many supplements submitted related to COVID to expand research into COVID, even add equipment that could be used to study COVID.

38:53
So keep an eye on current events, things that are affecting public health.

39:00
You've probably heard about tick borne diseases and the different types of ticks that are now making their way to Missouri.

39:05
We've seen a lot of supplements related to that.

39:11
You can also keep an eye on NIH priorities.

39:15
NIH is interested in adding additional research for understudied populations on skin types.

39:23
Different genders could be added to an existing study.

39:27
So all of these things you just want to keep an eye out, talk to your program officer, NIH website, all of that.

39:37
I can tell you that some of the best success rates we've had for supplements are when they come from the program officer themselves saying if this is available, we think you'd be a great fit.

39:47
If that happens, you can't pass it up.

39:50
It's pretty much almost a sure thing if you can write a good proposal and that fits with the opportunity.

39:58
Gary, we have a question in the chat that kind of relates to what you were just mentioning, whether or not there are any regular supplements that are focused on enhancing the diversity of research participants.

40:12
Yes.

40:13
I don't know about regularly occurring, but that is definitely something that I see a lot of.

40:18
Nancy, would you do, you know, yeah, there's definitely been a few recently that I've seen that are that there were notices of special interest, but they were intended to diversify the population of participants for either clinical trials or just for clinical research studies.

40:43
So that that's definitely something that's available if it's something that is of interest.

40:49
I've seen supplement opportunities come out that are good for like 3 years.

40:54
So they they're ongoing for three years and some of them are very brief.

40:58
So it it really varies when the funds are available and how long the priority lasts.

41:06
It's just really case by case.

41:16
I think this was the last slide, it is the last slide.

41:20
So if there are other questions anybody has on it.

41:26
Thanks Charlene.

41:32
I have a question real quick.

41:34
So I have API that submitted an application.

41:40
Her PO in one institute told her to remove some aims and apply for funding for those aims under another institute via a supplement when she was funded.

41:57
It seems like it doesn't really match up with the intent of supplements because supplements usually say you have to have a parent award under that institute, or you know, is it still within the scope if the aims have been removed, but then that's the aims that are going to be the focus of the supplement.

42:21
I agree it's very confusing about what's in scope and what's out of scope, but I would just do what NIH tells you.

42:28
If they have funds available and they're telling you it's a good idea to apply, then do it.

42:35
OK, So it doesn't really seem to make sense with the the call.

42:39
It's OK to go ahead and do it.

42:41
Well.

42:41
I think in that case, you would definitely want to talk to not just the PO, the parental word, but the PO in the institute that they're recommending you submit the supplement to, to make sure that they're going to take it.

42:53
OK.

42:55
I mean, I didn't know if I was like missing, you know, looking at the wrong supplements or what.

43:00
So I just wanted to double check.

43:01
Thank you.

43:06
We've got another question in the chat about what do you usually see as a typical size of a supplement budget?

43:16
What was that the size of the supplement, the the budget as far as like the amount that the budget can be?

43:27
I think that's the question.

43:29
Yes.

43:29
OK.

43:32
I don't know if there's a set rule for that.

43:35
It's usually they would.

43:37
I think they usually say it has to be less than the current year of funding that's approved.

43:44
But I've seen different things too.

43:49
That's another talk to your PO question.

43:52
I know we have an investigator who recently got a grant from NINDS and that PO told them that they would absolutely not fund anything over $100,000.

44:06
But I've seen other calls that will let you ask for up to the amount of your current year of funding and you know it's it Again, if the PO is going to know kind of what their situation is as far as what funds are available and how much that they have that they're likely to fund.

44:33
I would just add that putting a supplement application together, it's it's less than a a regular application, but it's still a good deal of work.

44:41
So if the program officer says we don't have any money, it's not worth applying, then I probably wouldn't apply because it, it just wastes time.

45:06
Any other questions for our presenter today?

45:11
It was great having so many people on here.

45:14
Thanks for coming.

45:15
I think if you get one take away message from this, it's probably talk to the PO.

45:20
So I think so and feel free to contact Nancy or I if you think of anything later.

45:30
And I do see one more question here as folks are getting off, if you get supporting documentation from the PO, where would you upload that in the application?

45:40
Yes.

45:42
And where would you do that?

45:44
Oh, where I would put it?

45:46
I don't know.

45:47
I think in the cover letter or there's a general attachments area where you can put it.

45:57
Thank you.

45:58
Thank you Sherry and Nancy for joining us today.

46:02
Thanks for inviting us.

46:04
I learned a lot myself putting it together.

46:07
That's always how it works, right.

46:10
Thank you both.

46:11
And enjoy the rest of your Friday.

46:13
You too.

46:14
Thank you.

46:16
Bye.