School of Medicine Research Café

January 13, 2026

Preparing NIH Biosketchs, Budgets, and Budget Justifications

Peter J. Winsauer, Ph.D.

Professor

Dept. of Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Experimental Therapeutics

Learning Objective

- Formatting a biosketch according to NIH/NSF guidelines
- Constructing a detailed, defensible budget and justification aligned with project goals
- Navigating LSUHSC’s internal approval workflow using Kuali

OMB No. 0925-0001 and 0925-0002 (Rev. 10/2021 Approved Through 01/31/2026)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Provide the following information for the Senior/key personnel and other significant contributors.
Follow this format for each person. **DO NOT EXCEED FIVE PAGES.**

NAME: **Winsauer, Peter**

eRA COMMONS USER NAME (credential, e.g., agency login): pwinsa

POSITION TITLE: **L. Allen Barker Professor of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics**

EDUCATION/TRAINING *(Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, include postdoctoral training and residency training if applicable. Add/delete rows as necessary.)*

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE *(if applicable)*	Completion Date MM/YYYY	FIELD OF STUDY
Georgetown University	B.S.	1976-1980	Psychology
American University	M.A.	1984-1987	Experimental Psych.
American University	Ph.D.	1987-1989	Experimental Psych.

A. Personal Statement

The current focus of my research is to determine if one member of a family of transmembrane proteins, Shisa7, can allosterically modulate the conformational activity of the $GABA_A$ receptor complex, and thus, the effects of alcohol. In mice, knocking down Shisa7 has been shown to attenuate the effects of certain benzodiazepines, a class of substances similar to alcohol in that they can act as positive allosteric modulators of the $GABA_A$ receptor complex. However, prior to the present application, there were no data showing that knockdown of Shisa7 in the brain can attenuate ethanol's effects. As shown in our preliminary data section, we were able to demonstrate that knocking down Shisa7 with our newly-developed DsiRNA infusion technique for rats significantly attenuated the discriminative stimulus and positive reinforcing effects of ethanol. The present application is, therefore, proposing to use these same behavioral and molecular techniques to investigate the underlying mechanisms of this attenuation. My laboratory at LSUHSC has conducted behavioral pharmacology experiments studying the effects of drugs of abuse for almost three decades. During that time, I have published extensively using a wide variety of behavioral procedures and published 17 articles directly related to the effects of alcohol. My interest in the behavioral effects of alcohol has also provided me with the opportunity to serve as (1) a faculty member in our Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center of Excellence (ADACE) for 10 years, (2) co-investigator for components of our NIAAA-funded P50 and P60, and (3) core faculty member for our NIAAA-funded T32 for over 24 years. In summary, I have a demonstrated record of successful and productive alcohol research projects in preclinical drug research, and my expertise and experience on multiple NIH projects has prepared well for being the PI on this project.

B. Positions, Scientific Appointments, and Honors

Positions and Employment

1980-1989 Research Associate, Department of Pharmacology, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

1989-1994 Research Psychologist, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Defense Nuclear Agency, National Naval Medical Command, Bethesda, MD

1995-2000 Assistant Professor- Research, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

2000-2002	Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
2002-2006	Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
2006-pres.	Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
2013-pres.	Faculty Member, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Center of Excellence, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
2021-pres.	Interim Head, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

Other Experience and Professional Memberships

1998	Arkansas Science and Technology Authority, Ad-hoc Reviewer
1998-2002	Office of External Reviews, Veterans Administration Merit Review Board, Ad-hoc Reviewer
2001-2002	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZRG1 SSS-C), National Institute on Drug Abuse
2003	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZRG1 NAED-01), NeuroAIDS and other End-organ Diseases Study Section, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
2003	Member of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
2006	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZDA1 MXS-M04), Social Neuroscience, Co-Sponsors: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and National Institute on Aging
2007	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZDA1 MXS-M), Design, Synthesis and Preclinical Testing of Potential Treatment Agents for Drug Addiction, National Institute on Drug Abuse (May)
	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZAA1 BB), Interaction of HIV Infection and Alcohol Abuse on Central Nervous System Morbidity, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (May)
2007-2008	Ad Hoc Reviewer for the Training and Career Development Subcommittee, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA-K) (July, March)
2008	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZDA1 RXL-E), Extinction and Pharmacotherapeutics, National Institute on Drug Abuse (May)
2009	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZDA1 MXH-H01), Medications Development for Cannabis-Related Disorders, National Institute on Drug Abuse (January).
2010-2019	Ad-Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZRG1 F02A-J(20), Behavioral Neuroscience Fellowship, Center for Scientific Review, 2010 (February, June), 2011 (March, July), 2012 (March, November), 2013 (March), 2014 (March, November), 2015 (April, November), 2016 (co-chaired - June) and 2017 (co-chaired - June), 2018 (March), and 2019 (June).
2016	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Scientific Review Group: N01DA-17-8932, Preclinical Medications Discovery and Abuse Liability Testing for NIDA (November).
2015-2018	Ad Hoc Reviewer for Special Emphasis Panel (ZRG1 IFCN-Z 55 R), Synthetic Psychoactive Drugs and Strategic Approaches to Counteract Their Deleterious Effects, Center for Scientific Review, 2015 (June, November), 2016 (March), 2017 (chaired – February and July), and 2018 (March).
2019	Ad Hoc Reviewer for the HERO Space Radiation – Integrated CNS Panel (80JSC018N0001-FLAGSHIP), NASA Research and Technology Development to Support Crew Health and Performance in Space Exploration Missions, 2018-2019 Crew Health Step-2 Reviews, NASA NSPIRES (March).

Honors

1993	Sustained Superior Performance Award, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, MD

1994	Sustained Superior Performance Award, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, MD
2010	Received the Allen A. Copping Award for Excellence in Teaching in the School of Medicine at LSUHSC
2013	LSUHSC School of Medicine Alumni Excellence Award
2016	Appointed to Scientific Committee 1-24P2 of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
2018	Received L. Allen Barker Professorship in Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
2019	Elected Secretary/Treasurer of the Behavioral Pharmacology Division of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (ASPET).

C. **Contributions to Science**

1. After receiving my Ph.D., I took a position at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) in Washington, DC as a Research Psychologist in the laboratory of Drs. John McDonough and Paul Mele. There, we began investigating the effects of sublethal doses of ionizing radiation on learning and performance behavior. These studies were some of the first to use a complex operant procedure to examine radiation-induced behavioral deficits in learning and also some of the first to focus on repeated sublethal doses of gamma radiation in rats.
   a. **Winsauer PJ** and Mele PC, Effects of sublethal doses of ionizing radiation on repeated acquisition in rats. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* 44: 809-814, 1993. PMID: 8469693
   b. **Winsauer PJ**, Verrees JF, O'Halloran KP, Bixler MA, and Mele PC, Effects of chlordiazepoxide, 8-OH-DPAT and ondansetron on radiation-induced decreases in food intake in rats. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 270: 142-149, 1994. PMID: 8035310
   c. **Winsauer PJ**, Bixler MA, and Mele PC, Differential effects of ionizing radiation on the acquisition and performance of response sequences in rats. *Neurotoxicology* 16: 257-269, 1995. PMID: 7566685
   d. NCRP Report No. 183, Radiation exposures in space and the potential for central nervous system effects: Phase II. Recommendations of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, November 4, 2019.

2. Shortly after leaving AFRRI and arriving at LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans, I began working on a project that led to my first NIH R01. In this project, which relied on a collaboration with Dr. Charles France, we determined the effects of cocaine self administration on learning and performance behavior. This project was unique in that few studies involving cocaine self administration also had the subjects engage in any sort of complex tasks intermittently with self administration to determine the pattern of disruptions. These studies not only had practical applications to how a human substance user might intermittently engage in complex activities after consuming a drug (driving, working, etc.), but we were also able to directly compare the effects of cocaine self administration with experimenter-administered cocaine to determine whether contingent and non-contingent drug might lead to very different effects. Lastly, using the same procedure, we were able to investigate whether potential antagonists of cocaine were able to antagonize the disruptive and reinforcing effects with equal potency.
   a. **Winsauer PJ**, Silvester KR, Moerschbaecher JM, and France CP, Cocaine self-administration in monkeys: effects on the acquisition and performance of response sequences. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 59: 51-61, 2000. PMID: 10706975
   b. **Winsauer PJ**, Moerschbaecher JM, Molina PE, and Roussell AM, Contingent and noncontingent cocaine administration in rhesus monkeys: a comparison of the effects on the acquisition and performance of response sequences. *Behav Pharmacol* 14: 295-306, 2003. PMID: 12838035
   c. **Winsauer PJ**, Moerschbaecher JM, and Roussell AM, Differential antagonism of cocaine self-administration and cocaine-induced disruptions of learning by haloperidol in rhesus monkeys. *J Exp Anal Behav* 89: 225-246, 2008. PMCID: PMC2251325

3. This work with non-human primates allowed me to become involved with the LSUHSC Alcohol Research Center (ARC), which was investigating the interaction between alcohol abuse and HIV using a simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) as a model of infection. More specifically, I became involved

with the ARC because I was interested in how the effects of both alcohol and SIV would affect learning and performance behavior compared with alcohol or SIV alone. These experiments led to our laboratory unmasking neuropsychological deficits that were not evident from the effects of alcohol or SIV alone. We then expanded these experiments to examine the interaction of the cannabinoids and SIV and found that the cannabinoids produced sex-dependent protective effects in SIV-infected non-human primates.

a. **Winsauer PJ**, Moerschbaecher JM, Brauner IN, Purcell JE, Lancaster JR, Jr., Bagby GJ, and Nelson S, Alcohol unmasks simian immunodeficiency virus-induced cognitive impairments in rhesus monkeys. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res* 26: 1846-1857, 2002. PMID: 12500109

b. Molina PE, **Winsauer P**, Zhang P, Walker E, Birke L, Amedee A, Stouwe CV, Troxclair D, McGoey R, Varner K, Byerley L, and Lamotte L, Cannabinoid administration attenuates the progression of simian immunodeficiency virus. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 27: 585-592, 2011. PMCID: PMC3131805

c. **Winsauer PJ**, Molina PE, Amedee AM, Filipeanu CM, McGoey RR, Troxclair DA, Walker EM, Birke LL, Stouwe CV, Howard JM, Leonard ST, Moerschbaecher JM, and Lewis PB, Tolerance to chronic delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta-THC) in rhesus macaques infected with simian immunodeficiency virus. *Exp Clin Psychopharmacol* 19: 154-172, 2011. PMCID: PMC3140653

d. Amedee AM, Nichols WA, LeCapitaine NJ, Stouwe CV, Birke LL, Lacour N, **Winsauer, PJ**, and Moline PE, Chronic delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol administration may not attenuate simian immunodeficiency virus disease progression in female rhesus macaques. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 30:1216-1225, 2014. PMCID: PMC4250957

4. Finally, I have investigated the interaction of the cannabinoids with the sex hormones during multiple stages of the female life cycle, including adolescence, a critical period of development that is heavily influenced by both the cannabinoid and endocrine systems. In conducting these studies, we have been able to demonstrate that the cannabinoids produce sex-specific effects on learning and performance behavior during both acute and chronic cannabinoid administration. Examples of these studies are below and listed in my complete bibliography.

   a. **Winsauer PJ**, Filipeanu CM, Bailey EM, Hulst JL, and Sutton, JL, Ovarian hormones and chronic administration during adolescence modify the discriminative stimulus effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) in adult female rats. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* 102: 442-449, 2012. PMCID: PMC3402337

   b. **Winsauer PJ** and Sutton JL, Chronic administration during early adulthood does not alter the hormonally-dependent disruptive effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta9-THC) on complex behavior in female rats. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* 117:118-127, 2014. PMCID: PMC3957192

   c. **Winsauer PJ**, Filipeanu CM, Weed PF, and Sutton JL, Hormonal status and age differentially affect tolerance to the disruptive effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta(9)-THC) on learning in female rats. *Front Pharmacol* 6: Article 133, 2015. PMCID: PMC4488627

   d. DeLarge AF and **Winsauer PJ**, Effects of Δ^9-THC on memory in ovariectomized and intact female rats. *Horm Behav*, 127, 2021 (**article featured on the cover**). PMCID: PMC7856115

Complete List of Published Work in MyBibliography: My Bibliography - NCBI

Support for Due Dates on or after January 25, 2026

Notice Number:
NOT-OD-26-018

Key Dates

Release Date: December 2, 2025

Related Announcements

September 4, 2025 – Preview of NIH Common Forms for Biographical Sketch and Current and Pending (Other) Support Coming Soon to SciENcv. See Notice: NOT-OD-25-152.

July 17, 2025 - NIH Announces a New Policy Requirement to Train Senior/Key Personnel on Other Support Disclosure Requirements. See Notice NOT-OD-25-133.

Issued by

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

Purpose

In an effort to support strong collaboration between Federal research agencies, NIH is adopting the Common Forms for Biographical Sketch and Current and Pending (Other) Support as per the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) memorandum on Policy Regarding Use of Common Disclosure Forms. This Guide Notice provides details for the Common Forms, NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement, and instructions required for use for application due dates and Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR) submissions on or after January 25, 2026. An important reminder: institutions must maintain internal controls (e.g., policies and procedures) for disclosure, which must include training on these policies and procedures for senior/key personnel.

A table entitled, *NSPM-33 Implementation Guidance Pre- and Post-award Disclosures Relating to the Biographical Sketch and Current and Pending (Other) Support* for NIH will be posted on Common Forms for Biographical Sketch and Current and Pending (Other) Support that provides helpful reference information regarding pre-award and post-award disclosures. The table includes the types of activities to be reported, where such activities must be reported in the application, as well as when updates are required in the application and award lifecycle. A final column identifies activities that are not required to be reported.

Malign Foreign Talent Recruitment Program Prohibition:

Effective January 25, 2026, individuals who are a current party to a Malign Foreign Talent Recruitment Program (MFTRP) are not eligible to serve as a senior/key person on an NIH grant or cooperative agreement.

Definition: Malign Foreign Talent Recruitment Program.

Malign Foreign Talent Recruitment Program Certification:

NIH will require MFTRP certifications from applicants and individuals identified as senior/key personnel with its implementation of the Common Forms for Biographical Sketch and Current/Pending (Other) Support.

- Institutional Certification: In accordance with Section 10632 of the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (42 U.S.C. § 19232), the AOR must certify, via their signature on the face page of the application (i.e., SF424 R&R cover form), that all individuals identified by the applicant as senior/key personnel have been made aware of and have complied with their responsibility under that section to certify that the individual is not a party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program.
- Individual Certification at the time of the application: In accordance with Section 10632 of the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 (42 U.S.C. § 19232), each individual identified by the applicant as a senior/key person must certify on their Common Form for Biographical Sketch, attached on the R&R Senior/Key Person Profile (Expanded) Form, that they are not a party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program.
- Annual Certification at the time of the RPPR: For NIH awards with RPPRs submitted on or after January 25, 2026, individuals serving as senior/key personnel must certify annually to their participation or non-participation in an MFTRP by uploading a certification statement in Section G.1, Special Notice of Award and Funding Opportunity Announcement Reporting Requirements as a flattened PDF file. The file for each senior/key person must be named 'MFTRPcert_[Name].pdf' without quotations, where '[Name]' is the name of the senior/key person.

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

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SciENcv

SciENcv: Science Experts Network Curriculum Vitae

A researcher profile system for all individuals who apply for, receive or are associated with research investments from federal agencies. SciENcv is available in My NCBI.

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Insert your PIV card into your smart card reader or sign in using your mobile PIV-D credentials.

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For public facing web pages to which the public has privileged access, e.g., clinical trial or adverse effects systems where users/patients are logging in to enter PII/PHI: You are accessing a U.S. Government web site which may contain information that must be protected under the U.S. Privacy Act or other sensitive information and is intended for Government authorized use only. Unauthorized attempts to upload information,

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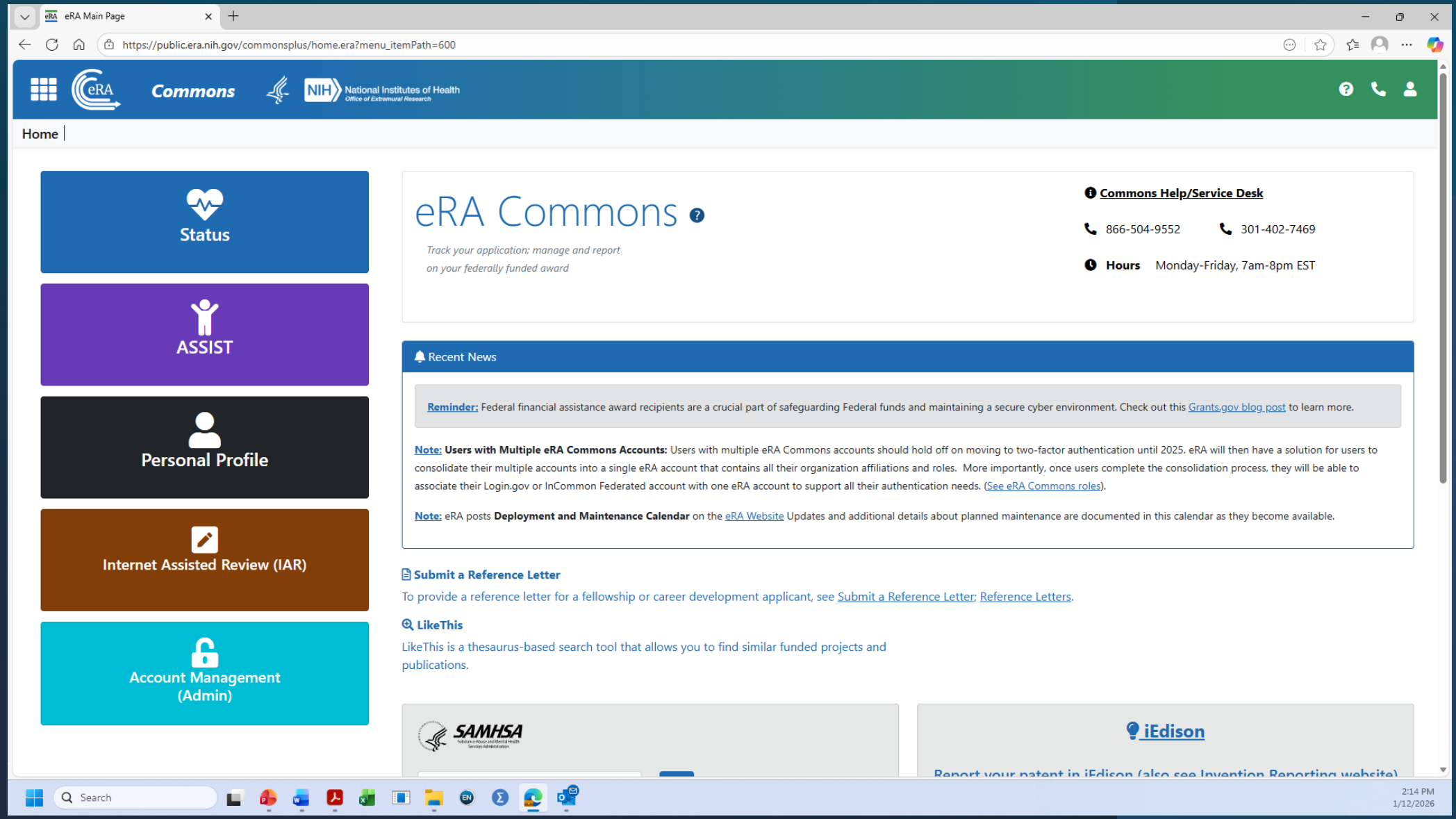
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Commons Help/Service Desk
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301-402-7469
Hours Monday-Friday, 7am-8pm EST
Recent News
Reminder: Federal financial assistance award recipients are a crucial part of safeguarding Federal funds and maintaining a secure cyber environment. Check out this Grants.gov blog post to learn more.
Note: Users with Multiple eRA Commons Accounts: Users with multiple eRA Commons accounts should hold off on moving to two-factor authentication until 2025. eRA will then have a solution for users to consolidate their multiple accounts into a single eRA account that contains all their organization affiliations and roles. More importantly, once users complete the consolidation process, they will be able to associate their Login.gov or InCommon Federated account with one eRA account to support all their authentication needs. (See eRA Commons roles).
Note: eRA posts Deployment and Maintenance Calendar on the eRA Website Updates and additional details about planned maintenance are documented in this calendar as they become available.
Submit a Reference Letter
To provide a reference letter for a fellowship or career development applicant, see Submit a Reference Letter; Reference Letters.
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eRA Commons: Revised September 25, 2025

For additional assistance, please contact the eRA Service Desk.

PDF version

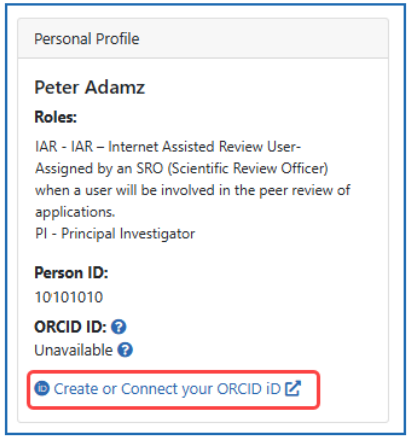
The ORCID iD

The *Open Researcher and Contributor ID* (ORCID) ID is used within NIH and Grants.gov to relate publications to grants. You can associate your ORCID iD from the Commons Personal Profile module.

Linking Your ORCID iD to Your eRA Commons Account

If no ORCID iD is connected to your profile, use the link in Personal Profile to start the process. You can associate your ORCID iD with your Commons account in the Personal Profile section of eRA Commons. Also see the ORCID iD website help page: How Do I Register for an ORCID ID.

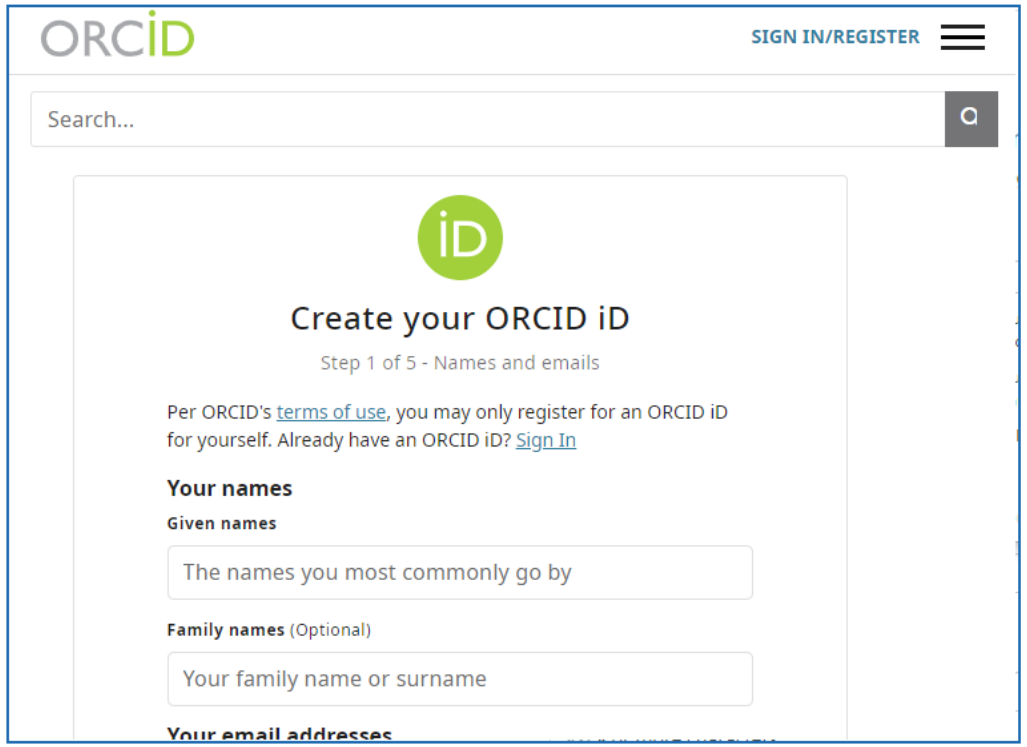
1. Log into eRA Commons and click the **Personal Profile** button on the left side of the screen.
2. In Personal Profile, click the **Create or Connect Your ORCID iD** link.



The ORCID site is displayed.

3. If you already have an ORCID iD, you can sign in to ORCID to associate the ORCID iD with your Commons account. If you do not, click the **Register now** link at the top of the ID section to open the *Create Your ORCID iD* screen.

3. If you already have an ORCID iD, you can sign in to ORCID to associate the ORCID iD with your Commons account. If you do not, click the **Register now** link at the top of the ID section to open the *Create Your ORCID iD* screen.



a. Enter your primary email address and a backup email (optional).

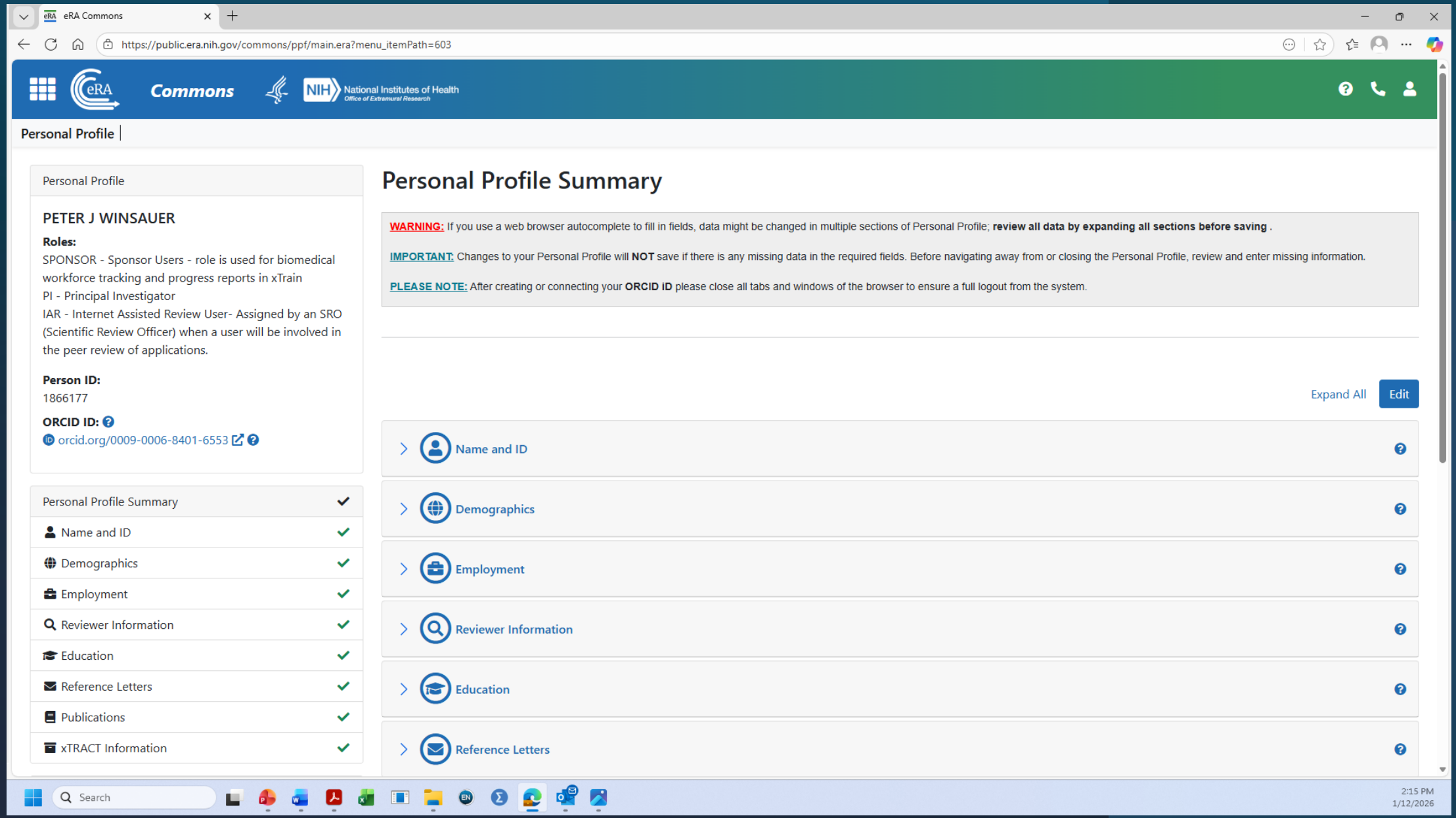
b. Set your password.

c. Confirm your employment, which is populated based on the affiliation with the email address you provided in Step a.

d. Select the visibility of the information in your ORCID iD record that can contain links to your research activities, affiliations, awards, other versions of your name and more.

e. Review the terms and conditions and privacy policy, complete the CAPTCHA and click the **Complete Registration** button.

4. Finally, you are prompted to authorize NIH to access your personal ORCID profile by clicking the **Authorize Access** button.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SPONSOR - Sponsor Users - role is used for biomedical workforce tracking and progress reports in xTrain
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IAR - Internet Assisted Review User- Assigned by an SRO (Scientific Review Officer) when a user will be involved in the peer review of applications.
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1866177
ORCID ID:
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WARNING: If you use a web browser autocomplete to fill in fields, data might be changed in multiple sections of Personal Profile; review all data by expanding all sections before saving .
IMPORTANT: Changes to your Personal Profile will NOT save if there is any missing data in the required fields. Before navigating away from or closing the Personal Profile, review and enter missing information.
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Availability of Forms and Instructions:

A preview of the Biographical Sketch Common Form, NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement, and Current and Pending (Other) Support Common Form and instructions are currently available in Science Experts Network Curriculum Vitae (SciENcv) (see Guide Notice NOT-OD-25-152).

NIH anticipates finalizing the templates in SciENcv for Common Forms, the NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement and associated instructions the week of December 15, 2025.

General Information for Completing Common Forms

- NIH will require the use of SciENcv to complete Common Forms (i.e., Biographical Sketch, Current and Pending (Other) Support) and the NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement to produce digitally certified PDF(s).
- All individuals required to submit one of the above documents to NIH must:
  - Obtain an Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier (ORCID iD).
  - Link their ORCID iD to their eRA Commons account. For information on linking an ORCID iD to the eRA Commons account see the ORCID iD topic in the eRA Commons online help.
  - Confirm their ORCID iD is displayed in the Persistent Identifier (PID) section of the Common Forms.
- NIH will require certification from each individual (not their delegate) of their own form(s) in SciENcv acknowledging information is: 1) current, accurate, and complete and 2) at time of submission, they are not a party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program.

Biographical Sketch Common Form and NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement:

- The Biographical Sketch Common Form and NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement are required by each individual identified as a senior/key person on a Federally funded research project. For NIH, these instructions also apply to all other individuals required to submit a Biographical Sketch and NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement.
- SciENcv will be used to complete both forms in a single user interface. There will be a single certification to certify both forms and a single PDF output containing both forms for application submission.
- Section D. Scholastic Performance (Fellowship) is no longer required or accepted as per NOT-OD-24-107: Implementation of Revisions to the NIH and AHRQ Fellowship Application and Review Process. See Changes to Fellowship Applications for additional guidance.
- There is no page limit for the combined Biographical Sketch Common Form and NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement PDF output. See table below for character limits applicable to specific sections of the NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement.

Notable changes for the Biographical Sketch are as follows:

Current NIH Biosketch	Biographical Sketch Common Form	NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement
Education/Training	**Professional Preparation**	Not Applicable
A. Personal Statement: Narrative and 4 product citations.	**Products:** *Products Most Closely Related to the Proposed Project,* limit 5 citations.	**Personal Statement:** No citations allowed. Can provide narrative for *Personal Statement* including information on the *Products Most Closely Related to the Proposed Project,* cited in the *Products* section of the Biographical Sketch Common Form. Field is limited to 3,500 characters.
B. Positions, Scientific Appointments and Honors	**Appointments and Positions**: Must only identify all domestic and foreign professional appointments and positions outside of the primary organization for a period up to three years from the date the applicant submits the application to the agency for funding consideration.	**Honors:** Limited to no more than 15 entries.
C. Contributions to Science: Up to 5 narrative contribution descriptions, each allowed to include citations for up to 4 products.	**Products:** Can provide up to 5 other significant products that highlight the senior/key person's Contributions to Science. The NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement will provide the opportunity to describe these contributions in more depth.	**Contributions to Science:** No citations allowed. Can provide up to 5 narrative contributions to science. Each entry is limited up to 2,000 characters. You may refer to products listed in the Other Significant Products section of your Biographical Sketch Common Form that are relevant to the contributions described in this section.

Notable changes for Current and Pending (Other) Support are as follows:

Current NIH Other Support	Current and Pending (Other Support) Common Form
Person Months: Effort is classified as either calendar or academic/summer months.	**Person-Month(s) (or Partial Person-Months):** Effort is classified only in person months not calendar or academic/summer. For example: an individual's effort currently expressed as 1.2 calendar months, or 0.9 academic and 0.3 summer would be expressed as 1.2 person months on the Current and Pending (Other) Support Common Form.
Major Goals:	**Overall Objectives:** The field label changed, and the field is limited to 1,500 characters.
Estimated Dollar Value of In-Kind Contribution: An estimate always needed to be reported regardless of time commitment or dollar value.	**US Dollar Value of In-Kind Contribution:** The field label changed and an In-Kind Contribution should only be reported if estimated at $5000 or more and requires a commitment of the individual's time.
Overlap Section: Currently Overlap is summarized at the end of the document rather than for each Other Support Entry.	**Statement of Potential Overlap:** Each Proposal, Active Project or In-Kind Contribution entry will have its own Statement of Potential Overlap rather than being summarized at the end.
Supporting Documentation: Currently, provided/appended as a PDF following the Other Support form.	**Supporting Documentation:** This document will not be attached to the Current and Pending (Other) Support document produced in SciENcv. It will be attached in a separate field alongside the Current and Pending (Other) Support document when submitting via the Just-In-Time, RPPR, or Prior Approval modules.

Reminders and Tips for SciENcv:

Below are basic reminders/tips for successfully completing the Common Form documents in SciENcv to ensure your submission will pass eRA system validations.

- Associate your ORCID iD account and eRA Commons account with SciENcv.
- The file name of the PDF may be updated once certified and downloaded from SciENcv. The file name must align with guidance as noted on Format Attachments, File Names.
- Do not flatten the PDF once certified and downloaded from SciENcv (unless otherwise noted in the Application Guide or Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Instructions).
- Delegates can be assigned in SciENcv to assist an investigator in populating the forms, but only that investigator can certify and complete the process.
- Investigators with an existing SciENcv document (e.g., National Science Foundation Current and Pending (Other) Support Common Form, NIH Biosketch, etc.) will be able to transfer their information to the appropriate version of the NIH Common Forms. Investigators taking this approach are encouraged to carefully review the new version to ensure the information is still accurate and any missing fields are addressed.
- The Biographical Sketch Common Form and NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement are two separate forms but are completed and certified together in a single user interface in SciENcv that will produce a single PDF document.
- The Supporting Documentation (copies of contracts specific to senior/key-personnel foreign appointments and/or employment with a foreign institution for all foreign activities and resources) reported with Current and Pending (Other) Support are not added in SciENcv. They will be added as a separate flattened attachment in eRA JIT, RPPR and Prior Approval modules.
- SciENcv has completed development on new XML Data Upload functionality to aid applicants and recipients in completion of the Common Forms for NIH's implementation. Refer to How do I structure a Current & Pending (Other) Support XML File for SciENcv? for additional information.

Reminders and Tips for eRA Commons:

Below are basic reminders/tips for successfully submitting your Common Form documents in your application, RPPR, Just-in-Time (JIT) or Prior Approval request submissions to ensure they will pass eRA system validations.

- Link your ORCID iD to your eRA Commons account.
- The file name of the PDF may be updated once certified and downloaded from SciENcv. The file name must align with guidance as noted on Format Attachments, File Names.
- Do not flatten the PDF once certified and downloaded from SciENcv (unless otherwise noted in the Application Guide Instructions).
- Application Submission Scenarios:
    - The single PDF document containing the Biographical Sketch Common Form and NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement will be added to the Biographical Sketch attachment field on the SF-424 Senior Key Person Profile Form for each individual required to submit a Biographical Sketch.
    - The Current and Pending (Other) Support Common Form will be added to the Current and Pending Support attachment field on the SF-424 Senior Key Person Profile Form for each individual required to submit a Current and Pending (Other) Support Common Form. For this specific scenario, the “Supplemental Documentation” is not required and should not be appended to the Current and Pending (Other) Support Common Form.
    - Biographical Sketch Common Forms for proposed mentors and training faculty members included in the "Participating Faculty Biosketches" attachment of the PHS 398 Research Training Program Plan Form, must be completed in SciENcv and certified on an individual basis. When submitting this information, the applicant should combine all the forms into a single PDF file and flatten it for submission.
- RPPR, JIT and Prior Approval Scenarios:
    - These eRA modules are being updated to allow attachment of the Common Forms at an individual person-level rather than compiled into a single flattened PDF document for multiple individuals.
    - The user interfaces (UIs) are being updated to have separate attachment fields for Current and Pending (Other) Support, Biographical Sketch/NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement and Supporting Documentation (i.e., Foreign Contracts).
    - These new UIs will be deployed on January 26, 2026 for use by applicants and recipients making submissions on or after that date.

OMB No. 0925-0001 and 0925-0002 (Rev. 10/2021 Approved Through 01/31/2026)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Provide the following information for the Senior/key personnel and other significant contributors.
Follow this format for each person. DO NOT EXCEED FIVE PAGES.

NAME: Winsauer, Peter

eRA COMMONS USER NAME (credential, e.g., agency login): pwinsa

POSITION TITLE: Interim Head

EDUCATION/TRAINING *(Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, include postdoctoral training and residency training if applicable. Add/delete rows as necessary.)*

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE (if applicable)	END DATE MM/YYYY	FIELD OF STUDY
Georgetown University, Washington, DC	BS	1980	Psychology
American University, Washington, DC	MA	1987	Experimental Psychology
American University, Washington, DC	PHD	1989	Experimental Psychology

A. Personal Statement

The current focus of my research is to determine if one member of a family of transmembrane proteins, Shisa7, can allosterically modulate the conformational activity of the GABAA receptor complex, and thus, the effects of alcohol. In mice, knocking down Shisa7 has been shown to attenuate the effects of certain benzodiazepines, a class of substances similar to alcohol in that they can act as positive allosteric modulators of the GABAA receptor complex. However, prior to the present application, there were no data showing that knockdown of Shisa7 in the brain can attenuate ethanol's effects. As shown in our preliminary data section, we were able to demonstrate that knocking down Shisa7 with our newly-developed DsiRNA infusion technique for rats significantly attenuated the discriminative stimulus and positive reinforcing effects of ethanol. The present application is, therefore, proposing to use these same behavioral and molecular techniques to investigate the underlying mechanisms of this attenuation. My laboratory at LSUHSC has conducted behavioral pharmacology experiments studying the effects of drugs of abuse for almost three decades. During that time, I have published extensively using a wide variety of behavioral procedures and published 17 articles directly related to the effects of alcohol. My interest in the behavioral effects of alcohol has also provided me with the opportunity to serve as (1) a faculty member in our Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center of Excellence (ADACE) for 10 years, (2) co-investigator for components of our NIAAA-funded P50 and P60, and (3) core faculty member for our NIAAA-funded T32 for over 24 years. In summary, I have a demonstrated record of successful and productive alcohol research projects in preclinical drug research, and my expertise and experience on multiple NIH projects has prepared well for being the PI on this project.

1. Morris TM, Henderson AS, Melton SM, Abdurrahman A, Aiyar A, Winsauer PJ. Attenuation of the discriminative stimulus and reinforcing effects of positive GABA(A) modulators after Shisa7 knockdown in rats. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2025 Dec;392(12):103761. PubMed PMID: 41242192.
2. Henderson A, Mott P, Morris T, Melton S, Winsauer P, Aiyar A. Intravenous delivery of a dicer substrate siRNA to the central nervous system via rabies virus glycoprotein. Journal of Molecular Biology and Methods. 2024 April 22; 7:1.

B. Positions, Scientific Appointments and Honors

Positions and Scientific Appointments

2021 - Interim Head, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, School of Medicine, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

2020 - Assistant Dean for Basic Science Research, School of Medicine, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

2013 - Faculty Member, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center of Excellence, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

2006 - Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

2002 - 2006	Associate Professor (tenured), Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
2000 - 2002	Associate Professor (tenure track), Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
1995 - 2000	Assistant Professor-Research, Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
1989 - 1994	Research Psychologist, Behavioral Sciences Department, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, MD
1980 - 1989	Research Associate, Department of Pharmacology, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC

Honors

2019 - 2020	Secretary/Treasurer, Behavioral Division of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (ASPET)
2016 - 2018	Member, Scientific Committee 1-24P2, Natioinal Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
2018	L. Allen Barker Professorship in Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, School of Medicine, LSU Health Sciences Center
2013	Alumni Excellence Award, School of Medicine, LSU Health Sciences Center
2010	Allen A. Copping Award for Excellence in Teaching, LSU Health Sciences Center
1994	Sustained Superior Performance Award, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
1993	Sustained Superior Performance Award, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute

C. Contribution to Science

1. After receiving my Ph.D., I took a position at the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) in Washington, DC as a Research Psychologist in the laboratory of Drs. John McDonough and Paul Mele. There, we began investigating the effects of sublethal doses of ionizing radiation on learning and performance behavior. These studies were some of the first to use a complex operant procedure to examine radiation-induced behavioral deficits in learning and also some of the first to focus on repeated sublethal doses of gamma radiation in rats.
   a. Winsauer PJ, Bixler MA, Mele PC. Differential effects of ionizing radiation on the acquisition and performance of response sequences in rats. Neurotoxicology. 1995 Summer;16(2):257-69. PubMed PMID: 7566685.
   b. Winsauer PJ, Verrees JF, O'Halloran KP, Bixler MA, Mele PC. Effects of chlordiazepoxide, 8-OH-DPAT and ondansetron on radiation-induced decreases in food intake in rats. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1994 Jul;270(1):142-9. PubMed PMID: 8035310.
   c. Winsauer PJ, Mele PC. Effects of sublethal doses of ionizing radiation on repeated acquisition in rats. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 1993 Apr;44(4):809-14. PubMed PMID: 8469693.
2. Shortly after leaving AFRRI and arriving at LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans, I began working on a project that led to my first NIH R01. In this project, which relied on a collaboration with Dr. Charles France, we determined the effects of cocaine self administration on learning and performance behavior. This project was unique in that few studies involving cocaine self administration also had the subjects engage in any sort of complex tasks intermittently with self administration to determine the pattern of disruptions. These studies not only had practical applications to how a human substance user might intermittently engage in complex activities after consuming a drug (driving, working, etc.), but we were also able to directly compare the effects of cocaine self administration with experimenter-administered cocaine to determine whether contingent and non-contingent drug might lead to very different effects. Lastly, using the same procedure, we were able to investigate whether potential antagonists of cocaine were able to antagonize the disruptive and reinforcing effects with equal potency.
   a. Winsauer PJ, Moerschbaecher JM, Roussell AM. Differential antagonism of cocaine self-administration and cocaine-induced disruptions of learning by haloperidol in rhesus monkeys. J Exp Anal Behav. 2008 Mar;89(2):225-46. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC2251325.

b. Winsauer PJ, Moerschbaecher JM, Molina PE, Roussell AM. Contingent and noncontingent cocaine administration in rhesus monkeys: a comparison of the effects on the acquisition and performance of response sequences. Behav Pharmacol. 2003 Jul;14(4):295-306. PubMed PMID: 12838035.

c. Winsauer PJ, Silvester KR, Moerschbaecher JM, France CP. Cocaine self-administration in monkeys: effects on the acquisition and performance of response sequences. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2000 Apr 1;59(1):51-61. PubMed PMID: 10706975.

3. This work with non-human primates allowed me to become involved with the LSUHSC Alcohol Research Center (ARC), which was investigating the interaction between alcohol abuse and HIV using a simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) as a model of infection. More specifically, I became involved with the ARC because I was interested in how the effects of both alcohol and SIV would affect learning and performance behavior compared with alcohol or SIV alone. These experiments led to our laboratory unmasking neuropsychological deficits that were not evident from the effects of alcohol or SIV alone. We then expanded these experiments to examine the interaction of the cannabinoids and SIV and found that the cannabinoids produced sex-dependent protective effects in SIV-infected non-human primates.
   a. Amedee AM, Nichols WA, LeCapitaine NJ, Stouwe CV, Birke LL, Lacour N, Winsauer PJ, Molina PE. Chronic Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol administration may not attenuate simian immunodeficiency virus disease progression in female rhesus macaques. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses. 2014 Dec;30(12):1216-25. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4250957.

   b. Winsauer PJ, Molina PE, Amedee AM, Filipeanu CM, McGoey RR, Troxclair DA, Walker EM, Birke LL, Stouwe CV, Howard JM, Leonard ST, Moerschbaecher JM, Lewis PB. Tolerance to chronic delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9-THC) in rhesus macaques infected with simian immunodeficiency virus. Exp Clin Psychopharmacol. 2011 Apr;19(2):154-72. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3140653.

   c. Molina PE, Winsauer P, Zhang P, Walker E, Birke L, Amedee A, Stouwe CV, Troxclair D, McGoey R, Varner K, Byerley L, LaMotte L. Cannabinoid administration attenuates the progression of simian immunodeficiency virus. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses. 2011 Jun;27(6):585-92. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3131805.

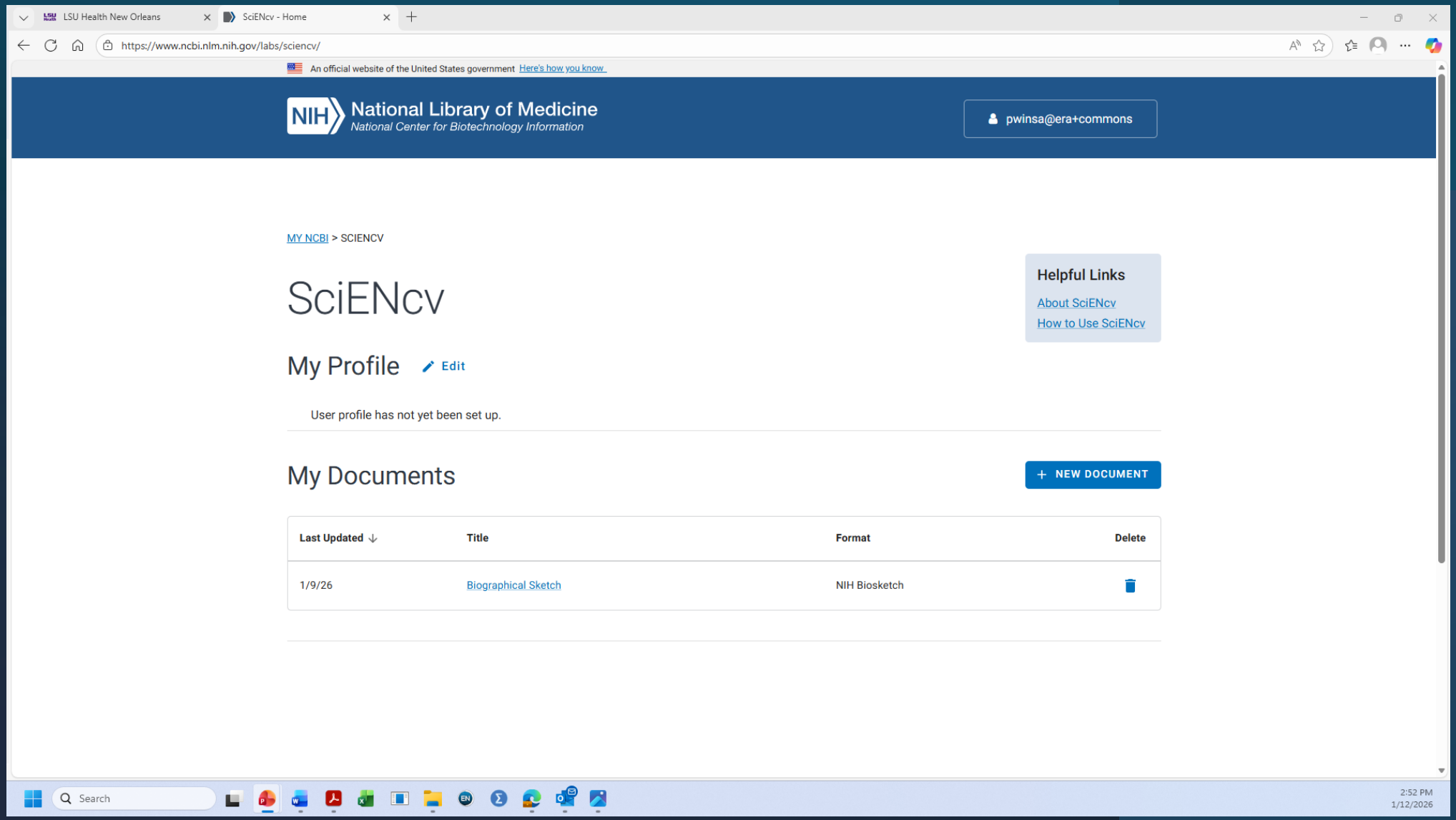
   d. Winsauer PJ, Moerschbaecher JM, Brauner IN, Purcell JE, Lancaster JR Jr, Bagby GJ, Nelson S. Alcohol unmasks simian immunodeficiency virus-induced cognitive impairments in rhesus monkeys. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2002 Dec;26(12):1846-57. PubMed PMID: 12500109.

4. Finally, I have investigated the interaction of the cannabinoids with the sex hormones during multiple stages of the female life cycle, including adolescence, a critical period of development that is heavily influenced by both the cannabinoid and endocrine systems. In conducting these studies, we have been able to demonstrate that the cannabinoids produce sex-specific effects on learning and performance behavior during both acute and chronic cannabinoid administration. Examples of these studies are below and listed in my complete bibliography.
   a. DeLarge AF, Winsauer PJ. Effects of Δ(9)-THC on memory in ovariectomized and intact female rats. Horm Behav. 2021 Jan;127:104883. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC7856115.

   b. Winsauer PJ, Filipeanu CM, Weed PF, Sutton JL. Hormonal status and age differentially affect tolerance to the disruptive effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ(9)-THC) on learning in female rats. Front Pharmacol. 2015;6:133. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4488627.

   c. Winsauer PJ, Sutton JL. Chronic administration during early adulthood does not alter the hormonally-dependent disruptive effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC) on complex behavior in female rats. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 2014 Feb;117:118-27. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3957192.

   d. Winsauer PJ, Filipeanu CM, Bailey EM, Hulst JL, Sutton JL. Ovarian hormones and chronic administration during adolescence modify the discriminative stimulus effects of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9-THC) in adult female rats. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 2012 Sep;102(3):442-9. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3402337.


LSU Health New Orleans
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https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/labs/sciencv/
An official website of the United States government Here's how you know
NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information
pwinsa@era+commons
MY NCBI > SCIENCV
SciENcv
Helpful Links
About SciENcv
How to Use SciENcv
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My Documents
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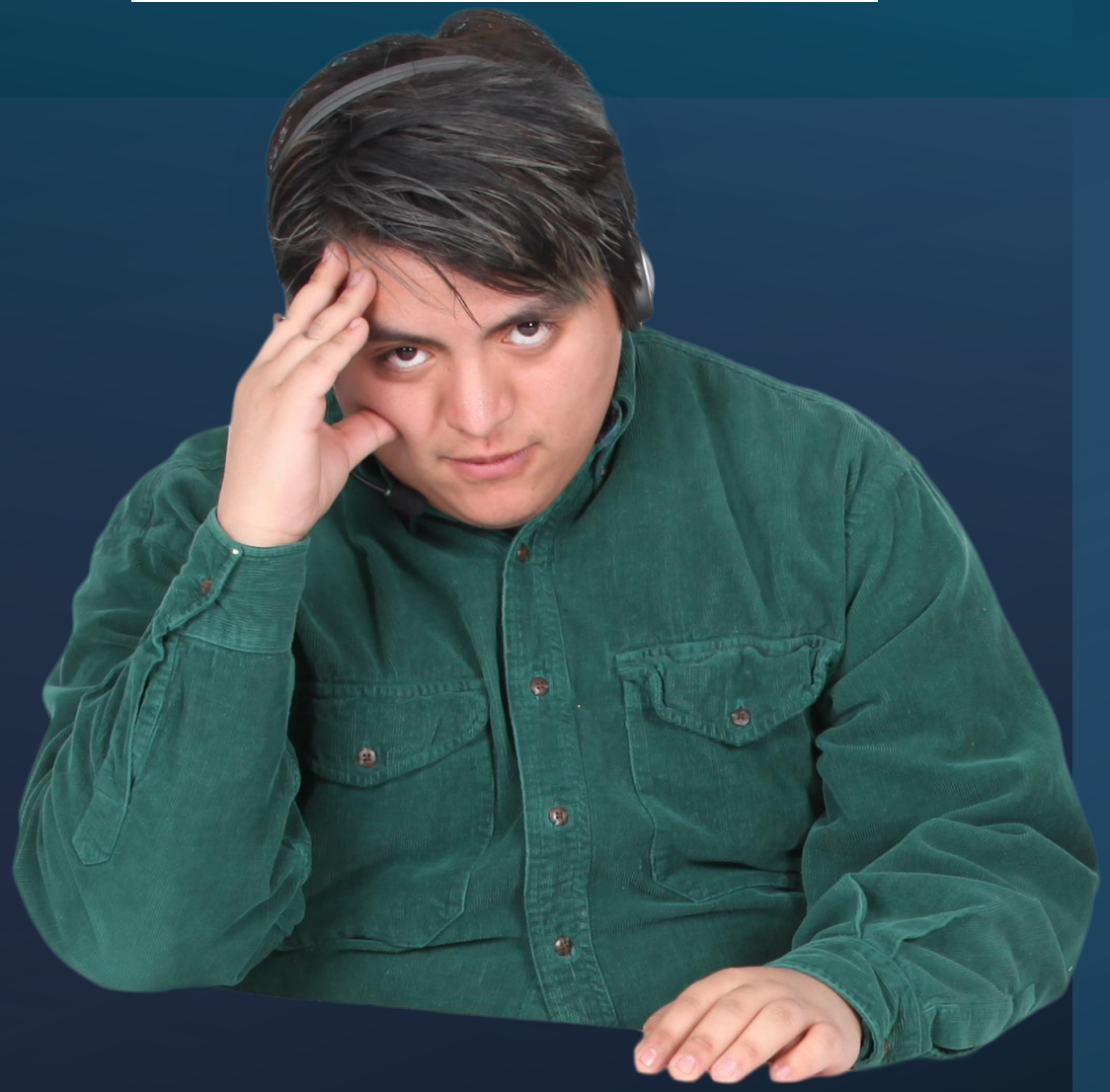
Questions?



PREPARING NIH BUDGETS AND BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

JANUARY 13, 2026
LSUHSC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE RESEARCH CAFÉ

CARLY PIGG, CRA, CPRA, CFRA
RESEARCH FISCAL ANALYST

AGENDA

- Introduction to Budgets (allowable and unallowable costs)
- Discussion on Allowable Budget Categories
- Cost Share
- Questions/ Discussion

INTRODUCTION TO BUDGETS

FOUR KEY POINTS FOR BUDGETS

1. Allowable: Does the sponsor allow the costs within the budget?
2. Allocable: Are the goods/services involved chargeable or assignable in accordance with the relative benefits received by the project? *In order to be allocable, it must be treated consistently in like circumstances.*
3. Reasonable: Would a prudent person pay the amount requested for the item?
4. Necessary: Is it needed for the completion of the project?

DIRECT VERSUS INDIRECT COSTS

Direct Costs

- Used for items specific only to the project

- Cannot be used in another manner by the organization

- Direct Costs cannot be also recovered as Indirect Costs

- Exs: Equipment only to be used by the project; Software needed for this project only

Indirect Costs

- Represent expenses of doing business not readily identified with a particular grant, contract, project function, or activity, but are necessary for the general operation of the organization & the conduct of activities it performs.

- Facilities and Administration (F&A) costs

- Exs: Classroom space, utilities, some administrative staff

- Types: Organized Research On and Off Campus, Instruction, Other Sponsored Activity, Clinical Trials, Training, and De Minimus

INTRODUCTION TO NIH BUDGETS

NIH BUDGET SPECIFICS

Modular versus Direct Cost Budgets https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/format-and-write/develop-your-budget/modular.htm

- Budgets that are $250,000 in direct costs or less per year should follow the modular budget format in increments of $25,000.

Included to justify your budget:

1) Personnel Justification, 2) Consortium Justification (if applicable), & 3) Additional Budget Justification for any other items to explain variations in the number of modules requested per year

Types of Grants using Modular Budgets:

- *Research Projects (R01/U01),*
- *Small Grant Program (R03),*
- *Exploratory Grants (R21/UH2),*
- *Clinical Trial Planning Grant (R34/U34),*
- *Academic Research Enhancement Awards (R15/UA5)*

MODULAR BUDGET SAMPLES

Modular Budget Sample Same Module Number:
https://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/424/SF424R-R_PHS398_ModBud_Sample.pdf

Modular Budget Sample Different Module Number:
https://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/424/SF424R-R_PHS398_ModBud_Variable_Sample.pdf

DETAILED BUDGETS FOR NIH

- Direct charges over $250,000 a year = use detailed budget.

- When determining total direct costs, must remove consortium F&A Costs (for both modular and detailed budgets).

- Any NIH budget requests that are more than $500,000 in direct costs in any year requires prior approval from the NIH Institute/ Center before application submission.

Helpful NIH Links:

Develop Your Budget: https://grants.nih.gov/grants-process/write-application/advice-on-application-sections/develop-your-budget

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Create a Budget: https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/create-budget

ALLOWABLE COSTS

COMMON ALLOWABLE COSTS

- Personnel and Fringe Benefits
- Supplies/ Materials
- Equipment
- Consultants
- Travel
- Other Expenses
- Subrecipients/ Subawards
- Participant Support Costs
- Patient Care Costs
- Construction/ Renovation
- Student Stipends/ Tuition
- Indirect Costs

PERSONNEL

- Personnel: Project faculty/staff that will work a percent effort on the project (no matter the percent) for the entirety of the project (not just a specific amount of time).
  - *Consultants usually work a specific amount of time and do not necessarily work for the entirety of the project.*
- Each person assigned to the project must have a specific role to the project and must contribute to the science. This is what will be included in your justification.
- Think through all tasks needed so there is enough personnel budgeted.
- Once the project is funded, there is a Prior Approval process to be completed to add additional personnel.

TIME AND EFFORT

Each person listed under personnel must have a percent effort assigned to the project.

- *The percent effort is what percent of their base salary will be paid through the project's budget and the amount of time out of their 100% will be completed on the project.*

What is 100%? (What is a reasonable amount of time to assign?)

- *50%: Teaching*
- *5%: Administration*
- *10%: Grant A*
- *25%: Grant B*
- *10% Grant C*

FRINGE BENEFITS

- Fringe Benefits (FB) are allowable to a project usually when personnel is allowable.

- The Fringe Benefits assigned for each individual are charged against the salary amount charged to the grant.
- For the Justification, it is sufficient to have one sentence that states the FB Rate for all personnel listed is 38%.

- Fringe Benefit Rates vary per organization and can take on different forms (varied or flat).

Ex with a Fringe Benefit rate of 38%.

Base Salary is $100,000 x 10% effort = $10,000

Fringe Benefits of 38% x $10,000 = $3,800

Total annual charge to the grant for Person 1: $13,800

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

- Federal definition of equipment: A single unit/item and an expected service life of a minimum of a year.
- Supplies are usually more consumable than equipment.
- There are supplies that are not considered consumable but still do not meet the definition of equipment.
- The justification must show a direct link to the project. If you intend to split the cost among various projects, explain the portion specific to this project.

CONSULTANTS

- Consultants usually have a time limit or specific task for the grant that cannot be counted for the entire life of the grant.
- Ex. someone who can review curriculum being developed with a specific amount of time to complete the task & not an ongoing period.
- A good rule of thumb is to look at it as hours per year versus hours per week.
- Once funded, a contract will be completed with the consultant, and they will send invoices to be reimbursed for hours worked.
- *Are they contributing to the decision making for the project? If so, they are NOT a Consultant.*

TRAVEL

- Travel that can support the project can be included.
- Justification for travel should thoroughly explain how it will benefit the project as a whole.
- The guidelines that should be followed are those that are more stringent. Example: Institutional guidelines versus Federal
- All costs normally associated can be included:
  - *Registration fees, transportation (air and ground-taxi, rideshare), meals/per diems, room/board, baggage fees, tips, etc.*
- Confirm with your Funding Opportunity/ Sponsor if there are required meetings needing to be included in the budget.

OTHER EXPENSES

- Other Expenses are allowable costs that do not fit under other categories.
- Examples of costs to be included in Other Expenses
  - *Shipping/handling fees, speaker fees/honorariums (if not considered a consultant), workshop/conference fees (if hosting a workshop/conference), and continuing education*
- Human Subject Payments are also considered Other Expenses.
  - *Not considered a benefit, should be considered compensation for time and inconvenience.*
  - *These are not Participant Support Costs.*
  - *The payment should not be based on the risk of study participation.*

SUBRECIPIENTS/SUBAWARDS

Differences between subrecipient and a contractor/ consultant :

- A subaward is for the purpose of carrying out a portion of a Federal award & creates a Federal assistance relationship with the subrecipient.

- Does the potential subrecipient:

- Determine who is eligible to receive Federal assistance?
- Has its performance measured in relation to whether objectives of a Federal program were met?
- Has responsibility for programmatic decision making?
- In accordance with their agreement, uses the Federal funds to carry out a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing statute as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the pass-through entity?

SUBRECIPIENTS/SUBAWARDS

- Not a subrecipient/ subaward:

- *Provides the goods and services within normal business operations*
- *Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers*
- *Normally operates in a competitive environment*
- *Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program*

SUBRECIPIENTS/SUBAWARDS

- Provides services to the project that the pass-through entity cannot normally provide, but supports the project

- Budget items are similar to what is included in a pass-through entity budget

- Depending on the agency (not NIH as previously discussed) the totality of the direct and indirect costs for a subrecipient are one direct cost for the prime grantee

- Indirect costs for a subrecipient are based on their negotiated rate, the de minimus rate, or capped rate from the funder depending on the type of grant

- It is best practice for the entity to write their own justification based on their statement of work.

PARTICIPANT SUPPORT COSTS

- Direct costs for items
- *Stipends or subsistence allowances, travel allowances, and registration fees paid to or on behalf of participants or trainees (but not employees) in connection with conferences or training projects.*

- These costs are not payments to participants in human subjects research (LSUHSC policy is different).
- Justification should explain the purpose of the costs, not just list the items that will be covered.

PATIENT CARE COSTS

- Costs of routine and ancillary services provided by hospitals to individuals participating in research programs
  - *All types of medical, psychiatric, and dental facilities (Clinics, Infirmaries, and Sanatoria)*
- Allowable when the patient care either extends a hospital stay past usual care or imposes procedures, tests, or services beyond usual care, whether in an inpatient or outpatient setting
- Needs a strong justification as to why these are needed. It's helpful to explain how the services will not be paid by another entity and why.

CONSTRUCTION/ RENOVATION

- This is an allowable cost in a small number of cases.
- Review funding opportunity closely to see if allowed.
- Usually needs strong justification of why it is needed.
- Discuss upfront intentions with organization's facility planning department at the start of the planning/writing of the proposal if this is allowed and needed.
- Approval from both the organization and the sponsor is needed. This should be included in your justification.

STUDENT STIPENDS/TUITION

- Allowed in training grants & supported in research grants depending on the role of the student.
- Review the funding opportunity closely as to how this can be included.
- The justification should include what role the student will play in the project and why the tuition is needed and not being paid in another manner.

COST SHARE

- Some funders require a certain amount of the budget to be matched by the recipient.

- Make sure to confirm if its voluntary or mandatory.

- Confirm institution's approval policy for cost matching. There needs to be a strong justification for this if it will be voluntary. The justification should not be that our project will be looked on more favorably if included.

- Cash Match/ In-Kind:

- ***Cash Match: Cash provided to support the project and must be used on allowable costs of the project***
- ***In-Kind: No exchange of money but items or personnel used on a project.***

QUESTIONS

REFERENCES

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations-Uniform Guidance: https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=d02e5cfbde9d3d7143ae9a5b3cbe6b9a&mc=true&node=pt2.1.200&rgn=div5#sp2.1.200.e

National Institutes of Health

- NIH Modular Research Grant Applications: https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/format-and-write/develop-your-budget/modular.htm

- Modular Budget Samples: https://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/424/SF424R-R_PHS398_ModBud_Sample.pdf and https://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/424/SF424R-R_PHS398_ModBud_Variable_Sample.pdf

- Develop Your Budget: https://grants.nih.gov/grants-process/write-application/advice-on-application-sections/develop-your-budget

- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Create a Budget: https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/create-budget

THANK YOU

Carly Pigg, CRA, CPRA, CFRA

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LSU Health Sciences Center School of Medicine

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